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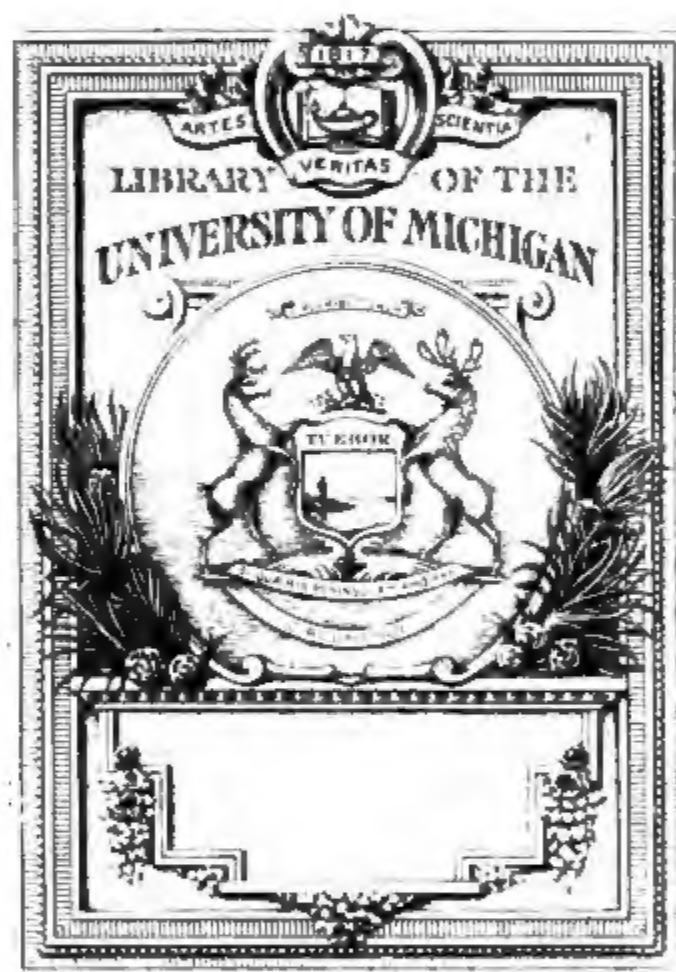
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**First
Biennial Report
of the
Minnesota
Public Library
Commission.
1899-1900.**

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MINNESOTA PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION.

OFFICE: 514 MASONIC TEMPLE, MINNEAPOLIS.

MEMBERS EX-OFFICIO: -

CYRUS NORTHROP,

President of the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis.

JOHN H. LEWIS,

State Superintendent of Public Instruction, St. Paul, Minn.

WARREN UPHAM,

Secretary State Historical Society, St. Paul, Minn.

MEMBERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR: -

MISS GRATIA A. COUNTRYMAN,

Minneapolis, Minn. (Term Expires 1904.)

MISS MARGARET J. EVANS,

Northfield, Minn. (Term Expires 1902.)

OFFICERS: -

MISS MARGARET J. EVANS, Chairman,

Northfield, Minn.

MISS GRATIA A. COUNTRYMAN, Secretary,

Minneapolis, Minn.

MISS CLARA F. BALDWIN, Librarian,

514 Masonic Temple, Minneapolis, Minn.

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives:

As required by section 10 of the law providing for a system of traveling libraries, and creating a State Public Library Commission, the State Public Library Commission has the honor to submit herewith its first report, that for 1900.

Respectfully submitted.

MARGARET J. EVANS.
Chairman.

December 31, 1900.

CONTENTS.

	Page
Report of the Commission.....	I
Organization....	I
Object.....	I
Traveling Libraries.....	2
State Fair Meeting.....	5
Traveling Libraries Supported by Clubs.....	6
Reference Libraries.....	7
Magazines.....	7
Local Libraries.....	8
Free Libraries.....	8
Subscription Libraries.....	9
Improvements.....	9
Buildings.....	9
Reading Rooms.....	11
Owatonna Public Library, by Carl K. Bennett, President of Owatonna Library Board.....	12
Summer Library School	16
Expenditures of the Commission.....	17
Tables:—	
Traveling Libraries loaned in 1900	18
Free Libraries Supported by Taxation.....	20
Free Association Libraries.....	21
Subscription Libraries.....	21
College, Institution and Reference Libraries.....	22
Appendix:—	
Public Library Law.....	23
Traveling Library Law.....	24

Illustrations.

Map of Minnesota, Showing Location of Traveling Libraries.....	Frontispiece.
Fergus Falls Public Library.....	10
Owatonna Public Library	12

Report of the Commission.

This report embraces a summary of the work accomplished by the commission during its first year, and also some account of the progress made in the public libraries of the state.

Organization. The first meeting of the commission was held September 8, 1899, in the office of the President of the State University. At this meeting Miss Margaret J. Evans was elected chairman of the commission and Miss Gratia A. Countryman, secretary. Miss Countryman, Mr. Upham and Mr. Lewis were made an executive committee.

Object. The Library Commission exists for the purpose of encouraging the establishment of free libraries in the state of Minnesota and making good books accessible to the most remote corners of the state.

Its further purpose is to assist in the organization of new libraries, whenever such assistance is desired, in order that new libraries may be started in the most economical and efficient way.

This purpose is expressed in the law as follows:—

"The Librarian or Trustee of any public library may without charge ask and receive advice and instruction from said Library Commission upon any matter pertaining to the organization, maintenance and administration of the Library, and the said commission shall as far as possible promote and assist by counsel and encouragement the formation of libraries where none exist, and the commission may also send its members to aid in organizing new libraries, or in improving those already established."

The law also authorizes a system of traveling libraries, and the commission has spent most of the funds for 1900 in the purchase of books and the equipment of these libraries, regarding them as the most effective means toward spreading the library movement in the state.

TRAVELING LIBRARIES.

The commission began active work in the fall of 1899. Books were ordered and libraries made up, so that they might be sent out as early in the year as possible. Circulars were issued stating the purpose of the commission, and outlining the plan of traveling libraries. In response to these circulars, applications came pouring in much faster than they could be filled, and before the first of February, 1900, as many applications had been received as could be supplied from the appropriation for the year.

Rules for Lending. The traveling libraries are loaned to any town, village or community in the state, upon application of at least ten taxpayers who will form a local library association and agree to be responsible for the safe keeping and return of the library, and to observe the rules made for its management. Application must be made on a blank furnished by the commission and must designate the place in which the library will be kept, and the names of the persons chosen to serve as librarian and secretary. A fee of one dollar shall be paid in advance for each library of fifty volumes, to cover cost of transportation both ways. Each library can be kept six months, when it must be returned to the office of the commission, and can then be exchanged for another on payment of the fee. If for some special reason, it is wanted for a longer time, it may be retained by paying twenty-five cents a month for each month over the six.

Rules for Circulation. Any person in the community may draw books, after signing the following agreement:—

I, a resident of.....hereby apply for permission to draw books, and I promise to pay promptly any fines for overdue books, or for any injuries, beyond reasonable wear, on any books charged to me.

Having filed the agreement, the borrower receives a card which must be presented to the librarian whenever a book is taken or returned.

The charging system used is as simple as possible, and yet follows the lines of the best library management, and is one which small libraries can easily adopt. Borrower's cards, agreement blanks, charging cards and printed rules are furnished with each library, together with a supply of annotated catalogs. The library travels in a substantial hard-wood case which serves as a book-case when it reaches its destination.

The rules have been made as few as possible, requiring only that the books shall be absolutely free to every one in the community and that an exact record of circulation shall be kept and reported. If the library is loaned to a public library, it is, of course, subject to their own rules.

The books have been as carefully chosen as possible, the aim always being to suit all tastes and classes, and to choose the best books which

will be read. Cheap bindings and poorly made books have been avoided as being the least economical in the end. A book has not been excluded on account of its price, when it was, for some reason, especially desirable. For instance, Bishop Whipple's "Lights and Shadows of a Long Episcopate," costing \$5.00, has been chosen, because it is practically a history of Minnesota and unusually interesting to all residents of our state.

The following is a list of one of the traveling libraries, which is fairly representative of the kind of books included. It will be noticed that there are a number of books on the American Revolution in the list. Each of the fifty volume libraries has been grouped in a similar manner around some special subject, and these reading-lists have been found of considerable assistance to the study clubs in the small towns.

Library No. 3.

Alcott, L. M. An old-fashioned girl.
 Amicis, E. de. The heart of a boy. (Cuore.)
 Baldwin, J. Four great Americans.
 Barr, A. E. Jan Vedder's wife.
 Blaisdell, A. F. Stories from English history.
 Blanchan, N. Bird neighbors.
 Brooks, E. S. Story of the American sailor.
 ——— Story of the American soldier.
 Brown, A. E. Beside old hearth-stones.
 Burnham, C. L. Miss Archer Archer.
 Butterworth, H. Knight of liberty. (Lafayette.)
 Carroll, L. Alice's adventures in wonderland.
 Cheney, E. D. Louisa May Alcott, life, letters and journals.
 Churchill, W. Richard Carvel.
 Cooke, J. E. Stories of the old dominion.
 Cooper, J. F. The spy.
 Crockett, S. R. The raiders.
 Crowninshield, M. B. All among the light-houses.
 Doyle, A. C. Adventures of Sherlock Holmes.
 ——— Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes.
 Fisher, S. G. The true Benjamin Franklin.
 Fiske, J. The American revolution. 2 vols.
 Fletcher, R. H. Marjorie and her papa.
 Gibson, W. H. Sharp eyes.
 Henty, G. A. The lion of St. Mark.
 Holland, J. G. Arthur Bonnicastle.
 Lincoln, J. G. An unwilling maid.
 Lucas, E. V. Book of verses for children.
 Mitchell, S. W. Hugh Wynne.
 Moore, N. Puritans and Pilgrims.
 Munroe, K. The flamingo feather.
 Nordhoff, C. Politics for young Americans.
 Ober, F. A. Puerto Rico and its resources.
 Page, T. N. Two little Confederates.
 Parkman, F. The Oregon trail.
 Phelps, E. S. A singular life.
 Roosevelt, T. The Rough Riders.
 Schwatka, F. The children of the cold.

Scott, W. The talisman.
Seawell, M. E. Paul Jones.
Seelye, E. E. Story of Washington.
Sheldon, M. B. One thousand men for a Christmas present.
Stevenson, R. L. Master of Ballantrae.
Stockton, F. R. Adventures of Captain Horn.
Stuart, R. M. The story of Babette.
Thackeray, W. M. Vanity Fair.
Whitney, A. D. T. Just how, a key to the cook-books.
Williams, F. B. On many seas.
Wise, J. S. Diomed.

Before the first of June sixty libraries were in circulation, twenty-five more were sent out this fall, and thirty more will be ready for circulation in January, 1901. One hundred and forty-seven applications have been received up to December 31, 1900, not to mention numerous letters of enquiry, and this without further advertising than the original circular sent out in the fall of 1899, and some brief articles in "The Farmer" and the "Farmer's Annual." With more extensive advertising the applications would doubtless have been a great many more, but the commission did not feel justified in stimulating interest and calling forth applications when there were no books to supply them. The appropriation for 1900 purchased about sixty-five libraries of fifty volumes each, so that the books purchased the first year encroach largely upon the appropriation for 1901. It will at once be seen that there are now on file enough applications to exhaust the two years' appropriation, unless, as shown below, the size of the libraries should be reduced.

Out of the one hundred and forty-seven applications received, it is interesting to note that the large majority have come from country communities and small villages. Sixty-seven are from strictly country communities, fifty are from towns and villages having a population of less than 1000, and thirty are from towns of over 1000 people, only twelve coming from towns where there was already a library. Table A shows where the libraries are located and the circulation for six months, the total number of readers of the fifty-two libraries which have so far reported being 3547, and the total circulation being 12,958, and it should be remembered that these figures for the most part represent the circulation during the summer months when there is little time for reading in the country.

The reports from the small country communities showed in many cases that fifty books were more than was necessary to meet the demand, so that the commission decided to send libraries of twenty-five volumes to the country districts. In this way more application could be filled and more people served with the same amount of money. Twenty of these twenty-five volume libraries have already been sent out.

Much satisfaction with the success of the system has been expressed in all quarters, and in nearly every instance when the library has been returned, another has been asked for at once. The local librarians

deserve the heartiest thanks of the commission for the excellent care they have taken of the books and for their willingness to comply with rules and regulations. No difficulties of any kind have arisen, the libraries have been returned in excellent condition and all fines for injured or lost books have been promptly and cheerfully paid.

STATE FAIR MEETING.

The State Federation of Women's Clubs has a very active Committee on Libraries, and a meeting was held under the auspices of this committee at the Federation building on the Fair grounds, September 8, 1900. A number of papers were read pertaining to library interests in general, but the large part of the meeting was devoted to traveling libraries. Notices had been sent to the local librarians of all traveling libraries then in circulation, urging them to be present and report on the value of the traveling library to their community. A number of the librarians responded and gave very enthusiastic reports. Mr. A. B. Lyman, who has a traveling library in his farm-house eight miles from Stewart, reported that people from Stewart and from Buffalo Mills, eight miles away, had driven out into the country to borrow books, cheerfully paying large fines in order to keep the books until their families and friends had read them and they could make the long trip for more. Mrs. G. H. Parker of Mantorville reported that their traveling library had resulted in the formation of a permanent library, nearly \$80 having been raised for the purpose by subscription. Equally interesting reports were given by Mrs. A. J. Schaller of Hastings, Miss Clara Burnes of Hopkins, Mrs. C. E. Conant of Wells and J. Burr Ludlow of Rushmore, and letters were read from a number of librarians who were unable to be present.

We print below some extracts from these letters, which show how much the traveling libraries are appreciated, and that the system has already proven to be an unqualified success.

From Rushford, where there is a small free library:—

"I wish I might be able to express my appreciation of the traveling library to those interested. In a place of this size where the addition of new books is of rare occurrence, the advent of the traveling library is a very great help in keeping up the interest which will lag if new books are not added occasionally,—whatever the number of volumes the library may contain that are still unread."

From Meadowvale, a country community near Elk River:

"I would like to take this opportunity to say that the lists of books that we have seen commend themselves to our judgment as being most excellent, and this plan of a free traveling library is a greater boon to the outlying rural districts, than those living in cities can well realize."

From Garfield, Douglas Co., a village of about 200:

"I want to have brought before your meeting our evidence of the great satisfaction over having the benefit and the pleasure of the use of such a nice selection of books and it is a benefit that the people in this vicinity have availed themselves of to a great extent, and that at a time of the year when the farmers, who are the majority of the readers,

have the least time for reading. I sincerely hope that this excellent branch of education by the state can reach to every community that have not the opportunity to consult the larger libraries in the cities."

From Rushmore, a village of 150:

"The library has been of the greatest success possible. Although the community to draw books is not large; still for three months above forty of the fifty books were out continually, and we congratulate ourselves on being able to get one of these libraries."

From a country neighborhood near Pelican Rapids:

"The free library is surely one of the finest things that was ever passed in Minnesota Legislature. Hope it will succeed in increasing every year."

From Maynard, village of 400:

"I am really surprised to see the great interest which our people have been taking in the library from its arrival up to this day, and I believe that the State Free Library law is one of the greatest things to promote education among the poorer classes."

TRAVELING LIBRARIES SUPPORTED BY CLUBS.

In addition to the traveling libraries sent out by the state, there are several systems in the state, the books of which have been given by individuals and clubs.

In February, 1898, the Minneapolis Women's Council started a system of traveling libraries in Hennepin County. The books and cases were donated, and thirteen libraries of fifty volumes each were formed. These have been in constant circulation ever since, within the limits of Hennepin County, visiting the villages of Bloomington, Bloomfield, Hopkins, Minnetonka Mills, Rockford, Chowen, Parker's Lake, Long Lake, Osseo, Hanover, Edina Mills, Eden Prairie, Brooklyn Centre, Mound, Deephaven, and Lyndale, and the circulation in these three years has amounted to about 6000 volumes.

The Women's Clubs of Duluth formed a traveling library association in 1898, and have six libraries of forty volumes each, which have been sent to Barnum, Carleton, Midway, Thompson, Deerwood and Biwabik. They have also sent many boxes of magazines to the mining towns and lumber camps, where there is great need of reading matter.

The Rochester Traveling Library Association was organized in the spring of 1898, and has eight libraries, which have been sent to Ringe, Pleasant Valley, Orion, District No. 64, High Forest, Simpson, Little Valley, Byron, Hendricks District and Viola. The ladies were greatly assisted by a gift of \$100 from Mr. J. R. Cook, of Rochester.

The Mankato Traveling Library Association was also organized in 1898, and has four traveling libraries of thirty volumes each, for which they charge a fee of 25 cents. These have visited Spring Island, Kerns and North Mankato.

The Women's Clubs of Winona in November, 1900, started a system of traveling libraries for Winona County. One library of fifty books has been given by the Women's Study Club, and was sent to

Witoka, Nov. 23rd. The Women's Art Club is also forming a traveling library, which will soon be ready for use.

There are, therefore, in addition to the ninety libraries owned by the state, thirty-three traveling libraries in circulation, which are the gifts of individuals and clubs.

REFERENCE LIBRARIES.

There have been many requests made from the Study Clubs of the state for reference libraries on special subjects. In view of the great number of applications for general libraries, the commission has been unable to do anything to meet this demand. The needs of the general public must be supplied before those of any special class are considered. Through the generosity of some friends of the commission, a beginning has been made along this line. The Minneapolis Women's Council has given a reference library on French history valued at \$25, the Minneapolis Journal has given \$50, which has been expended in the purchase of a library on the History of Art, and the New Century Club of St. Paul has given \$100 for the purchase of reference libraries. These will be ready for use early in 1901, and it is hoped by the commission that others will soon follow the example of these generous donors.

MAGAZINES.

In addition to the gifts of books mentioned above, large quantities of the back numbers of magazines have been received in response to the call made for reading-matter for the soldiers.

Four boxes of magazines were sent to Minnesota soldiers in the Philippines, one box to Cuba and another to Alaska. Only the later and more popular magazines have been used in this way, and back numbers have been saved for a more permanent use. The bound volumes of such magazines as Harper's, Scribner's, Century, North American Review, etc., contain a wealth of material which is valuable for reference work on all sorts of topics. These sets are of great value to libraries, and it is the plan of the commission to give these volumes to the small libraries who will pay the cost of binding. Larger libraries may also be aided in this way to complete their files of magazines, and so add very materially to their resources at small expense.

Youth's Companions have been bound in manilla covers, each volume containing six or seven numbers in which stories are complete, and have been sent with the traveling libraries which go to country communities. Odd numbers of popular magazines have also been used in this way.

The Commission will gladly receive either old or new magazines, and will use all gifts of this kind to the best possible advantage. The magazine clearing-house has been operated very successfully by other state commissions, and readily commends itself for economy and good results.

LOCAL LIBRARIES.

The second aim of the commission, second not in importance, but in order of undertaking, is the encouragement of permanent local libraries. The traveling library is one of the means to this end. In the country communities the traveling library is the only solution of the problem of obtaining free reading matter, but in the small towns and villages the traveling library should become the nucleus of a permanent library and it has already proven so in a number of cases during the past year. In many towns interest has been so great that the fifty books of the traveling library have been found entirely insufficient. So donations have been asked for, and entertainments given to raise money for more books. The people of the town have also loaned their own books to be circulated with the traveling library. At Mantorville and Princeton, beginnings have been made in this way, and at Wells the librarian has loaned some of her own books with those of the traveling library nearly doubling their number.

In the following report, only those libraries are mentioned which were started during the past year. Table B gives as complete a list as the commission was able to obtain.

FREE LIBRARIES STARTED IN 1900.

A number of towns in the state have this year started free libraries under the provisions of the state law, which authorizes local taxation for the support of the library.

Park Rapids opened a public library in the village hall in January, 1900, Pipestone carried the election in March, 1900, and has started with about 400 books, although their tax has not yet become available. Maynard, Grand Rapids and Albert Lea also carried the library project in the spring election.

At Grand Rapids they are making an effort to raise \$1,000 in subscriptions for a building, and meeting with great success. In the meantime, they depend entirely upon the traveling library for books.

At Albert Lea, where there has been a subscription library for some time, everything remains under the old management until the tax becomes available, in March, 1901. Unfortunately, the council has granted only one-half a mill for the library.

At Janesville, Walker, Wadena and Hawley free libraries have been started by associations, books have been donated and money has been raised by entertainments and subscriptions. At Janesville, the library was opened in January, and has been carried on with wonderful success. They have now 459 books, which have had a circulation of 5574 in eleven months, and the association has raised nearly \$1,000 by subscriptions and entertainments. Wadena opened its library in a drug-store in November with about 300 books and has also started a library exchange

for distributing magazines and papers among farmers in the neighborhood. Walker has started with about forty books and a great deal of enthusiasm. All of these places expect to get the support of the town tax at the next election. At Windom, a subscription library of 326 volumes has been turned over to the Tourist Club and made free to the public, and is now operated in connection with the traveling library.

NEW SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARIES.

At Bay Lake, Crow Wing County, which is not an organized village, but strictly a country community, a library association has been formed, and a circulating library of 128 volumes started. All the books were donated, and borrower's cards are sold at 5 cents apiece.

At Harris, Chisago County, a library has been opened with a membership fee of \$1, or ten cents a book for two weeks.

IMPROVEMENTS.

The St. Paul Public Library has moved into new and more convenient quarters in the re-modeled Market House building.

The St. Cloud Public Library has a complete card catalog finished early in the year. Its rooms have been supplied with new stacks and furniture, and the board has provided for a sinking fund for a building.

The Lake City Public Library, which is supported by the efforts of the young ladies of the town, was given rooms in the new city hall, so that rent, light and heat are now furnished by the city.

BUILDINGS.

Three new buildings have been completed during the year.

The Owatonna Public Library was opened February 22nd, and a full account of its history and description of the building is given below.

The Fergus Falls Public Library opened their new building in May. A cut of the building appears in this report. It is a very tasteful structure, finished in hard wood and costing about \$1,500, besides the furnishings, which cost \$300 more. The library was classified and organized by the secretary and librarian of the commission.

At Sleepy Eye, Mr. F. H. Dyckman, a former resident, has given a beautiful building which has cost \$6,000. The gift was made on condition that \$1,000 worth of books should be purchased and that the city should provide for the support of the library. There was no difficulty whatever in raising about \$1,500, the books have been ordered, the building is nearing completion and will be opened about February 1, 1901.

Minnesota has also had a share in the gifts of Mr. Andrew Carnegie, who has given \$75,000 to the city of Duluth for a library building. Plans have been accepted and the building will be commenced in the spring of 1901.



READING ROOMS.

Reading-rooms have been opened at Fertile, where over \$50 has been raised by subscription, at Granite Falls and at Wheaton. All these have been started by the efforts of clubs and individuals, with the intention of making them the beginning of permanent libraries.

At Ortonville, a rest and reading-room has been opened, supported by popular subscriptions, and the question is being agitated with much energy at Blue Earth City, Benson, Eveleth and Waterville. At Blue Earth City money has been subscribed, and papers and magazines donated and with a nucleus of about 800 books, now loaned to the public school library, they should soon be able to make a beginning.

It is evident from this resumé of the progress made in local libraries that a great deal of interest in library matters is being aroused, and that many towns need only the right kind of help and encouragement to get free public libraries started on a firm basis. The commission has been unable this year to do any aggressive work along this line, but they have responded to all the calls made upon them, and given all the assistance possible by correspondence. In many instances lists of books have been made out, supplies ordered and advice given as to the best method of procedure. Visits have been made at Janesville and Fergus Falls, where the libraries were classified and organized, and at Anoka, where the library was renumbered.

In the appendix to this report will be found extracts from the laws of Minnesota relating to the establishment of free public libraries. The commission wishes to encourage those libraries which are just starting to organize under the state law as soon as possible, and make every effort to get the full amount of tax levy which is allowed, as it is believed that unless there is a sure and regular income to be depended upon, it is impossible to keep the library alive.



THE OWATONNA PUBLIC LIBRARY.

BY CARL K. BENNETT.

President Owatonna Library Board.

The history of the Owatonna Free Public Library properly begins at the time of the death of Mrs. Elizabeth C. Hunewill, which occurred on the 4th of February, 1896.

Mrs. Hunewill bequeathed to the City of Owatonna the specific sum of \$10,000.00 and the further sum of two-fifths of her residuary estate, to be used for library purposes under the following terms and conditions:

Five thousand dollars to be used to pay the last bills on a building to cost not less than \$10,000.00 exclusive of the lot; and the remaining \$5000.00, together with the residuary legacy, to be kept forever intact as an endowment fund, and the interest therefrom only to be used for the purchase of books for the library. Moreover the entire bequest was based upon the further condition that the City of Owatonna establish a public library under the laws of the State of Minnesota and provide for its perpetual maintenance and purchase books for the same at a cost of not less than \$5,000.00.

It soon became evident by reason of the successful and economical

administration of the estate of Mrs. Hunewill, that the residuary legacy would amount to at least \$11,500.00.

Therefore, encouraged by the assurance of a splendid legacy of \$21,500.00 the city council unanimously voted to establish the public library under the state law and pursuant thereto, chose a library board of nine directors. The library board as thus constituted, held its first meeting on 8 Jan., 1897.

On the 18th day of September, 1897, the city council purchased, for the sum of \$3,000.00, the excellent site upon which the library building now stands and deeded the same to the board of directors.

On the 25th of January, 1898, the library board requested the city council to put to a vote at the following March election, the proposition to issue \$10,000.00 library bonds. This proposition was voted by a large majority.

The provisions of the state library law allowed a tax, not to exceed one mill, in cities of the size of Owatonna, to be levied for the support of the library and accordingly, in the fall of 1897, a tax of \$1,000.00 (two-thirds of a mill) was levied by the council.

Therefore the board were enabled to enter upon the task of building and equipping the library.

The board then spent much time in studying the buildings and equipments of other libraries. It soon became apparent that the best results could be secured by having a committee visit several model libraries in the east where the library movement has reached its most widespread development. The board therefore chose two of its members as such committee who, in August 1898, made a journey to Boston and vicinity, covering a distance of over 3,500 miles, occupying over two weeks time, and for which journey the board allowed each member of the committee \$75.00 for expenses.

On September 7th, 1898, this committee made a written report to the board in which the following recommendations were made:

1. There should be abundant light in all of the rooms.
2. There should be an especially good system of ventilating and heating.
3. The interior should be so constructed as to insure ease of control by one person.
4. A children's room should be provided for.
5. The basement should be light and roomy and should contain work rooms, etc.
6. There should be an art room or museum in the second story, if possible.
7. The furniture should embody all of the latest conveniences for carrying on library work.
8. The librarian should be a person of good education and of skill in library work.
9. The interior arrangement of the library must largely determine the character of the outside of the building. It is far more important

that the interior be suitable and convenient than that the exterior be elaborate or showy.

The report of this committee was unanimously adopted and the board set to work to obtain a building which should, as far as possible, embrace the ideas as set forth in the report. During the fall of 1898 the suitable building which should in all respects meet the requirements of a plans of the present building were perfected. It then became evident that a suitable building which should in all respects meet the requirements of a model library, and at the same time be suitable to the size of the City of Owatonna, could not be built for much less than \$20,000. At this point a large number of our public spirited citizens gave a written guarantee to the board in the sum of \$5,000.00, making it possible to let the contract at once. And in accordance with this guarantee the citizens again voted in March 1899, by a large majority, to issue \$5,000 additional library bonds. Having thus provided for the construction of the library building, it was necessary to give attention to the purchase of \$5,000 worth of books in accordance with the Hunewill bequest.

Miss A. L. Sargent of the Medford, Mass., Public Library, was engaged to prepare a buyer's catalogue of 5,000 best books for our library. Later Miss Sargent was employed regularly as our agent for the purchase of books and also to catalogue and to prepare the books for library use. This work occupied several months and was performed to the great satisfaction of the board.

The contract for the library furniture, book stacks, etc., was let without competitive bids, to the Library Bureau of Boston and Chicago, at a price of \$1,174.50, set up in the library. This furniture is very substantial, handsome and adapted to our requirements.

The library building is lighted by electricity, heated by steam, and has linoleum floor coverings, and in all of its appointments is modern. The best of material was used in its construction, including Kettle River sandstone, Menominee pressed brick, tile roof, and copper cornices. Credit should be given to the architects, Messrs Smith & Gutterson, of Des Moines, Iowa, and to the contractors, Messrs Hammel Bros. & Anderson, of Owatonna, whose faithful, honest and efficient labors have made it possible for Owatonna to have a beautiful, satisfactory, and well built library building.

The furnishing and maintaining of the children's rooms, which could not otherwise have been available, until a later time, on account of lack of funds, was undertaken and successfully completed, by the ladies, members of the Nineteenth Century Club, and of the Cosmopolitan Club, both of Owatonna.

In brief, the library as it stands to-day, ground, building, equipment and books, represents an investment of practically \$32,000., and \$27,000 of this sum has come from the public funds and \$5,000 has come from the Hunewill fund. In return for this expenditure of money, there is an endowment fund of about \$16,500, which yields an annual income of about \$900 to be used for the purchase of books. And a one mill tax upon

the citizens will yield about \$1,500 per annum, for salaries, fuel, lights, and incidentals. Our total annual income will be therefore, about \$2,400. Thus the present and the future seem well provided for.

The library was opened on 22nd of February, 1900, and has had a large and increasing patronage since that date. There are now about 6,000 volumes of fine books, mostly new, in the library, and also most of the current magazines, newspapers and periodicals.

The liberality of the citizens of Owatonna in voting bonds for the library and the subsequent good will and loyalty of the city council in providing for deficiencies in the funds of the library board, should be praised. And mention should be made especially of the tireless efforts and vigilant watchfulness of a few persons, intensely interested in the library movement for Owatonna, who awoke public opinion and educated it, who overcame difficulties, who shamed opposition and who bore the burden of such a difficult undertaking.

SUMMER LIBRARY SCHOOL.

At a meeting of the State Library Association held at St. Cloud, in the fall of 1899, a resolution was passed asking the superintendent of public instruction that a course in library science be added to the curriculum of the university summer school. A committee was appointed, and as a result of this action, Supt. Lewis and Dr. Kiehle, the director of the school, decided in favor of such a course, and the commission was asked to take charge of it.

A four weeks course was given, open to those who expected to teach school or do library work in Minnesota. The course was under the direction of Mrs. W. J. Southward, a graduate of Armour Institute Library School, and an experienced librarian as well. Mrs. Southward has made a specialty of organizing libraries, and was therefore well-fitted for her task.

The course of instruction followed the treatment of a book in logical order through all the processes of library work, beginning with bibliographies, and the selection of books, followed by ordering, accessioning, classification, shelf-listing, cataloguing, charging systems, withdrawal, repairing and binding. The instruction was given entirely by lectures, each lecture being followed by practical work illustrating the subject of the lecture. All work was carefully corrected and criticised, and each student took away corrected samples of all library records, and a model dictionary card catalogue.

Besides this, there were lectures on the care of periodicals, gifts, pamphlets, pictures, clippings, finding-lists, children's work, and four lectures on reference work, giving lists of the best reference books for a small library to own, with the special features for which each is valuable.

The class visited the Minneapolis Public Library, the University Library, the St. Paul Public Library, the library of the State Historical Society and the Stillwater Public Library, and an afternoon was spent at the bindery, where all the processes of binding and mending books were shown.

Special lectures were given by Dr. James K. Hosmer, of the Minneapolis Public Library, on "The Novel," and on "Dictionary-making," and by Miss Isabel Lawrence, of the St. Cloud Normal School, on "Children's Reading."

There were thirteen regular students, and three more came in for the cataloguing work. An examination was given at the close of the term, and the Commission certificates were given to all who completed the course. A fee of \$5 was charged for the course, and each student paid for her own supplies, so that the school was practically self-supporting.

The Library Bureau made an exhibit of library supplies and fittings

and there were also exhibits of blanks used in various representative libraries of the country, model finding-lists and bulletins, picture bulletins and special lists for children's rooms, and a model library of children's books.

The Summer School is felt by the commission, to be one of the most effective means of helping the small libraries of the state. Most of these are unable to employ trained assistants and instruction can be given much more economically and thoroughly in a systematic course of study than by any number of visits from the officers of the commission. It is hoped that members of library boards will appreciate the value of this training, and make it possible for their librarians to attend the school.

STUDENTS OF THE SUMMER SCHOOL.

1900.

Ayers, Mary F.....	Minneapolis, Minn.	Public Library.
Bartleson, Mabel.....	Minneapolis, Minn.	
Brainerd, Mrs. Elizabeth...	Albert Lea, Minn.	Public Library.
Burnes, Clara T.....	Hopkins, Minn.	
Corson, Emily H.....	Minneapolis, Minn.	Public Library.
Derickson, Maud E.....	Minneapolis, Minn.	Public Library.
Dunphy, Angela.....	Duluth, Minn.	
Elliott, Mrs. Savylla.....	Morris, Minn.	Public Library.
Grinsted, Grace E.....	Minneapolis, Minn.	
Hyland, Julia.....	Worthington, Minn.	High School Library.
Long, Rhoda B.....	Minneapolis, Minn.	Teacher's Library.
McFeely, Madeleine S.....	Minneapolis, Minn.	
Mitchell, Helen E.....	Minneapolis, Minn.	
Stringham, Lillian R.....	Fergus Falls, Minn.	Public Library.
Warner, Bertha.....	Minneapolis, Minn.	
Williams, Lotta M.....	Minneapolis, Minn.	

EXPENDITURES OF THE MINNESOTA STATE LIBRARY
COMMISSION FOR THE YEAR 1900.

Traveling Libraries.

Books.....	\$2,882.34
Binding.....	5.75
Cases.....	256.00
Blanks.....	92.75
Catalogs.....	59.80

Total for traveling libraries..... \$3,496.64

Furniture (Desk, type-writer, chairs, shelving, cabinet).	\$114.83
Supplies (Stationery, office supplies)	76.15
Rent (for 15 months).....	183.00
Traveling Expenses	63.81
Incidentals. (Postage, express, etc.).....	68.95
Salaries (14 months).....	923.00
Summer Library School	27.29

Total for incidental and current expenses \$1,457.03

\$4,953.67

TABLE A.
TRAVELING LIBRARIES LOANED IN 1900.

PLACE	COUNTY	Population	Library No.	Sent	Returned	Readers.....	Circulation..
Ada.....	Norman.....	845	11c	Dec. 31..	.....	.....	.....
Aitkin.....	Aitkin.....	1,600	13c	Nov. 28..	.....	.....	.....
Akeley.....	Hubbard.....	800	8e	June 28..	.....	.....	.....
Appleton.....	Swift.....	1,500	14b	Nov. 28..	.....	.....	.....
Asby.....	Grant.....	300	5b	March 7..	Sept. 8..	25	112
".....	".....	".....	3b	Oct. 8..	.....	.....	.....
Bay Lake.....	Crow Wing.....	300	32a	Dec. 5..	.....	.....	.....
Beaton.....	Kittson.....	Rural	7a	April 3..	.....	.....	.....
Bird Island.....	Renville.....	800	7c	Mar. 24..	Sept. 29..	35	231
".....	".....	".....	3d	Oct. 9..	.....	.....	.....
Buena Vista.....	Beltrami.....	150	9c	May 19..	Nov. 23..	26	70
".....	".....	".....	11a	Dec. 5..	.....	.....	.....
Bungo.....	Cass.....	Rural	11c	May 26..	Dec. 6..	30	208
Burbank.....	Kandiyohi.....	Rural	2e	Feb. 14..	Aug. 26..	35	97
".....	".....	".....	7c	Oct. 8..	.....	.....	.....
Claremont.....	Dodge.....	Rural	39a	Dec. 18..	.....	.....	.....
Clear Lake.....	Sherburne.....	600	5a	Mar. 7..	Aug. 15..	32	180
".....	".....	".....	3c	Sept. 12..	.....	.....	.....
Clifton Township.....	Lyon.....	Rural	37a	Dec. 15..	.....	.....	.....
Cooleysville.....	Steele.....	Rural	12b	May 29..	.....	.....	.....
Detroit.....	Becker.....	2,500	10e	May 26..	Nov. 26..	102	533
".....	".....	".....	9c	Dec. 5..	.....	.....	.....
Doran.....	Wilkin.....	Rural	36b	Dec. 15..	.....	.....	.....
Dover.....	Olmsted.....	300	7d	April 13..	Oct. 3..	67	377
".....	".....	".....	2b	Oct. 17..	.....	.....	.....
East Chain Lakes.....	Martin.....	Rural	33b	Dec. 8..	.....	.....	.....
Elgin.....	Wabasha.....	350	8b	April 13..	Oct. 6..	44	308
".....	".....	".....	13a	Nov. 23..	.....	.....	.....
Emmons.....	Freeborn.....	200	8e	Mar. 5..	Aug. 31..	27	115
".....	".....	".....	5c	Sept. 13..	.....	.....	.....
Everglade.....	Stevens.....	Rural	34a	Dec. 10..	.....	.....	.....
Farmington.....	Dakota.....	700	5c	Mar. 27..	Sept. 6..	80	550
".....	".....	".....	2d	Sept. 13..	.....	.....	.....
Fountain.....	Fillmore.....	350	9a	April 23..	Oct. 24..	20	120
".....	".....	".....	5d	Nov. 9..	.....	.....	.....
Franklin.....	Renville.....	500	1d	Feb. 6..	Sept. 26..	16	74
Freeborn.....	Freeborn.....	130	3c	Feb. 6..	Aug. 16..	28	196
".....	".....	".....	12d	Oct. 31..	.....	.....	.....
Garfield.....	Douglas.....	200	5d	April 14..	Oct. 23..	41	163
".....	".....	".....	9b	Nov. 10..	.....	.....	.....
Georgeville.....	Stearns.....	40	35a	Dec. 13..	.....	.....	.....
Glencoe.....	McLeod.....	2,200	12a	May 29..	Dec. 4..	71	308
".....	".....	".....	14c	Dec. 13..	.....	.....	.....
Goodhue.....	Goodhue.....	390	2d	Feb. 6..	July 27..	52	232
".....	".....	".....	1b	Aug. 6..	.....	.....	.....
Grand Rapids.....	Itasca.....	2,000	8a	April 3..	Oct. 3..	45	161
".....	".....	".....	6e	Oct. 20..	.....	.....	.....
Hallock.....	Kittson.....	600	11e	June 28..	.....	.....	.....
Harris.....	Chisago.....	700	13e	Dec. 13..	.....	.....	.....
Hastings.....	Dakota.....	4,000	4e	Mar. 5..	Sept. 26..	180	375
".....	".....	".....	6d	Oct. 16..	.....	.....	.....
Henderson.....	Sibley.....	1,500	4e	Oct. 11..	.....	.....	.....
Janesville.....	Waseca.....	1,200	1b	Feb. 6..	July 7..	342	359
".....	".....	".....	12e	Aug. 6..	.....	.....	.....
Kennedy.....	Kittson.....	350	2e	Sept. 27..	.....	.....	.....
Kimball.....	Stearns.....	500	1c	Feb. 6..	Aug. 1..	73	413
".....	".....	".....	2c	Aug. 28..	.....	.....	.....
Laird.....	Olmsted.....	Rural	6c	Mar. 5..	Sept. 5..	21	78
".....	".....	".....	4c	Sept. 13..	.....	.....	.....
Lake Alle.....	Renville.....	Rural	10c	April 25..	.....	.....	.....
Lake Andrew.....	Kandiyohi.....	Rural	31b	Dec. 22..	.....	.....	.....
Lake Crystal.....	Blue Earth.....	1,800	11b	May 26..	.....	.....	.....

TABLE A.—Continued.
TRAVELING LIBRARIES LOANED IN 1900.

TOWNS	COUNTY	Population	Library No.	Sent	Returned	Readers	Circulation
Lakefield	Jackson	1,000	7b	Mar. 28.	Oct. 16	32	206
Lakeville	Dakota	400	3b	Nov. 9	Aug. 20.	80	414
Lanesboro	Fillmore	1,200	1e	Sept. 11			
Leslie	Todd	Rural	1a	Feb. 6	July 21.	85	325
Litchfield	Meeker	2,500	4b	Aug. 28			
Louriston	Chippewa	Rural	10b	April 23	Oct. 25	28	100
Luverne	Rock	2,200	7e	Nov. 10.			
McIntosh	Polk	400	9d	June 11.	Oct. 30	58	230
Mandt	Chippewa	Rural	8c	Nov. 10.			
Mantorville	Dodge	600	2a	Sept. 20			
Maynard	Chippewa	400	7e	April 7	Oct. 13	33	192
Meadowvale	Sherburne	Rural	10a	Oct. 27			
Nedford	Steele	600	6a	Mar. 7	Sept. 7	42	207
Nordland	Lyons	Rural	4d	Sept. 20			
Noreland	Nicollet	Rural	32b	Dec. 12			
North Brookfield	Renoville	600	4d	Mar. 5	Sept. 5	139	518
North Mankato	Nicollet	1,000	6a	Sept. 19			
Oronoco	Olumsted	300	12d	June 11	Oct. 11	47	130
Ortonville	Bigstone	1,400	10d	April 26	Nov. 1	36	250
Park Rapids	Hubbard	1,200	9d	Nov. 8			
Pelican Rapids	Ottertail	1,100	5e	April 23	Oct. 23	36	240
Pilot Mound	Fillmore	2,500	8b	Oct. 30			
Pipestone	Pipestone	2,500	3d	Feb. 20.	Sept. 6	34	192
Princeton	Millelacs	1,200	1d	Sept. 27			
Quincy	Olumsted	Rural	39b	Dec. 18			
Randolph	Dakota	Rural	6d	Mar. 27.	Oct. 1	10	44
Royalton	Morrison	Rural	4a	Oct. 16			
Rushford	Fillmore	1,200	14a	Nov. 28.			
Rushmore	Nobles	300	11a	May 26.	Nov. 26.	41	130
St. Charles	Winona	1,500	12c	May 29	Dec. 8	52	198
St. Peter	Nicollet	4,500	10b	Dec. 28			
St. Vincent	Kittson	150	3a	Feb. 6	Aug. 20.	86	200
Scone	Kittson	Rural	8b	Oct. 4			
Sleepy Eye	Brown	2,300	8d	Dec. 3			
South Hayward	Freeborn	Rural	11d	June 11.			
Starbuck	Pope	Rural	11d	June 11.			
Svea	Kandiyohi	Rural	36a	Dec. 11			
			7b	Oct. 25.	Oct. 11	91	214
			4b	Feb. 14.	Aug. 3.	84	421
			1c	Aug. 28			
			8c	April 7.	Oct. 8	10	36
			31a	Dec. 5.			
			35b	Dec. 17			
			2b	Feb. 6.	Aug. 10.	87	226
			3a	Sept. 12			
			2c	Feb. 6.	July 21	62	300
			1a	Aug. 8.			
			8e	April 25	Oct. 31	86	421
			5e	Nov. 9.			
			3a	Feb. 6.	Aug. 6	250	264
			6c	Sept. 12			
			8b	Mar. 7.	Sept. 10.	15	46
			3e	Sept. 20			
			1e	Feb. 14.	Aug. 14	19	38
			5b	Sept. 26			
			6e	April 3.	Oct. 9.	97	488
			7d	Oct. 17			
			33a	Dec. 6.			
			34b	Dec. 11			
			38a	Dec. 10			

TABLE A.—Continued.
TRAVELING LIBRARIES LOANED IN 1900.

TOWN	COUNTY.	Population	Library No	Sent	Returned	Readers	Circulation
Wadena.	Wadena	1,800	13b	Nov. 26	...	...	...
Walker	Cass	700	13d	Dec. 7.	...	...	...
Warren	Marshall	1,500	2a	Feb. 6.	Aug. 6	230	499
			4a	Sept. 12			
Waterville	Le Sueur	1,500	9b	Apr. 23	Oct. 27	69	447
			8c	Nov. 13			
Wells	Faribault	2,500	8d	Apr. 23.	Nov. 21	73	314
			14d	Dec. 12			
Willmar	Kandiyohi	2,500	12a	Dec. 15.			
Windom.	Cottonwood	1,500	4c	Feb. 26	Aug. 14	71	366
			5a	Aug. 28			

TABLE B.
FREE LIBRARIES SUPPORTED BY MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

TOWN	Population	Library Established	Annual Receipts from Taxes	Receipts from Other Sources	No. of Volumes	Annual Circulation	LIBRARIAN.
Albert Lea	6,000	1897			1,050	4,500	Mrs. Elizabeth Brainerd.
Alexandria	3,000	1881	\$450		4,546	10,548	James Fitzgerald.
Anoka	3,800	1891	533	330	4,801	17,821	Mrs. Ora C. Bland.
Cloquet	4,000	1895	585		2,250	9,500	Mrs. Isabelle Phalon.
Duluth	60,000	1886	12,000		36,000	72,111	Miss Lydia M. Poirier.
Evansville	500	1893	75		310	600	August Carlson.
Fairmont	3,040	1879	500		2,275	1,800	Miss Minnie Bird
Faribault	8,000	1897	2,000		6,000	20,000	Miss Sarah E. Le Crone.
Grand Rapids	2,000	1900	150				Mrs. Lena S. King.
Jackson	2,200	1880	125	15	1,050	5,000	Mrs. Eliza Goodrich.
Little Falls	6,000	1893	300		1,800	7,500	Miss Marguerite Guernon
Luverne	1,000	1891	350		2,000	5,700	Mrs. T. E. Davidson.
Mankato	10,000	1894	2,000	28	6,202	43,926	Miss Minnie A. McGraw.
Maynard	400	1900	50				Miss Sophie Ostrason.
Minneapolis	203,000	1889	50,000	8,400	119,000	550,000	Dr. James K. Hosmer
Montevideo	2,500	1880	333	20	2,800	9,000	Mrs. Margaret E. Webb.
Morris	2,000	1896	368		2,600	400	Mrs. Savilla Elliott.
Newport	300	1889	100		700	500	Miss Stella L. Wilkinson.
Northfield	3,500	1898	322	50	2,222	9,023	Miss Edith M. Pye.
Owatonna	4,000	1895	1,500	900	6,000	24,000	Miss Mary L. Weber
Park Rapids	1,500	1900	175	200	488		Miss Blanche Witter.
Pipestone	2,700	1900	100	110	400		(Volunteer Service.)
Red Wing	8,000	1894	1,200		3,500	23,409	Mrs. Lillian S. Tandy.
Rochester	7,000	1865	750	250	6,937	22,510	Miss Edna Emerick.
Rushford	1,300	1898	50		927		Miss Emma Crampton.
St. Cloud	8,000	1869	3,000		5,015	20,000	Mrs. Marie E. Brick.
St. Paul	163,000	1882	15,000		50,000	163,397	Mrs. Helen J. McCaine.
St. Peter	4,300	1895	530	300	1,782	7,979	Miss Josephine Powell.
Sauk Centre	2,200	1878	800		5,000	13,236	Mrs. Minnie Mullen.
Stillwater	12,500	1899	2,800		5,240	42,703	Mrs. G. B. McPherson.
Two Harbors	3,274	1896	285		1,200	800	James Cogswell.
White Bear	1,350	1899	260		1,800	4,539	Miss Emily Exstrand.
Winona	20,000	1887	6,500		18,967	75,391	Miss Jeannette A. Clarke.
Zumbrota	1,200	1879	200		1,500		Harold Fulkerson.

TABLE C.
FREE ASSOCIATION LIBRARIES.

TOWN.	Population	Library Established	Income, 1900	No. of Volumes	Circulation	LIBRARIAN.
Brainerd.....	7,524	1899	\$1,137	1,296	11,206	Miss Bess H. Burgoyne.
Granite Falls..	1,500	1900	125			Mrs. Jessie D. Jacobs.
Hawley.....	600	1899				John H. Reid.
Janesville.....	1,200	1899	988	459	5,574	Mrs. Edward Lieberg.
*Lake City.....	3,000	189		1,000	600	(Volunteer Service.)
Mantorville.....	800	1900	80	66	1,000	Mrs. Susie Truax.
Wadena.....	1,800	1900		300		Miss Mabel Whitney.
Walker.....	700	1900		40		Daniel De Lury.
Windom.....	2,000	1883		326		(Volunteer Service.)

*City furnishes room, heat and light

TABLE D.
SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARIES.

NAME OF LIBRARY	TOWN	Population	Library Established	Dues per year	Per Book	No. of Volumes	Annual Circulation	LIBRARIAN
Improvement Club and Library	Annandale	500	1899			405	1400	Mrs. Libbie McGuire.
Public Library	Appleton	1400		\$1.00		1150		Mrs. May E. Johnson.
Library Ass'n	Austin	5500	1869	2.00	5 c	3000	5000	Mrs. H. H. Kent.
Library Ass'n	Bay Lake	300	1900	.05		128	100	Mrs. L. H. Scofield.
Free Library	Caledonia	1200	1890	1.00		500		L. Budahl.
Public Library	Fergus Falls	6000	1890	1.00		1312	5000	Miss Lillian Stringham
Public Library	Harris	300	1900	1.00	10 c	125		Miss Mary M. Wolfe.
Library Ass'n	Lindstrom	450	1898	1.00	5 c	200	430	Bertha M. Rowe.
Public Library	Marshall	2300	1884 *	1.00		2000		John Banvard.
Library Ass'n	New Ulm	5400	1898	1.00		378	3167	Earl Current.
+German Libra- ry Ass'n	Rochester	5000	1872	2.00		2300	500	Paul Priebe.
+Public Library Ass'n	Sleepy Eye	2100	1897	1.00		437	875	Joseph M. Stiles.
Library Ass'n	Taylor's Falls	600	1864			2168	1664	(Volunteer Service.)
Public Library	Tracy	2000		1.00		1000		(Volunteer Service.)
Eureka Club Li- brary	Union Grove		1888		5 c	20		Mrs. Emma Marshall.
Ladies' Library Ass'n	Wabasha	2600	1871	1.20				Miss Carrie Mullen.
Ladies' Club...	Winnebago City	2000	1890	1.00		370	872	Miss Blanche C. Seger.

*Refunded at any time on return of book in good condition.

†About 2,000 German books.

‡Will be made free as soon as new building is completed.

TABLE E.
COLLEGE, INSTITUTION AND SPECIAL LIBRARIES.

TOWN	NAME OF LIBRARY.	Kind of Library	No. of Vols.	LIBRARIAN.
Albert Lea...	Albert Lea College.....	College.	1,500	
Collegeville...	St. John's University	College.	11,000	Alexius Hoffman.
Duluth	Bar Library Ass'n	Law.	8,000	Myrtie M. Hicks.
Faribault ...	Seabury Divinity School.	School.	9,000	Alford A. Butler.
"	Shattuck School.....	"	3,000	
Fergus Falls	State Hospital.....		1,000	
Glencoe	Stevens Seminary.....	School.	5,000	Miss H. S. Kellogg.
Hamline ...	Hamline University.....	College.	6,000	Anna M. Davis.
Mankato.....	State Normal	School.	4,306	Miss Alice N. Farr.
Minneapolis.	State University.....	College.	75,000	William W. Folwell.
"	Teacher's Library.....		5,000	Rhoda B. Long.
"	Augsburg Seminary	School.	1,500	
"	Guaranty Loan Law	Law.	10,000	
"	Minneapolis Bar Ass'n ...	"	9,500	Edward S. Waters.
"	New York Life Law.....	"	12,500	Miss Jessie T. Morgan.
"	Medical Library.....	Medical.		Miss Eveline C. Lyon.
"	Masonic Library	Masonic	3,200	
"	Northwestern Theological	Theo-logical.	1,000	John W. Prosser.
Moorhead ...	State Normal	School.	2,000	
Northfield ...	Scoville Memorial (Carle-			
"	ton College)	College.	15,000	Geo. Huntington.
"	St. Olaf College	"	4,500	Ole G. Felland.
Owatonna ...	Pillsbury Academy.....	School.	2,000	
St. Cloud.....	State Normal.	"	3,900	Gertrude Cambell.
"	State Reformatory.....		1,500	
St. Joseph....	St. Benedict's Academy.	School.	1,500	
St. Paul.....	Minn. Historical Soc.		67,000	Warren Upham.
"	State Law Library	Law.	26,000	Frederick Johnson.
"	New York Life Law.....	"	12,000	Andrew N. Gilman.
"	St. Paul Seminary	College.	8,000	Rev. William Turner.
"	Macalester College.....	"	6,500	Miss Anna M. Dickson.
St. Peter ...	Gustavus Adolphus Col...	"	7,000	J. S. Carlson.
Winona	State Normal	School.	6,000	Mary Grant, Ass't Libn

Appendix.

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY LAWS OF MINNESOTA.

EXTRACTS FROM THE LAW RELATING TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

Section 1. That the city council of any incorporated city, or village council of any incorporated village, shall have power to establish and maintain a public library and reading room, or either of them, for the use and benefit of the inhabitants of such city or village, and, by ordinance, to set apart for the use and benefit of such library, real estate or other property belonging to the municipality, and may levy a tax not exceeding one mill on the dollar annually, and in cities of over thirty thousand (30,000) inhabitants not to exceed one-half of one mill on the dollar annually, on all the taxable property in the city; such tax to be levied and collected, in like manner with other general taxes of said city or village, and to be known as "Library fund." And the board of directors in this chapter provided for, shall have power, in their discretion, to admit to the benefit of such library, persons not residing within the corporate limits of the city or village, and they shall execute a contract, in writing, in the form of a bond, to the village or city council, to be approved by the board of directors, conditioned to make good all damages or loss of books issued to them, with sufficient sureties, and covenanting that the person so receiving the benefits of the library shall at all times conform to all the laws, rules and regulations governing the said library. And such non-resident patrons shall pay for such privileges, such sums and at such times as may be by the directors prescribed, into the village treasury, for the use of said library. Upon petition of fifty free-holding citizens in any such city or village, the council of any such city or village shall submit the question of the establishment of such public library or reading room to the legal voters of such city or village, at the next annual election held therein, and if a two-thirds majority of the votes cast on such question, at such election, are in favor of the establishment of such public library or reading room, then the council of such city or village shall establish the same and shall annually thereafter levy for the maintenance of such public library or reading room the tax recommended by the said petitioners, not to exceed, however, the rate hereinbefore provided. Whenever any council has heretofore established a library, and by ordinance, set apart property for its use and benefit, its action is hereby confirmed.

Sections 2-5 relate to the appointment and powers of directors.

Section 6. Every library and reading room, or either of them, established under this act, shall be forever free to the use of the inhabitants of the city or village where located, always subject to such reasonable rules and regulations as the library board may adopt in order to render the use of said library or reading-room, or either of them, of the greatest benefit to the greatest number; and said board may exclude from the use of said library and reading-room, or either of them, any and all persons who shall willfully violate such rules.

Section 9. Any library already existing or hereafter established in any city or village, which shall establish a free library and reading room, or either of them, under the provisions of this act, may be transferred by the society, association or individuals owning the same, to the board of directors created under this act, on such terms, not inconsistent with the objects of this act, as may be mutually agreed upon; and as to such property the said board of directors shall be held and considered to be special trustees; provided also, that any incorporated city may establish one or more reading-rooms to accommodate the inhabitants thereof, in different parts of said city, under the provisions of this act.

**STATE LAW PROVIDING FOR A SYSTEM OF TRAVELING LIBRARIES
AND CREATING A STATE PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION.**

Section 1. There is hereby created a system of traveling libraries which shall be under the management and control of the state library commission herein provided for.

Section 2. There is hereby created a state public library commission, consisting of five members.

Section 3. The president of the State University and the state superintendent of public instruction and the secretary of the State Historical Society are hereby constituted ex-officio members of said state library commission, and the governor of the state shall, as speedily after the passage of this act as practicable, appoint by and with the consent of the senate, two suitable persons, resident in the State of Minnesota, as members of the said state library commission. The commission shall elect its own officers from among its own members.

Section 4. One of the members appointed by the governor shall be appointed for a term of four years from January 1st, 1899, and one member for six years from January 1st, 1899, and they shall hold office for said terms respectively or until their successors are appointed and qualified.

Section 5. All subsequent appointments of commissioners for said board shall be for six years from January 1st, of the year in which the appointment is made, or until the successor is appointed and qualified, except in cases of appointment of members to fill vacancies caused by resignation, death or removal, which appointments shall be made for the unexpired term of the member whose death, resignation or removal caused the vacancy.

Section 6. No member of said state library commission shall ever receive any salary or per diem or compensation of any kind for services as such commissioner.

Section 7. Members of the state library commission shall be allowed and paid necessary traveling expenses in attending meetings of the commission or in visiting or establishing libraries and other incidental and necessary expenses connected with the work of the commission.

Section 8. The state library commission is authorized to purchase collections of books, the same to be the property of the State of Minnesota, which books shall form a state circulating library, and from which any town, village, or community within the State of Minnesota, may borrow books under the rules and regulations of the state library commission. These books are to be divided by the commission into groups, and are to be known as the Minnesota Traveling Library. The commission shall catalogue and otherwise prepare said books for circulation, and shall make rules and regulations according to which the business of the commission shall be done, and such as shall insure the care, preservation and safe return of all books loaned.

Section 9. The librarian or trustee of any free public library or the trustees or agents of any village, town or community, entitled to borrow books from said traveling libraries, may, without charge, ask and receive

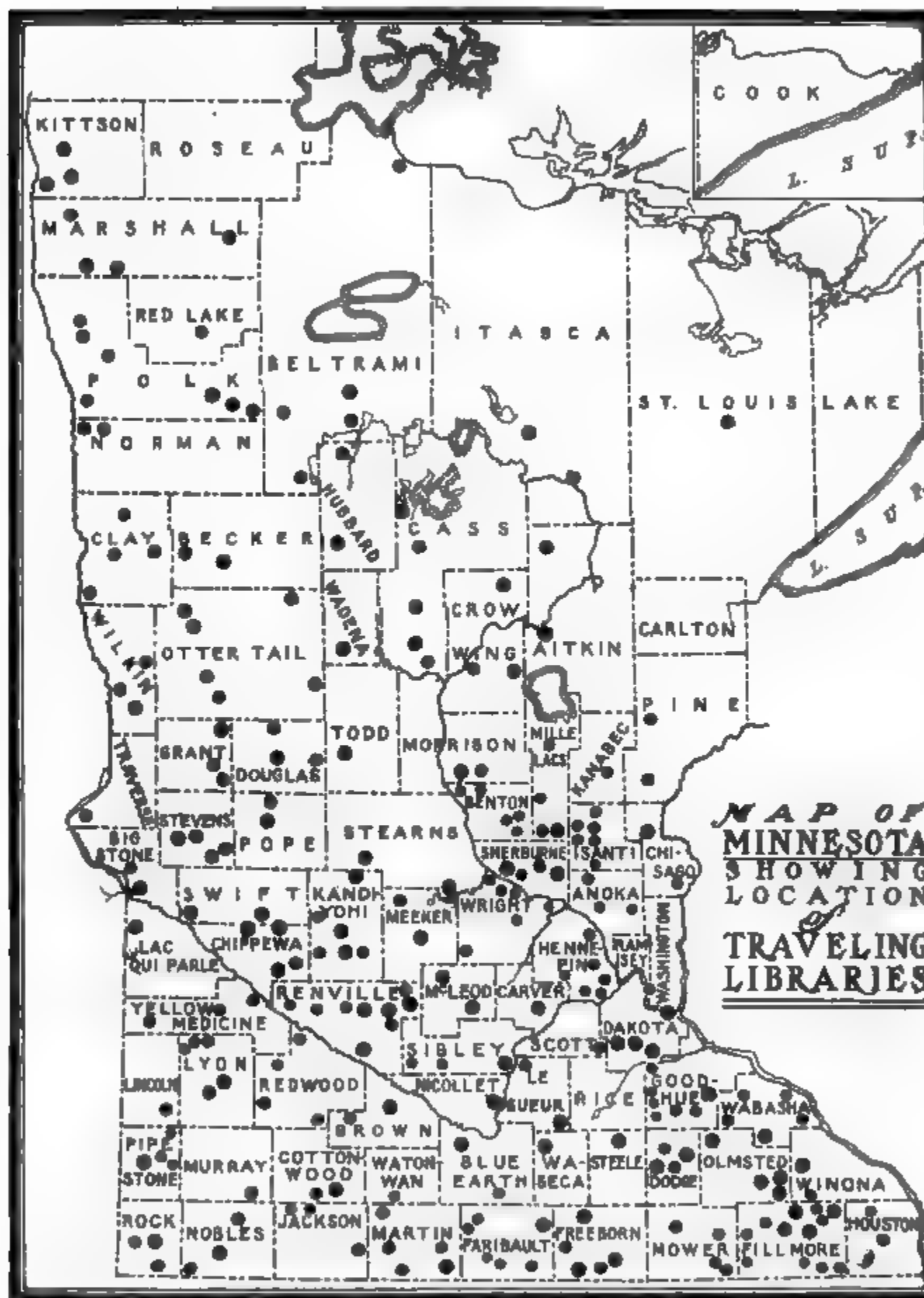
SECOND BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
STATE PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION
—OF—
MINNESOTA

1901-1902

MINNEAPOLIS
LUMBER EXCHANGE PRINTING CO
1903



Second
Biennial Report
of the
Minnesota
Public Library
Commission.
1901-1902.



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SECOND BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION

—OF—

MINNESOTA

1901-1902

MINNEAPOLIS
LUMBER EXCHANGE PRINTING CO
1903

MINNESOTA STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION.

Office: 515 Masonic Temple, Minneapolis.

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732
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A3

Members Ex-officio:

CYRUS NORTHROP,

President of the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.

JOHN W. OLSEN,

State Superintendent of Public Instruction, St. Paul, Minn.

WARREN UPHAM,

Secretary State Historical Society, St. Paul, Minn.

Members Appointed by the Governor:

MISS GRATIA A. COUNTRYMAN,

Minneapolis, Minn. (Term Expires 1904.)

MISS MARGARET J. EVANS,

Northfield, Minn. (Term Expires 1902.)

Officers:

MISS MARGARET J. EVANS, Chairman.

Northfield, Minn.

MISS GRATIA A. COUNTRYMAN, Secretary.

Minneapolis, Minn.

MISS CLARA F. BALDWIN, Librarian.

MISS EMILY H. CORSON, Assistant Librarian.

CONTENTS.

	Page
Librarian's Report.....	1
Traveling Libraries.....	1
Traveling Libraries Supported by Clubs.....	3
Reference Libraries.....	4
Clearing House for Periodicals.....	5
Co-operation of Library Commissions.....	6
Summer School for Library Training.....	8
Students of the Summer School.....	9
Financial Report, 1901-2.....	10
Public Libraries.....	11
Legislation, 11; Organization, 11; Reports, 12; Minnesota Library Association, 12; Free Libraries supported by Tax, 12; Free Association Libraries, 13; Subscription Libraries, 13; Reading Rooms, 13; Buildings, 14; Improvements, 14.	
Public Libraries in Minnesota.....	15

Appendix.

Statistics of Minnesota Libraries:—

Circulation of Traveling Libraries.....	40
Free Libraries Supported by Taxation.....	46
Free Association Libraries.....	47
Subscription Libraries.....	47
College, Institution and Special Libraries.....	48
State Law Creating Commission.....	48

Illustrations.

Map of Minnesota, Showing Location of Traveling Libraries..	Frontispiece
Cloquet Public Library.....	17
Duluth Public Library.....	19
Rochester Public Library.....	29
St. Cloud Public Library.....	31
Dyckman Free Library, Sleepy Eye.....	33
Laird Library Building, Winona.....	38

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives:

As required by section 10 of the law providing for a system of traveling libraries, and creating a State Public Library Commission, the State Public Library Commission has the honor to submit herewith its second report, that for 1901-2.

Respectfully submitted,

MARGARET J. EVANS,
Chairman.

December 31, 1902.

Librarian's Report.

The Minnesota State Library Commission was created by act of Legislature in April, 1899, and was organized Sept. 8, 1899.

A system of traveling libraries was established by law under the management of the Commission and the Commission was also authorized to encourage the establishment of free libraries in the state of Minnesota, and to give advice and instruction to any free public library upon any matter pertaining to the organization and administration of the library.

The Commission began active work in the fall of 1899 and issued its first report, December, 1900. The following report, being the second biennial report of the Commission, embraces a summary of the work during the biennial period of 1901-2, including the record of traveling libraries, the work of the magazine exchange, the assistance rendered to small public libraries and the report of the Summer School for Library Training. It also contains a review of public libraries in Minnesota, showing the progress which has been made during the last two years and the situation at the present time in towns having a population of over 1,000.

TRAVELING LIBRARIES.

The system of traveling libraries established in January, 1900, has been continued during the biennial period of 1901-2, and the number of libraries has been increased as much as the funds would permit. In 1901, the appropriation of the Commission was cut to \$3,500 a year, so that with the increased amount of labor required to keep the libraries in good running order, the new books purchased have not been sufficient to meet the demand.

The traveling library contains 25 or 50 carefully selected books and is loaned to any village, town or community which will give proper guarantee and be responsible for the care and safe return of the library. These libraries are exchanged every six months or oftener if desired, and a fee of \$1.00 for 50 books, or 50 cts. for 25 books is paid for each library to cover cost of transportation.

In 1901, there were 6,125 volumes in circulation, and with 5,935 borrowers the circulation amounted to 40,878. In 1902, there were 7,750 volumes in circulation, the number of borrowers was 6,893, and the total circulation was 49,855. The average circulation, therefore, has been more than six times to each book, which would be considered a very large showing in any city library. These figures do not adequately represent the results, since in country places, the books are usually read by from two to five people each time they are drawn. It must also be considered that when each library is returned the books must be examined and prepared for the next trip, records must be carefully made, and books must sometimes be replaced, mended or rebound, so that considerable time is necessarily consumed in exchanging the libraries. In view of these facts, it will be seen that the results, as far as statistics can show them, are all that could be desired.

Of the 198 places which have had libraries in 1902, 79 are rural communities and 63 are small villages having a population of less than 500. For the rural communities the traveling library seems to be the only practicable way of furnishing reading matter, as it is impossible for them to support successfully libraries of their own. Several instances might be noted where attempts of this kind have been made, and the books are now, as one librarian reports, "shelved in Mother's closet," having long ago exhausted their usefulness. In order to make the money go farther, libraries of only 25 books are sent to rural communities, and in places where there is a demand for them, a few Scandinavian books are added, which are eagerly sought by those who do not read English. One or two books on agriculture, stock-raising, etc., are also added to these libraries for communities where they will be found useful.

In some of the smallest villages the traveling library has furnished a nucleus for a local library. The librarian from one little village of about 100 inhabitants writes:—"While all the libraries we have had so far have been a collection of the very choicest reading matter for all ages and for all tastes, yet there is an advantage which surpasses this and that is the fact that it affords an opportunity to build up a permanent library of our own. The chief difficulty in building up a small local library is that the books are soon read and then the interest is lost and that is usually the end of the attempt. This difficulty is entirely overcome by the traveling library. No matter how small the start is for a permanent library, the traveling library will nurse the attempt."

The traveling libraries are also of great assistance to many struggling libraries in larger towns. Some of the older local libraries have been given new life through this means, and they report that they could not have continued without the help of the traveling library, and many new libraries have been established in towns which would not have undertaken the project without this stimulus.

The libraries of fifty books, according to the plan inaugurated in the beginning contain groups of from eight to twelve books on some special subject. These books are all readable and interesting to the casual reader, but will give a definite line of reading to the student, and have been found of much assistance to the study clubs in the small towns.

The libraries have uniformly received the most careful usage, and the Commission is much indebted to the local librarians who have, as a rule, discharged their duties in the most satisfactory manner.

Although the traveling library system is now well established as a permanent institution, in reality but a small beginning has been made in consideration of the demands and the needs of the state. In December, 1902, there are 300 applications on file, with only 215 libraries to fill them, including those purchased from the appropriation of 1902-3. There are scores of new settlements being opened in the rapidly developing northern counties, and many of these are settled by American-born farmers from Iowa, Indiana and other states, who already feel the need of books. When one considers that there are 2,821 communities in the state, only 280 of which have access to libraries, it will be seen that this work is only begun. Not only is more money needed for the actual purchase of books, but as the system enlarges, more supervision will be necessary, and the careful selection of the books, their preparation for circulation, the making of catalogs, and all the correspondence connected with the exchange of the libraries, and their proper location will require more time and more expense.

The recent epidemics of small-pox and other contagious diseases have necessitated the temporary closing of the libraries in some cases, but the greatest care has been taken to avoid any danger of spreading contagion. All such cases have been reported by the local librarians and the books which had been loaned to quarantined families have either been fumigated or destroyed.

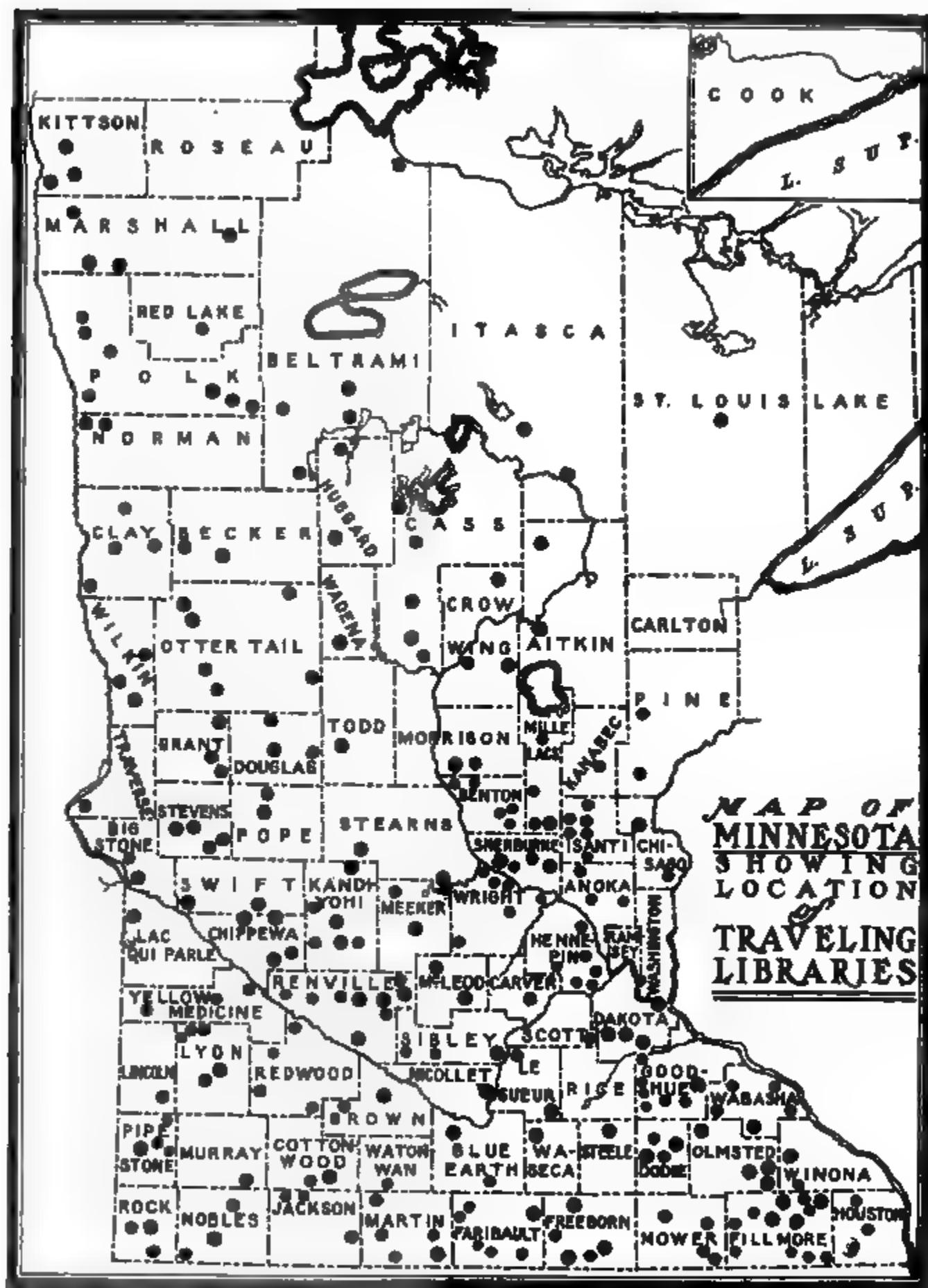
Traveling Libraries Supported by Clubs.

The traveling libraries formerly owned by the Women's Council of Minneapolis are now the property of the Commission. The number has been reduced to 10, and the lists were thoroughly revised in the fall of 1902.

The Women's Clubs of Duluth have six traveling libraries, which have been in circulation among the range towns and outlying school districts for the past two years.

The Rochester Traveling Library Association reports that four traveling libraries have been sent out in 1902, but the others have not been loaned on account of the prevalence of small-pox in the county.

The Mankato Traveling Library Association has four traveling libra-



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ries of 30 volumes each. The fee for each library is 25 cents, and there is no time limit. Two libraries were sent out in 1901, and one in 1902.

The Study Club of Winona, and the Woman's Art Class each gave a traveling library in the fall of 1900, and the Thursday Club and Twentieth Century Club each gave a traveling library in 1901. These four libraries, containing 200 volumes in all have been sent to six different communities in Winona County and the total circulation as reported has been 851. In the fall of 1902, the Study Club presented their library to the Commission, and the other three are still sent from the Winona Public Library, under the charge of Miss Charlotte A. Prentiss, the assistant librarian.

Reference Libraries.

There is a constant demand from the Study Clubs of the state for reference libraries on special subjects. Many struggling little clubs are obliged to pursue their studies as best they can without books, while many clubs would be organized in towns where nothing of the kind now exists if only needed material for study could be obtained. The Commission can not yet divert its funds to any specialized work, but a few gifts have been received for this purpose which have rendered great assistance.

In 1901, the Winona Art Club gave a library on German, Flemish and Dutch painting valued at \$25, besides 60 mounted pictures. The library on the History of Art given by the Minneapolis Journal in 1900, was divided into two libraries, one on Italian painting, and one on English painting. The \$100 given by the New Century Club of St. Paul purchased three libraries, one on U. S. History, one on English History, and one on Russia. Mrs. Henry James of St. Paul prepared a most excellent syllabus for the library on U. S. History. The Minneapolis Chapter of the D. A. R. loaned a library on Colonial History valued at \$25.

These libraries were located as follows during 1901-2:—

Library.	Donor.	Loaned 1901-2.
French History.	Minneapolis Women's Council.	Newport Woman's Club
U. S. History.	New Century Club, St. Paul.	LeSueur Monday Club.
English History.	do.	Benson Coterie.
Russia.	do.	Windom Tourist Club.
Italian Painting.	Minneapolis Journal.	Fairmont Art History Club.
English Painting.	do.	Dodge Center Fortnightly Club.
German, Flemish and Dutch Painting.	Winona Art Club.	Glencoe Saturday Club.
Colonial History.	Minneapolis Chapter D. A. R. (Loaned.)	Park Rapids. Ladies' Library Club.

In 1902, a gift of \$21 was received from the Minneapolis Women's Council, which has purchased a tourist library on England. A gift of \$10 from the Travellers' Club of Minneapolis, and two gifts of \$5 each, from the Columbian Study Club and Tourist Club of Minneapolis were com-

bined to purchase a library on Scotland, in memory of Mrs. W. G. Gooding, who as chairman of the Reciprocity Committee of the Federation of Women's Clubs had rendered very valuable assistance to the study clubs of the state, and to the Commission also, in placing the reference libraries. The Minneapolis Chapter of the D. A. R. has loaned a library on the American Revolution valued at \$25. The library on English History given by the New Century Club of St. Paul has been divided, so that there are now 12 libraries in the hands of the Commission.

The reference libraries have been located as follows for the year 1902-3:—

Library.	Donor.	Loaned 1902-3.
Colonial History.	Minneapolis D. A. R. (Loaned.)	Minneota News and Art Club.
England.	Minneapolis Women's Council.	Marshall Current News Club.
English History, Pt. 1.	New Century Club, St. Paul.	Newport Woman's Club
English History, Pt. 2.	do.	Wadena Woman's Club
English Painting.	Minneapolis Journal.	Sauk Rapids Aristonlan Club.
French History.	Minneapolis Women's Council.	Wells Current News Club.
German, Flemish and Dutch Painting.	Winona Art Club.	Dodge Center Fort- nightly Club.
Italian Art.	Minneapolis Women's Council.	Sleepy Eye Woman's Club.
Russia.	New Century Club, St. Paul.	Appleton Monday Club.
Scotland.	Gooding Memorial Li- brary.	Sandstone Unity Read- ing Club.
U. S. History.	New Century Club, St. Paul.	Kenyon Round Table Club.

The Commission extends a most grateful acknowledgment to the clubs who have given this help, and hopes that other clubs and individuals will assist in adding to these collections, as this is surely a branch of education counting for large results in the future. These libraries are loaned for one year, and are sent out in June so that the clubs may have them for reference during the summer months in preparing their programs. The fee for all libraries is \$1, besides transportation charges, with the exception of the complete library on U. S. History, which is \$2. The money received from these fees is devoted to the purchase of more books for reference use.

CLEARING HOUSE FOR PERIODICALS.

In periodical literature is found the most valuable material for reference work; and for school work, the study of current topics and especially for the work of study clubs, the magazines are often the only source of information. Complete sets of such magazines as Century, Harper, Forum

and North American Review constitute an invaluable library in themselves. The abridged edition of Poole's Index to Periodicals published in 1900 is within the reach of even the smaller libraries, and librarians should aim to complete their sets of the 37 magazines indexed in this volume.

To help the libraries of the state to build up their reference collections of magazines, the Commission has established a clearing-house for periodicals. It is the purpose of the clearing-house to supply volumes or parts of volumes needed by libraries to complete their sets. In return the libraries are asked to collect magazines in their own town, and send all duplicates to the Commission. Many boxes of magazines have been received from libraries and individuals, and much time and labor has been expended in sorting and arranging these for distribution. 231 complete volumes and 310 odd numbers have been sent out to the public libraries of the state, and in addition, many numbers of recent popular magazines have been sent out with the traveling libraries.

The Commission also loans single numbers of magazines to individuals who are in search of material on special subjects. Members of study clubs who are preparing papers, or High School students who are preparing for debates may write to the Commission for help. References will be carefully looked up, and whenever material is available, magazines will be sent to any one who will pay the cost of transportation. In this way the Commission hopes to make use of the magazines which have been collected and are now awaiting distribution.

The Commission solicits the further co-operation of the libraries and Women's Clubs in collecting these sets of magazines, as well as gifts from individuals, and all material received will be used to the best advantage.

CO-OPERATION OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONS.

The three Commissions of Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota find conditions and problems practically the same in their respective states, and their work has naturally developed along similar lines. It was evident that considerable printed matter which would be of value in one state might be utilized in others, and thus avoid unnecessary duplication of work. A meeting of the officers of the three Commissions was held in Madison in October, 1901, to discuss methods and plans of co-operation. As a result of this conference, the Wisconsin Commission published a *Suggestive list of books for a small library* and issues a *Buying-list of recent books*, which appears frequently, the Iowa Commission issues a quarterly bulletin, and the Minnesota Commission edited and published a *Handbook of library organization*. Each Commission bears the first cost of its own publi-

cation, and furnishes copies to the other Commissions for the cost of printing, so that by means of this exchange much time and labor has been saved, and more than this, the Minnesota Commission has been able to furnish printed matter which could not possibly have been issued with the small means at its command.

The revised edition of the *Suggestive list of books for a small library* was issued in January, 1902, and four supplementary *Buying-lists of recent books* have been issued since that time. The Wisconsin Commission has prepared these lists with great care after examination of the books, and with the needs of the small public library in mind. The introductory material always contains valuable suggestions as to book-buying, and should be carefully read by book-committees. In the December number of the *Buying-list*, is found a list of public documents for small libraries, compiled by J. I. Wyer of the Nebraska Library Commission, which will prove of great assistance in solving this vexed question. The *Suggestive list* is sent to librarians and members of book-committees and to any others who may apply for it.

The Minnesota edition of the *Iowa Commission Bulletin* has contained notes and news of library progress in Minnesota prepared by the Minnesota Commission, and has been sent to librarians and directors.

The *Handbook of library organization* was based on the handbook formerly published by the Wisconsin Commission, and material was contributed by each of the three Commissions. The handbook is addressed to library trustees, and to the untrained librarian and gives suggestions on the many questions which arise in the organization and administration of a small library. The topics covered are organization, telling how to arouse local interest, and giving practical suggestions as to the organization of the board, selection of librarian and rules and by-laws; housing the books, giving details as to arrangement of rooms, furniture and fittings; the books, their selection and care; administration, which includes explicit instructions regarding the necessary records and processes from the order routine to the loan system; library extension, including advertising the library, children's work, work with schools and clubs, etc.; library training; library literature; and library supplies, giving blanks and forms and addresses of supply houses. The handbook has been used by the Library Commissions of Indiana, Idaho, Nebraska, and Delaware, as well as by the three co-operating in its preparation and single copies have been sent by request to librarians in all parts of the country. It has proved an invaluable aid in the work of the Commission, answering, as it does, many of the questions which are constantly coming to the office, and giving definite information on many technical points.

SUMMER SCHOOL FOR LIBRARY TRAINING.

The public library in its rapid development during the last twenty-five years has now come to be regarded as an important branch of public education, which should go hand in hand with the public school, each supplementing the work of the other. As the most important part of the equipment of any school is its teacher, so the most important part of the equipment of a public library is its librarian. The finest collection of books in the most artistic and well-arranged building can accomplish but a small proportion of the results possible, if it has not a well-equipped librarian.

Library work has now grown to be a profession, requiring special qualifications and preparation, and it is a significant fact that there is but one trained librarian, or graduate of a library school in the public libraries of Minnesota. With the small means available to the majority of the public libraries, library school graduates are out of the question, and it is to meet the needs of these smaller libraries which cannot afford trained librarians, that the Summer School for Library Training has been established. This school does not pretend in any way to give a complete course in library science, but aims in technical matters to give simple methods which are adapted to the needs of small libraries, and to give inspiration for the broader development of library work.

In the three sessions of the school which have been held, there have been 49 students in attendance, of whom 11 were from public libraries in Minnesota, 9 were from school and college libraries in the state and 8 were preparing for positions in the Dakotas, Iowa, Kansas and Montana.

The Commission is endeavoring by means of this school to raise the standard of library work in the state, and hopes that the members of library boards will realize the value of this training. The trustees of new libraries in small towns should make it a condition that the librarian should attend the Summer School before appointment. This has become customary in several other states where Summer Schools are established, and the results have been most satisfactory. In older libraries where the librarian has served for many years on a very meager salary, this requirement would be impossible, but the library boards could well afford to pay the expenses of their librarian, as the money would be returned to them many times in better service and more economical administration.

The second session of the Summer School covered a period of six weeks from June 24 to August 2, 1901, in connection with the University Summer School. There were 18 students in attendance. The school was under the direction of Mrs. W. J. Southward of Oak Park, Ill., assisted by the librarian and assistant librarian of the Commission. The fee of \$5 partly covered the expenses of the school and the deficit was paid from

the Summer School fund. The course of study included order and accession work, classification, and cataloging and loan systems, with lectures on bibliography, reference work, children's work, and various points in library economy. There were special lectures by Dr. J. K. Hosmer on Dictionary-making, by Miss Firkins of the University Library on Public Documents, by Miss Isabel Lawrence of the St. Cloud Normal School on Children's Reading, and two stirring addresses by Miss L. E. Stearns of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission. Visits were made to the libraries of St. Paul, Minneapolis and Stillwater, and to a well-managed bindery to learn the processes of binding and mending books. Exhibits of library supplies and fittings, library blanks, picture bulletins, and a model library of children's books were also shown.

The third session of the Summer School was held July 14 to August 22, 1902, with 15 students. The course was continued on the same lines as before with the same instructors.

At the annual meeting of the Commission in September, 1902, it was decided that none but those holding library positions or under definite appointment to such positions, teachers in charge of school libraries, or university or college graduates should hereafter be admitted to the course.

Students of the Summer School.

1901

Brown, Eliza K. Brunswick, Emily. Colligan, Laura E. Forbes, Mary F. Keane, Minnie. Leslin, Lydia E. Long, Rhoda B. McPherson, Mrs. Gertrude B. Merrill, Nellie L. Miner, Helen E. Norton, Bertha L. Palm, Addie V. Reynolds, Jeannie S. Smith, Eva C. Stanford, Mary K. Webb, Alice C. West, Ruth. Winter, Mary L.	Aitkin. Stillwater. do. Waseca. St. Paul. Wabasha. Minneapolis. Stillwater. Minneapolis. Yankton, S. D. Minneapolis. Worthington. Minneapolis. Minneapolis. Fargo, N. D. Minneapolis. Minneapolis. Faribault.	High School Library. Public Library. Carleton Col. Library. High School Library. High School Library. High School Library. Public Library. Yankton Col. Library. Public Library. Public Library. St. Mary's Hall Library.
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1902

Bidwell, Leonora C. Fortune, Florence. Greenman, Mrs. Sara Judd. Hinman, Lydia. Jackson, Jeanie Moore. Jarden, Anna T. MacDonald, Alice J. Robins, Laura B. Scott, Jessie B. Stanford, Mary K. Tandy, Mrs. Lillian S. Tuthill, Mrs. Sarah F. Wharton, Mrs. Adelaide. Willes, Mary S. Wills, Hugh E.	Duluth. Helena, Mont. Kansas City, Kansas. Waterloo, Ia. Minneapolis. Minneapolis. Valley City, N. D. Spearfish, S. D. Minneapolis. Fargo, N. D. Redwing. Minneapolis. Pipestone. St. Paul. Minneapolis.	Historical Library. Public Library. Public Library. Normal School Library. Public Library. Public Library. Public Library. U. of M. Law Library.
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FINANCIAL REPORT, 1901-1902.

Note:—By an act of the Legislature of 1901, the appropriation of the Commission was made to cover the biennial period from August, 1901, to July, 1903, so that the financial report closes with the fiscal year, ending July, 1902.

Receipts.

Balance, Jan. 1, 1901	\$ 46.33
Appropriation, 1901	5,000.00
Appropriation to July 31, 1902.....	3,500.00
	\$8,546.33

Disbursements.

Traveling Libraries.

Books	\$4,625.03
Binding	140.50
Cases	455.40
Catalogs	240.85
Blanks	96.75
Total for traveling libraries	\$5,558.53

Furniture	52.31
Supplies. (Stationery, Office supplies)	114.72
Rent	291.50
Traveling Expenses	148.21
Incidentals. (Postage, Express, etc.)	244.57
Printing. (Report, Bulletins, Book-lists, etc.).....	139.28
Handbooks	172.66
Salaries	1,759.60
Total for incidental and current expenses.....	2,922.85
	\$8,481.38
Balance, July 31, 1902.....	64.95
	\$8,546.33

PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

A very important part of the work of the Commission is the assistance rendered in establishing and organizing local libraries. This branch of work is one which has grown during the last two years, and offers almost unlimited opportunities for work. The Commission has endeavored to put itself in communication with all towns which are trying to establish new libraries as well as to become familiar as far as possible with the work now being done in the older libraries.

Legislation.

In organizing libraries under the state law, many difficulties have been encountered, and complaints have been received from many communities with regard to the present library law. If the city or village council will not levy the tax for library purposes, the matter must be submitted to vote and a two-thirds majority of the votes cast on such question is required to carry the project. In many towns it is impossible to obtain this majority for various reasons, and it has been suggested to the Commission that the law should be revised so as to make it easier for small towns to establish libraries. The limit of tax levy is also too small, so that towns having gifts for buildings have had to introduce special legislation to enable them to meet the conditions of the gifts. The question of appointment or election of directors has also given much dissatisfaction. At a meeting of the Minnesota Library Association held in July, 1902, the matter of legislation was discussed, and a committee of this association was appointed to recommend a thorough revision of the law, so that it shall be adapted to the requirements of all communities and be a help instead of a hindrance in establishing libraries. The result of this committee's work will represent the consensus of opinion of all friends of libraries in the state and is recommended to the careful consideration of the Legislature.

Organization.

When a library has been established, the next step is its proper organization in business methods and technical details. With a small beginning of 200 or 300 books, it may seem that classification and cataloging are unnecessary, and that any system of records or no records at all will suffice. This is a mistake, as it costs but little to have the library started according to modern library methods, and the work will never have to be done over. The full resources of the library will then be available to the public, the records will take no more time, and much time and money will be saved if the library is well organized at the start. The Commission sends its librarian to assist in classifying and cataloging, and to instruct the local librarian in technical details.

During the years 1901-2, libraries have been organized by the Com-

mission at Albert Lea, Grand Meadow, Monticello, Sleepy Eye, Spring Valley, Wadena, Crookston, Pipestone, Hutchinson and Winnebago City. and the Red Wing Public Library has been re-classified. The librarian has also visited the libraries at Little Falls, Brainerd, Cloquet, Mankato, Owatonna, Blue Earth, Fairmont and St. Peter, and in most instances has met the members of the board for a discussion of library problems.

At Grand Rapids and Biwabik public meetings were held at which the librarian gave a talk illustrated by lantern slides, and the same talk was given at a district meeting of the Federation of Women's Clubs in Sauk Center. Informal talks have also been given to women's clubs at Fulda and Windom with regard to library matters in their respective towns.

Reports.

According to law the Commission is required to keep statistics of Minnesota public libraries, and in order to have some uniformity in these records, a blank report of considerable length has been sent to all public libraries. This report includes not only figures as to additions, circulation and finance, but reports on the work of the reference room, reading-room, work with schools, etc., all of which could be answered if careful records were kept. It is hoped that these reports will bring about more uniformity in methods of keeping statistics and more system in the records of the library. The Commission will also furnish to any library blanks for daily circulation statistics.

Minnesota Library Association.

The Minnesota Library Association was organized in 1891 and 10 meetings have been held in various parts of the state. There has been an average attendance of about 30, and about 25 libraries have been represented at various times. Every library in the state should be represented in the association. Contact with other librarians and exchange of experience will give help on many problems and arouse more interest in the work. Trustees are urged to join the association, but first of all should arrange to send their librarian and pay her expenses. The membership fee is \$1.00 and annual dues are \$.50.

Free Libraries Supported By Tax.

An annual tax levy of one mill has been carried by election at Brainerd, Hutchinson, Janesville, Ortonville, Winnebago City and Walker, and a levy of one-half mill at Blue Earth and Fergus Falls. The village council of Caledonia has made an annual appropriation of \$50 for the support of the library, and the one-mill tax has been granted by the council at Spring Valley. The Austin city council has made an annual appropriation of \$1,200 to meet the conditions of the Carnegie gift. Libraries have

also been established by council at Redwood Falls and Sandstone, of which detailed accounts are given on another page.

Free Association Libraries.

Free Libraries have been started by associations at Crookston, Graceville, Monticello and Grand Meadow. Subscription libraries opened at Thief River Falls and Mapleton have since been made free. The Dyckman Free Library at Sleepy Eye was made free on the opening of the new building October, 1901, although it is still supported by voluntary subscriptions. At Belview a collection of books has been added to the traveling library which is kept in a drug store. At Biwabik the library association has maintained a reading-room since March, 1901, and has a library of about 350 volumes. The village council gives \$10 a month for rent. About \$200 has been raised at Gibbon towards starting a library.

Subscription Libraries.

It is very gratifying to note that while seven subscription libraries have been transferred to the free list, but two new ones have been established. The Woman's Club at Kasson has a nucleus of 230 v. which are loaned at 5c a week. The Town Improvement League at Waseca has opened a very flourishing library and rest room. The petition to submit the library question to vote was filed too late for proper announcement, so that a membership fee of \$1.00 per year is charged. It is hoped that the tax levy will be carried in the next election.

Reading Rooms.

At Ely the city council has opened a free reading room in the city hall.

A reading-room was opened at Hancock in October, 1901, and free use of rooms was given for a year. The room was closed in October, 1902, until permanent quarters can be secured.

The Young People's Club at Glenville has maintained a free reading-room during 1902. Magazines, papers and games are provided and the rooms are open every evening. The traveling library is located in the rooms.

The Young People's Society at Princeton opened a reading and rest room in December, 1902. A few books have been donated, and magazines and papers are provided. The traveling library, which has visited Princeton since its beginning, is kept in the room.

The reading room in Tyler, which is located in the basement of the First State Bank building, was opened in October, 1902. The room is given free to the people of Tyler, and the city council has paid for the necessary furniture. The magazines and papers are obtained with the membership fees of \$1 a year for each member. The 50 books loaned by

the State Library Commission are the only books in the room. These books have been free to all, and have been a great help.

Buildings.

Four new library buildings have been completed during 1901-2. The Duluth Carnegie library was opened in April, 1902, and the St. Cloud Public Library, built by a gift of \$25,000 from Andrew Carnegie was opened in October, 1902. The Dyckman Free Library at Sleepy Eye costing about \$10,000 was opened October 1, 1901. The citizens and corporations of Cloquet have contributed about \$7,000 for a building, which was opened in September, 1902. Besides Duluth and St. Cloud already mentioned, Andrew Carnegie has provided for library buildings at Albert Lea (\$12,000), Austin (\$12,000), Mankato (\$40,000), Red Wing (\$15,000), Stillwater (\$25,000), and Little Falls (\$10,000) making a total of \$214,000 given by Mr. Carnegie in Minnesota. As the report goes to press, news comes that a gift of \$10,000 has been offered to St. Peter, and one of \$12,000 to Brainerd, on the usual conditions. A citizen of Luverne has given \$1,200 to the library fund toward the erection of a building, so that the total amount of gifts for library buildings has been \$254,000.

The Commission has a small collection of plans for library buildings, which are loaned to building committees, and would be glad to have photographs and plans of all buildings in the state on file in the office for the use of other library boards in the future.

Improvements.

The reports from the libraries of the state show improvement in many directions.

The tax levy has been increased at Anoka, Rushford, Cloquet and Owatonna, and a trained librarian, a graduate of Pratt Institute Library School has been employed at Owatonna.

Two branch libraries were started at Duluth in 1901, but one of these has since been closed.

Rooms have been enlarged at Sauk Center and White Bear, and the rooms at Jackson and Montevideo have been re-papered and painted. New quarters have been provided at Albert Lea, Park Rapids, Morris and Monticello, and rooms in the city hall have been given by the council at Tracy and Wadena. The Faribault Library has added some new steel shelving.

The Winona Library has published a catalog of Fiction and Children's Books and has issued some excellent brief bulletins of good books.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN MINNESOTA.

With the blanks for statistics which have been sent by the Commission to all librarians in the state, was a request for a brief sketch of the library from its organization to the present time. The purpose was to give an outline of library history in Minnesota, and to furnish a basis for future reports. Some libraries did not respond to this request, but whenever possible, the compiler has supplied a brief note from information which was available.

ADA. Population in 1900, 1253. No public library.

ADRIAN. Population in 1900, 1,258. No public library.

AITKIN. Population in 1900, 1,719. Traveling library.

ALBERT LEA. In the spring of 1897, thirteen women met and organized the Albert Lea Library Association, which in a short time had 100 members who paid a membership fee of \$1 each. An old vacant building was donated by the owners. The room was papered and cleaned, shelving put in and other necessary repairs were made. A stove, a table and two chairs were loaned, and what money was left after getting the building in order, was used to purchase books. The library was opened in June with 50 volumes on the shelves, all of which were loaned before night. Within a week 25 more books were donated, and about \$50 more was raised. For three years the thirteen original members of the association struggled hard to keep up the Association. In the spring of 1901 the Association turned over their property to the city, with the understanding that the city would establish and support a free library. That year the council granted a half mill tax. In April, 1902, a gift of \$12,000 from Andrew Carnegie was offered on the usual conditions. A lot has been purchased, work will be begun in the spring of 1903, and it is expected that the building will be ready for occupancy in the early fall.

ALEXANDRIA. A public library was established under state law in 1881. It is supported by a tax of seven-tenths of a mill and has rooms on the ground floor of the city building.

ANOKA. The Anoka Public Library dates its origin from a meeting of a number of representative citizens on March 19, 1893. The first agitation for a library was made by the Philolectian Society. The city was canvassed for donations of books and money and \$338.50 was raised. Two rooms in the second story of the Phoenix Block were obtained, and here Mrs. Rose, with the aid of the assistant librarian of Minneapolis, classified the books, and the library was opened in January, 1894. The city was approached and readily granted a half mill tax, which was in-

creased to one mill in 1901. Increased patronage caused the board to enlarge their quarters in 1897, and at present the library occupies four pleasant and well-lighted rooms.

APPLETON. A subscription library was established several years ago, for which the city has annually provided fuel and lights, and an appropriation of from \$100 to \$150.

AUSTIN. The library at Austin was started by a Woman's Club in 1869, and has grown gradually until it now contains about 3,200 v. It has been supported by various entertainments and the annual dues of \$2.00. The books were formerly kept at some home, but for a number of years the association has been given the use of a room in the county court house. In 1901 Andrew Carnegie gave \$12,000 to the city for a building, and the council has provided for an annual appropriation of \$1,200 for its support. The building is now in course of erection, and the property of the Association will be turned over to the city when it is completed.

BARNESVILLE. Population in 1900, 1,326. No public library.

BELLE PLAINE. Population in 1900, 1,121. No public library.

BELVIEW. A number of books have been added to the traveling library which is kept in a drug store. The council appointed a board of three members in September, 1902.

BEMIDJI. Population in 1900, 2,183. Traveling library.

BENSON. Population in 1900, 1,525. Library election lost in March, 1901.

BIWABIK. The people of Biwabik held a meeting in October, 1901, and organized an association for the purpose of conducting a public library and reading-room. The room was in due time opened, books and magazines were solicited, and together with the Congregational Church Library, they now have in all about 352 volumes and 225 magazines. Funds were also solicited and \$210 was raised. The city council gave \$10 a month for rent. The traveling library proved a great boon and its books are eagerly sought by both young and old.

BLUE EARTH. During the winter of 1900 the question of a public library was agitated by the "Sorosio Minervae," a literary club. At their request the city council appointed a library board and also furnished room, light and heat. This club afterwards donated \$25 in cash, and \$25 worth of books. The "Progress Study Circle" painted the walls and floor, furnished curtains, rugs, tables and chairs. They also raised \$20 by taxation of members, and \$55 by entertainments, which has been used for the purchase of books. A number of volumes were donated by members of both clubs and other citizens. The library was made a city institution in the

spring of 1901 by vote of the people, and the city council levied a half-mill tax in the fall of 1902.

BRAINERD. A free library has been maintained in Brainerd since 1899, through the efforts of a few citizens, who formed an association, and raised money for the support of the library by entertainments and voluntary contributions. The tax levy was carried by election in the fall of 1902, and as the report goes to press, the news comes that Andrew Carnegie has offered the city \$12,000 for a building on the usual conditions.

BRECKENRIDGE. Population in 1900, 1,282. No public library.

BUFFALO. Population in 1900, 1,040. The traveling library has 101 readers.

CALEDONIA. The Caledonia Free Public Library was founded several years ago by Dr. and Mrs. Freeman, then residents of the village of Caledonia. Voluntary contributions from time to time, amounting to about \$25 annually, have helped to purchase a few new books, and to pay the subscriptions for a few of the leading magazines. During 1901 and 1902, the village council has appropriated \$50 each year. The State Free Traveling Library furnishes its share of reading matter. Two sets of



CLOQUET PUBLIC LIBRARY

books have been obtained from this source during the past year, which have been a great help.

At present the future of the library seems brighter, the annual contribution by the village council is an assured income, and the demand for good, wholesome reading is on the increase, especially among the children of the village.

CANBY. Population in 1900, 1,100. No public library.

CANNON FALLS. Population in 1900, 1,239. No public library.

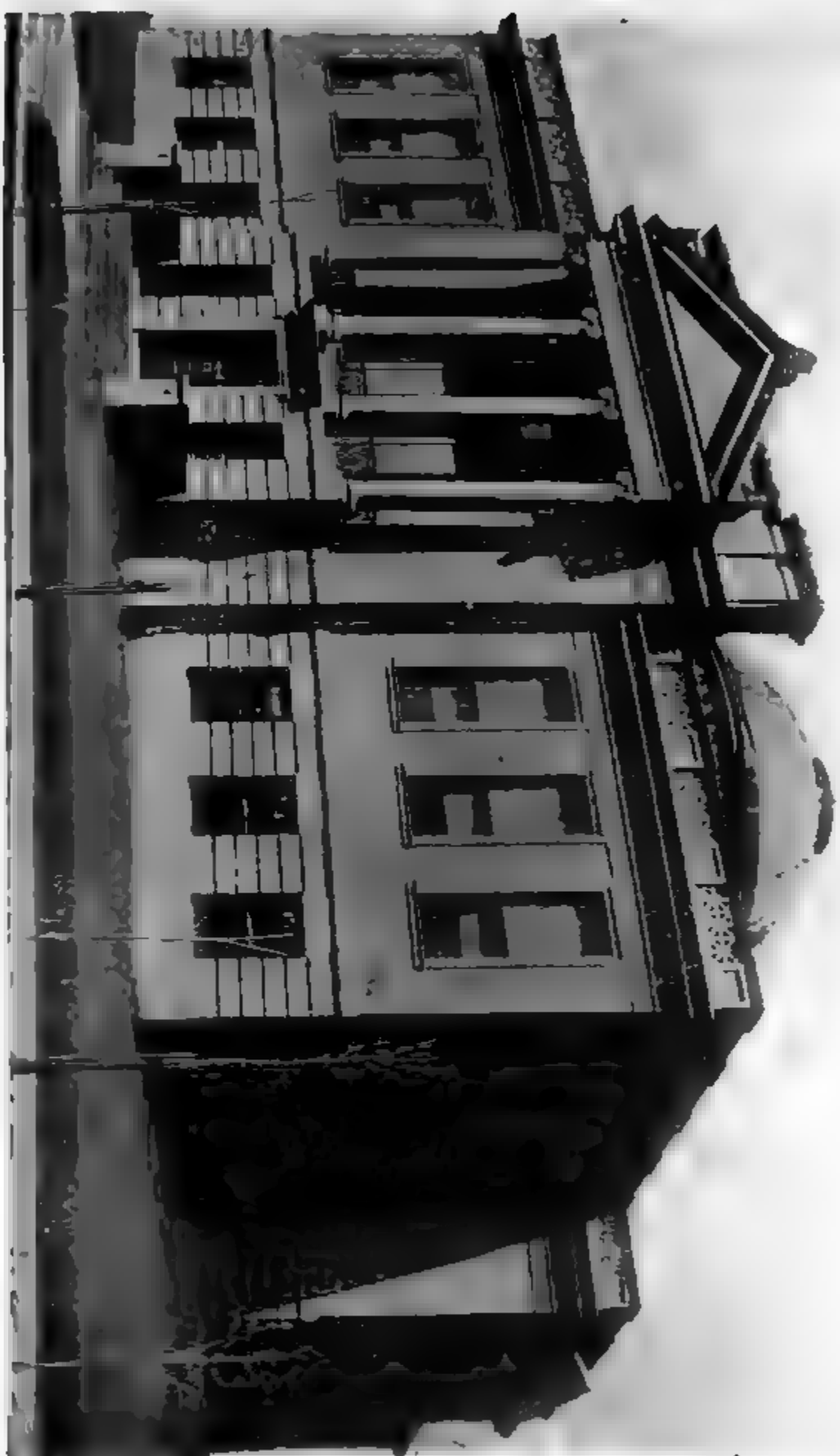
CLOQUET. A public library was established in 1895, and used a rented room until the growth of business compelled a change when a small temporary structure was built, but at the same time the town was canvassed for assistance toward the erection of a permanent building. About \$6,000 was raised by subscription from the large corporations and citizens of the town, without any help from outside, and a building costing \$7,000 has been erected. It was opened in September, 1902. The council has increased the tax levy to \$1,100 a year.

CROOKSTON. During the winter of 1902 a number of the business men of Crookston decided to make an effort to raise funds for a public library and gymnasium. A canvass of the city resulted in a subscription of about \$1,200. They then proceeded to incorporate, elected directors, engaged rooms, and purchased apparatus for the gymnasium. A book committee was appointed, upon whose report was based the selection and purchase of books. To the books purchased were added the results of a book show, 603 volumes and 568 books donated by the W. C. T. U., a library formerly maintained by that society in the city. The whole comprised about 1,473 volumes. The librarian of the State Library Commission superintended the organization of the library. The number of borrowers at the library during the first month was 335. The circulation has steadily increased, until in November, 1902, with 1,632 books in the library, the circulation was 1,635.

A reading-room, supplied with the leading periodicals is also open to the public each afternoon and evening.

DETROIT. Population in 1900, 2,060. The traveling library is well patronized.

DULUTH. Duluth is one of the many places which owes its public library to the efforts of a few energetic women. Their early efforts aroused public spirited citizens to the realization of the need of a public library. In March, 1890, the first steps were taken by the city council for the founding of the Duluth Public Library. In June Olin S. Davis, of Topeka, came to take charge of the young library. Mrs. Zella Allen Dixson, also came on to superintend the opening of the library,



Department of Marine Affairs, Port of Spain, Trinidad

which occurred in October, 1890. The following December Mr. Davis resigned, and Miss Angie Neff, who from the beginning had served as an assistant, was appointed librarian.

The growth was slow and steady. In 1892 a branch library was opened at West Duluth, and a reading room at the Bethel was supplied with newspapers and magazines by the library. Later a reading room in the Superior Street Bethel was opened, together with a Branch library at the West End. In 1893, the advisability of removing the public library to the Central High School building was seriously discussed, but so much opposition was aroused that the project was given up, and the old quarters were enlarged.

In June, 1899, Miss Neff resigned. Miss Lydia M. Poirier was her successor. About six months later Andrew Carnegie offered the City of Duluth \$50,000 for a public library building. This sum was later increased by \$25,000 at the suggestion of Mr. Henry W. Oliver, of Pittsburgh. The usual conditions were imposed. A suitable site was decided upon, and the work of construction began in the fall of 1900. The corner stone was laid on the following fourth of July, by the Masonic Order.

In April, 1902, the old library rooms were closed, and the 40,000 odd volumes were removed to the new building. The dedication occurred on the 19th of April. The actual work began the twenty-first. Since then there has been a steady increase in the use of the library. Many of the ladies' clubs hold their meetings in the library lecture hall.

EAST GRAND FORKS. Population in 1900, 2,077. No public library.

ELY. A reading room is maintained by the council in the city hall.

EVELETH. Population in 1900, 2,752. No public library.

FAIRMONT. The Fairmont Public Library was organized in 1879 and is supposed to be the first public library organized under the new law passed in that year. The library has been maintained by taxation since that time, its income being about \$500 a year. The library is very pleasantly situated in a large room on the ground floor, and the reading room is provided with tables, chairs, reference books, magazines and papers.

FARIBAULT. A public library was established under state law in 1897. Rooms are provided in the city building. No report.

FERGUS FALLS. Through the energy of Supt. F. A. Weld the public library was started. He induced the Board of Education to agree to give towards a library as much money as could be secured by private subscriptions. Mr. Weld secured \$250 by subscription, and with this and a

like amount given by the Board of Education, the first installment of books was purchased. When the room in the Washington building which was used as a library was needed for other purposes, the books were removed to Mr. J. T. Johnson's drug store. Here they remained for a number of years. For two years up to the time the library building was built, Mr. G. J. Sawbridge kept the books in his office and acted as librarian. As the volumes increased in number it became evident that a permanent building was necessary. The fund, \$2,500, for the building was secured by private subscription and entertainments given by the ladies of the city. At the time of the removal to the new building, the books were classified by the secretary and librarian of the Commission. The library board was appointed by the Board of Education, and Miss Lillian R. Stringham was appointed librarian. A subscription fee of \$1.50 was charged, which was reduced to \$1.00 in 1901. It has always been the aim of the board and the desire of the citizens to make the library free. This desire was granted at the election, in 1902, when the half-mill tax was carried, which will bring an income of about \$500 a year.

FRAZEE. Population in 1900, 1,000. No public library.

GIBBON. This town of 545 inhabitants organized a library association in 1902. The village council appropriated \$100 and the M. W. A. donated \$100 for a beginning. A board of five members has been appointed by the latter organization and the council.

GLENCOE. Population in 1900, 1,780. Good school library and traveling library.

GLENWOOD. Population in 1900, 1,116. No public library.

GRACEVILLE. A public library and reading room was established in January, 1902. The use of a room was donated, books and magazines were given, and money for the purchase of books was raised by subscription.

GRAND MEADOW. A library was started in this village of 500 people in May, 1901, with a nucleus of books formerly belonging to the W. C. T. U., which organization also donated a book case and table. Other books were solicited, and the council appropriated \$25, which was spent in the purchase of books and necessary supplies. The room and services of librarian have been given, and the library has had a large patronage.

GRAND RAPIDS. The library was established by vote in 1900, and the taxes up to the present time, amounting to nearly \$400 have been used for the purchase of lots for a building. The traveling library has furnished

most of the reading matter so far, as there are but 36 books belonging to the library.

GRANITE FALLS. A library was founded in Granite Falls more than 20 years ago, which contained an excellent selection of books. As there was no means provided for the care of the library, it was loaned to the High School Library a few years ago. Within the last two years a library has been started by the "Progress Club," which now contains about 250 volumes.

HASTINGS. Population in 1900, 3,811. Traveling library has a large circulation, but cannot supply the demand in a town of this size.

HIBBING. Population in 1900, 2,481. New mining and lumber town. No public library.

HOPKINS. Manufacturing village near Minneapolis. Population in 1900, 1,648. No public library.

HUTCHINSON. The library tax was voted in 1901, and the library was opened in September, 1902, in very attractive rooms on the ground floor of the new telephone building. The tax levy which amounts to about \$400 is all spent for books, and money for current expenses has been provided in other ways. More than \$250 has been raised by a lecture course.

JACKSON. The public library was organized about 20 years ago with about 25 members, a membership fee of \$1 and about 25 volumes. Later the village council took charge of it and afterwards appointed a library board under the state law. The library now contains about 1,400 books, and is located in a large, well-furnished room provided by the council.

JANESVILLE. The Janesville Public Library was started by subscriptions of the business men of the village, and opened to the public January 1, 1900, with nearly 400 books and 25 magazines and papers. It was supported for two years by subscriptions, entertainments, etc., and in 1902 it has been supported by a tax levied upon the village in 1901. The reading room and library are in every way a great success, owing especially to the untiring efforts of the members of the board and the librarian.

JORDAN. Population in 1900, 1,270. No public library.

KASSON. The Woman's Club has a library of 230 volumes, which is kept at the Post Office and open every Saturday evening. Books are loaned for 5c a week.

KENYON. Population in 1900, 1,200. M. T. Gunderson, a citizen, has offered two lots with electric light and furnace if a library could be built. The traveling library is kept in a bank.

LAKE CITY. A public library is maintained by an association of young ladies, who raise money for its support by plays and other entertainments. Rooms are now provided in the new city hall, and the council furnishes light and heat.

LAKE CRYSTAL. Population in 1900, 1,215. Traveling library.

LANESBORO. Population in 1900, 1,102. A library association has been in existence for over 30 years, but in the spring of 1902 the books were presented to the High School Library. A traveling library is kept in a law office.

LE SUEUR. Population in 1900, 1,937. No public library.

LINDSTROM. A public library was organized by a few of the ladies of Lindstrom in the spring of 1898, and is maintained by subscriptions. The library has the use of the council rooms.

LITCHFIELD. Population in 1900, 2,280. Traveling library.

LITTLE FALLS. The Little Falls Public Library was opened in January, 1893, with 800 volumes which had been purchased by a generally circulated subscription amounting to about \$1,000. In July of that year, the city council voted to establish a city library and levy a tax for its maintenance and the library was transferred to the control of the city through the library board appointed by the mayor. The library occupied rented rooms for a time, was for several years in the county court house, and is now in the city hall in quarters entirely inadequate for its accommodation. The library is supported by a tax levy of \$300 per year. Books have been added year by year to the original 800 and it now numbers about 2,000 volumes.

"We have the promise of Mr. Andrew Carnegie to give \$10,000 for the erection of a library building, the city council has by resolution voted to levy an annual tax of \$1,000 for its maintenance and as soon as other necessary preliminary arrangements, the matter of a site, etc., can be made we expect to have a suitable building."

LONG PRAIRIE. Population in 1900, 1,385. No public library.

LUVERNE. More than 25 years ago some citizens of Luverne, then only a frontier town, held a meeting to organize a public library. Fifty volumes were presented by individuals, and additions were made only by donations, as there was no provision for its support. Some years afterwards, a number of enterprising young ladies took the few remaining volumes in the library as a nucleus around which to form another. They organized an association with a membership fee of \$1 yearly, and purchased about 250 volumes of the best books. All service was without any compensation, the free use of a room was given them until the rapidly increasing population demanded all the available rooms, and they were.

without an abiding place. In 1888, at the request of the association, the village council appointed a board of directors and appropriated \$400 for the library. A town hall had just been completed, and permission was given to use an upper room for the library, which has been so occupied ever since. A constantly increasing interest has been manifested by the public, and a desire for the best reading is growing more apparent each year.

MADELIA. Population in 1900, 1,272. No public library.

MADISON. Population in 1900, 1,336. No public library.

MANKATO. The credit for the organization of the Mankato Public Library is due to a few members of the Social Science Club. They agitated the question, and submitted it to the city council, and the library was established April 9, 1894. The following fall a tax was levied, a subscription list circulated, and during the winter rooms were rented, books purchased, and Miss Minnie McGraw engaged for librarian. The library was opened to the public Feb. 6, 1895. By the 1st of March there were 475 patrons and 2,000 volumes, 368 being public documents. The members of the first board appointed by the mayor deserve great credit for their labors. The library made rapid progress for a while, but later a financial change made discouraging times. Early in 1900 Mr. Andrew Carnegie offered \$40,000 for a building. This offer was accepted by the city council. When the building is completed, and the greatly needed books obtained, there will be an opportunity for the Mankato Public Library to become a power for good to the community.

MANTORVILLE. "The Ladies' Study Club of Mantorville had the use of the free traveling library for some years, when a local music teacher donated \$5 from the proceeds of a recital, to be used as a nucleus for a public library. Then a half dozen ladies, under the direction of the Study Club, solicited money to the amount of \$63, with which they bought 58 books, the members of the club acting as librarians a couple of hours regularly, twice a week. The library fines, amounting to \$15 since 1899, has been the only regular source of income. The proceeds of another musicale, and a birthday party, to which all patrons of the library were invited, brought in \$62. This year the club is having a series of lectures and entertainments. But we rely mainly on the 100 books from the traveling library to keep us in new books, as our permanent library naturally has to grow slowly under the present management."

MAPLETON. The Mapleton Public Library was opened Feb. 8, 1902, under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. The first books were secured by means of a book social, at which the price of admission was a book. About 180 volumes were received in this way. These are being added to steadily by donations and by purchase. In addition to the fee of 5c a

week, which was charged for the loan of books, the library has been supported by subscriptions from citizens, and by occasional entertainments. A rest room, game room and reading room are maintained in connection with the library. The library was made entirely free in December, 1902.

MARSHALL. Subscription library established in 1884. No report.

MELROSE, Population in 1900, 1,768. No public library.

MILACA. Population in 1900, 1,204. No public library.

MINNEAPOLIS. The Library Board of Minneapolis was created in the spring of 1885, ground for the building was broken in July, 1886, and the building was opened in December, 1889. The building cost over \$300,000, and the money was raised by the sale of city bonds, taxation and private subscriptions, the latter amounting to \$61,665. At the opening of the public library, the books of the Minneapolis Athenaeum, a corporation library which had been in existence for some years, were united with the city library by a 99 years' contract, by which these books are made free to the public, and the Library Board pays all expenses of their administration. The library has grown to more than 120,000 volumes since its opening. A special children's room, and an art book room have been opened, and in the fall of 1902 a foundation for an additional wing was laid.

MONTEVIDEO. A public library was established under state law in 1880, which now numbers 2,761 volumes.

MONTICELLO. After some discussions at the Mothers' meetings in the spring of 1901, it was decided to call a meeting to organize a free reading room for men and boys. An association was organized, and the reading room was opened. In July the traveling library was placed in the reading room. As about 150 books had been given to the association, it was decided to make these a nucleus of a circulating library. A supper and book shower netted \$30, and added 150 more books to those already on the shelves. A generous donation of \$50 was given to the association, one half of which was appropriated for new books. Since then, by means of entertainments and gifts, 60 more volumes have been added to the list, making 415 in all. In April, 1902, the association decided to discontinue the reading room, and the library is kept in the "Times" office, and open once a week. An effort to obtain the tax levy at the last village election was unsuccessful.

MOORHEAD. Population in 1900, 3,730. No public library.

MORRIS. The first board of directors was appointed by the village council in the spring of 1886, and the board held its first meeting on May 5th of that year. No books were purchased until the following year, when the first invoice of 382 volumes arrived, at a net cost of \$282.91. The

library was then (July, 1887) located in a small room over the village fire engine house, and there it remained until the summer of 1902, when the increased number of volumes made a change necessary, and the library was moved to a newer, larger, more accessible and in every way a more desirable room on the ground floor of the armory. Here the books are arranged in a much better manner than the old and smaller quarters permitted, and it is believed that the change has led to an increased use of the library by the people of the village.

NEW PRAGUE. Population in 1900, 1,228. No public library.

NEW ULM. "During the winter of 1898-9, several public meetings had been called for the purpose of establishing a public library and reading room in the city of New Ulm. At a meeting held March 4, 1899, the New Ulm Library Association was organized. A library board was elected, and various committees appointed, who, by dint of hard work, engaged a librarian, rented rooms and bought the necessary furniture and literature, so that the reading room was opened April 1, 1899.

Very soon a demand for books arose, and immediately thereafter several hundred volumes of English and German books were ordered. At the end of the first year the library had 378 volumes, while in the reading rooms 11 newspapers and 27 magazines were to be found. During the last 8 months of that year 3,167 books were issued to 252 persons.

Till now all expenses had been paid with donations from public-spirited citizens and clubs; a number of entertainments also had been given for the benefit of the public library. Still, the money thus made available was not sufficient to carry on the work successfully. It was for this reason that the library issue was submitted to popular vote at the city election in 1900; but the issue was lost. Meanwhile the city council had been petitioned several times to give financial aid to the library, and in the year 1901 said body voted \$150 for the library.

Of late, the traveling libraries of the Minnesota State Library Commission have been of great benefit to our library. Our librarian has stated repeatedly that we could not have kept on with our work, if it had not been for the books of the traveling libraries."

NEWPORT. The Newport Public Library was started by subscription in 1889. One hundred and fifty dollars was given with which an old school house was repaired, decorated and furnished as a library building. Many books were donated and a fine list of periodicals was immediately subscribed for. An especial effort was made to attract young people on the two evenings a week when the library was open and a large proportion of the magazines were chosen especially for them. The second year \$150 was raised, but the village by that time was aroused to

the importance of the institution and granted a yearly tax of \$150 for its support.

NORTH BRANCH. Population in 1900, 1,211. No public library.

NORTHFIELD. A bequest of \$600 by Mr. Hiram Scriver to the Northfield Y. M. C. A. with a proviso that the citizens vote a tax sufficient to maintain a free library was the starting point of the Northfield Public Library.

A half mill tax was voted in the spring of 1898 with the understanding that the Y. M. C. A. turn over the Scriver fund to the city for the purchase of books, also all books in its possession and the use of the Y. M. C. A. building for library purposes and a free reading room. This arrangement to continue for five years.

NORTH ST. PAUL. Manufacturing village of about 1,100 people near St. Paul. No public library.

ORTONVILLE. A rest and reading room was established in Ortonville in 1899, supported by subscriptions. This was very successful at first, but interest lagged after a time and it was difficult to obtain the necessary subscriptions. The ladies of the Tourist Club undertook the work in March, 1901, and raised money by entertainments, suppers, etc. The library has been unfortunate in having to move three times, but at present is nicely located in a new building. Since August each member of the club has been assessed 50c a month, and a rummage sale netted \$75. This was expended for books, and the assessments bring in \$10 a month. The expenses, including rent, light and heat, are only \$2 a month, so that the number of books is increasing. The tax levy was voted in the spring of 1902, and will be available in March, 1903.

OWATONNA. The present Owatonna Free Public Library was made possible by Mrs. Elizabeth C. Hunewill, who at her death in 1896 left the city the sum of about \$21,500 to be used for library purposes under certain conditions. The inspiration of this gift caused the citizens of Owatonna to build and equip the present fine library at a total cost of about \$32,000—\$5,000 of said sum having come from the Hunewill legacy. The balance of the Hunewill Fund (\$16,500) remains intact, and the income therefrom (\$900 per annum) is used only for the purchase of books. A 1¼ mill tax (\$2,000) provides fairly well for the expenses of maintenance—except books.

Starting in February, 1900, with 4,000 volumes, the library now contains 7,000 volumes of the best books, not including 1,000 public documents.

The children's room is a special feature and the art room in the second story only awaits the necessary funds to fully complete the equipment of the library building.

From the outset the library has had a large and ever growing patron-

age and the advent of a good sized and fully equipped library was an event of great importance to the civic life of Owatonna.

The sphere of usefulness and influence of the library has now been greatly enlarged by the employment of a trained librarian (a graduate of Pratt Institute) to direct its career.

The success of the Owatonna Library may be attributed to its liberal material equipment and to the employment at the start of a person skilled in library work to buy its books and to catalog them. And it will no doubt continue to fulfill its mission well in the future by the employment of a trained librarian.

PARK RAPIDS. The Ladies Library Club was organized in 1899 for the purpose of founding a public library, and the library was opened in January, 1900. The village council appropriates three-fourths of a mill, furnishes a room in the village hall and pays the librarian. The club gives to the library 35 books each year. The ladies are now raising a fund for a reading room and have a considerable sum saved.

PELICAN RAPIDS. Population in 1900, 1,033. Traveling library is well patronized.

PERHAM. Population in 1900, 1,182. No public library.

PIPESTONE. In the fall of 1899 the Woman's Study Club rented a room in the central part of the town and opened a reading room. They solicited funds, books, magazines and papers. The room was opened five times a week. The club purchased new books, but the library was very popular and they could not supply the demand. In the spring of 1900, the club circulated the necessary petition for voting on the library tax. The question was submitted to the people and the tax levy was carried. The council appointed a board, and in the fall of 1900, the city gave a room for the use of the library in the city hall, lighted and heated. The club then turned over to the board about 250 books, and the room was opened in October, 1900, as the Pipestone Public Library. New books were purchased, and the library has grown steadily, increasing in number of books and number of patrons.

PLAINVIEW. Population in 1900, 1,038. No public library.

PRESTON. Population in 1900, 1,278. No public library.

PRINCETON. A traveling library has been sent to Princeton since February, 1900, and a few books have been added as a nucleus for a public library. A reading room was opened in February, 1902, by the Y. W. C. T. U., which was closed during the summer months. In December, 1902, the C. E. Society opened a reading and rest room, in a room on the ground floor.

RED LAKE FALLS. Population in 1900, 1,885. No public library.

RED WING. "The Red Wing Public Library was organized March 6, 1893, under the provisions of the general laws of the state. Considerable time was given to the raising of funds for starting at first a reading room and in that way creating public sentiment in favor of a half mill tax so that books could be purchased and circulated. The reading room was popular from the first, and donations of money and books followed quickly. Then the city granted the half mill tax and the library soon became one of the popular places of the city. The interest has been maintained through the succeeding years until early in 1902 when Andrew Carnegie gave us \$15,000 for a new building and James Lawther gave a lot valued at \$5,000 on which we are now building as fine a small library as can be found in the state. It is to be known as the Carnegie-Lawther library. When we occupy the new building we expect to increase the already popular demand for books and reference works."

REDWOOD FALLS. The city council has passed an ordinance, establishing a public library and reading room, and appointed a board of nine directors to administer the same. It is rumored that gifts for a building are expected.

RENVILLE. Population in 1900, 1,075. No public library



ROCHESTER PUBLIC LIBRARY.

ROCHESTER. The Rochester Library Association was organized Dec. 28, 1865, when a meeting of citizens was called for the purpose of establishing a library. A fund was raised by subscription, amounting to about \$1,000, which was invested in books and formed the basis of the present library. The organization was purely a private affair and supported entirely by the usual dues, private subscriptions, donations and

sums received from entertainments, yet the library was public. The Library Association remained in existence for a number of years, but afterwards the library was turned over to the Y. M. C. A. and finally to the W. C. T. U., who maintained what was known as the Free Reading Rooms. This likewise was maintained by the patrons until 1886, when the city appropriated a sum yearly towards its maintenance. This sum was increased in 1891 to \$300 a year and thereafter the library was free to all patrons. Mr. Huber Bastian, a resident of the city, left in his will a bequest of \$5,000 for the purpose of a library building, and this money became available in 1895, when the library board was legally organized. About this time the late George Healy made a donation of \$5,000 with which to buy books. In the year 1897, the present library building was built at an expense of \$10,000. The building and lot, including fixtures and decoration, cost the sum of \$15,000. Upon its organization in 1895 the books formerly belonging to the Library Association and the Free Reading Rooms, were turned over to the Board of Directors, who have added to the same so that there are now in the library 8,000 volumes.

RUSHFORD. Some 25 years ago a small collection of books was obtained and the library first started through the efforts of Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Stevens. A vacant store building owned by the gentleman named was used and Mrs. Stevens acted as librarian, without compensation, for a number of years. Mr. Stevens finally had the building, at present occupied moved to its present location and bricked up outside and refitted the interior. In 1898 Mr. Stevens deeded the library building and its site to the city, directors were appointed and the incorporation was under the name of the Stevens Library Association. In August, 1898, it was opened as a free library. The city now makes an annual appropriation of \$100 for its support.

ST. CHARLES. Population in 1000. 1,304. Traveling library.

ST. CLOUD. The St. Cloud Public Library was started by a club in 1869. A nucleus of a few hundred books was obtained by donations and purchase, and was at first housed in a drug store, with the druggist in charge. Afterwards it was removed to a room of its own on the second floor on the main street, and taken in charge by the Ladies' Reading Room Society. It was maintained by private subscriptions until turned over to the city in 1884, and since that time has been supported by taxation. In 1892, the library then containing about 2,000 volumes, was removed to a room on the first floor of the building known as the West Hotel. The improvement in location caused such an increase in patronage that within two years it was necessary to enlarge quarters, and two adjoining rooms connected by wide arches were rented. In 1900, the



ST. GEORGE PUBLIC LIBRARY—CARNEGIE BUILDING.

library which had grown to 5,500 volumes, was reorganized, the Dewey Classification introduced and the old shelving and furniture replaced by new steel stacks and handsome oak tables and chairs. In February, 1901 the building in which the library was located was burned, but only 300 volumes were destroyed. The loss was entirely covered by insurance, and within a month the library was re-established in new quarters. At this very opportune time the offer of \$25,000 for a building was received from Andrew Carnegie. The Ladies' Reading Room Society gave a lot centrally located, costing \$5,000, and the council pledged itself to an annual tax levy of \$2,500. The building was completed and occupied in the fall of 1902. The Ladies' Reading Room Society also presented four solid granite pillars, and furniture for the two reading rooms valued at nearly \$1,000. The new building is satisfactory in every way, and will greatly increase the usefulness of the library. A newspaper reading room, for men only, will be opened in the spring.

ST. JAMES. Population in 1900, 2,607. No public library.

ST. PAUL. The immediate predecessor of the St. Paul Public Library was known as the St. Paul Library Association, established in 1863 by uniting the Mercantile Library Association with the library of the Christian Association. For the following nineteen years it was known as a subscription library.

In October, 1882, the property of the St. Paul Library Association was transferred to the city of St. Paul and organized as a free public library under the laws of Minnesota.

ST PETER. "The library of St. Peter was founded by the Woman's Literary Club, through whose efforts the question of levying the tax was submitted to the voters in the spring of 1896 and carried by exactly the two-thirds majority required. The club then turned over to the city the nucleus of a library they had established. The mistake was made of asking for only three-fourths of a mill, when a mill was possible, and would have been just as apt to have carried. The income from the tax just about pays the current expenses, and all money for books has to be raised by some special effort."

Since the above was written a gift of \$10,000 for a building has been received from Andrew Carnegie, and the city has pledged itself to make an annual appropriation of \$1,000 for the support of the library.

SANDSTONE. At a regular meeting of the village council of Sandstone in June, 1902, a resolution was made and passed setting apart the entire east room of the first floor of the village hall of the village of Sandstone, and providing it with heat, light, and attendance for the Sandstone Public Library, during such time as it is required, and providing a salary of \$15 a month for librarian for said library. For the proper

care and maintenance of the library and to promote its growth the council appointed a library board of five members, subject, however, to the village council and such laws as they may enact for the government and maintenance of the board.

Popular subscriptions were then called for, a general list was circulated among the inhabitants of Sandstone and their friends to raise funds to purchase books, and \$750 was pledged for that purpose.

On the 22d of September the library board met and organized. The details of furnishing, fitting and drafting rules and by-laws for the control of the board were then taken up and completed at subsequent meetings, the board being cheerfully aided by the librarians at Mankato and Winona, and now with the co-operation of the Minnesota State Library Commission, Sandstone has the nucleus of a free public library permanently established.

SAUK CENTER. The library at Sauk Center was started in 1878 by Dr. Benjamin Palmer and Nelson H. Miner, who contributed books from their own libraries and obtained subscriptions. It was named the Bryant library, and the poet in whose honor it was named sent two autograph copies of his poems. The little collection of books was first kept in a dry goods box at the residence of Mrs. Louise Lamb, and afterwards was kept in a bookcase in the school house. In 1879, the association was reorganized as a subscription library with a membership fee of \$2 a year.



DYCKMAN FREE LIBRARY—SLEEPY EYE.

The library is now a city institution. Rooms are provided in the city hall, and an annual appropriation is made by the council. A reading room has been maintained in connection with the library by the Ladies' Gradatim Club.

SAUK RAPIDS. Population in 1900, 1,391. No public library.

SHAKOPEE. Population in 1900, 2,047. No public library.

SOUTH ST. PAUL. Population in 1900, 2,322. No public library.

SPRINGFIELD. Population in 1900, 1,511. Traveling library.

SPRING VALLEY. The Spring Valley Public Library was organized Oct. 15, 1901, after a series of public meetings held to arouse interest in the project. For some months it was maintained by private subscriptions, and then the city council was persuaded to levy a one mill tax for its support, and the present council has done the same for next year. The library is open from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. daily except Sundays, and maintains a well equipped reading table, having the local and metropolitan papers and about twenty of the best magazines, and also a rest room, which is largely used by the people from the country, who fully appreciate its benefits as do the merchants whose stores are thus relieved of many. The quarters are commodious, occupying the whole ground floor of a business block in the center of the town.

It has been a success from the start and has been managed on the theory that it would win for itself the greatest support by adapting itself closely to local needs and filling a real need in the economy of the place. It began without a dollar or a book and now, at the end of a single year has a tax for its support and about 800 books on the shelves, to which it is adding constantly. Its patrons number about 1,400 monthly.

This year it is managing a seven-number lecture course to get funds and to benefit the people.

STAPLES. Population in 1900, 1,504. No public library.

STILLWATER. The Stillwater Library Association was created by act of Legislature in 1859, when Stillwater was made a depository of government documents. For ten years the books were received from the government and stored in offices, the court house, the council rooms, and the jail. In 1869, twenty ladies formed an organization for a public circulating library, which in 1870 was merged with the incorporated society. The membership fee was \$1 for men and 50c for women. Funds were raised and 100 books were bought, and the library was opened in a store, November, 1869, books being loaned at a nominal charge of 10c each, which was soon changed to an annual commutation rate of \$3. Until 1875 the library was somewhat migratory, being successively housed in a drug store, a millinery store and a music store. Then the Board

of Education provided quarters for eleven years free of charge, and from 1887 to the present time the association has rented rooms. For thirty years the library was supported by subscriptions, membership dues, and entertainments of all kinds. In 1897, through the efforts of the High School Alumni Association, with the approval of the library board, an annual tax levy of three-fourths of a mill was voted for the maintenance of the library. In February, 1899, the board of trustees of the Library Association turned over to the Public Library Board all its books and property for the nominal sum of \$100. Under the direction of Miss Countryman the books were classified and the library was opened in May, 1899, in the building known as the Jassoy block, where it still remains. In July, 1901, through the efforts of Mr. S. Blair McBeath, a lawyer of the city, Andrew Carnegie offered to the city, for a public library building, the sum of \$25 000 under the usual conditions. The gift was accepted, a suitable site secured by public subscription, and the gift of lots from the family of Mr. Jacob Bean, and the building is now well under way.

TAYLOR'S FALLS. The Taylor's Falls Library Association was formed November 8, 1871, and became an incorporated body March 26, 1887. The library has been maintained chiefly by benefit entertainments and from membership dues. The library building is owned by the association and was purchased by them in August, 1887. The library is open for circulation one afternoon a week.

THIEF RIVER FALLS. A subscription library was opened in July, 1901. A building 16x24 was completed in June, 1902, and in July the library was made free.

TOWER. Population in 1900, 1,366. No public library.

TRACY. A Ladies' Library Association was organized about twenty years ago, and has been maintained by subscriptions of \$1 a year by readers, and by entertainments. Some times the council has given \$50 a year. Two years ago the city built a room for the library, which was furnished by donations of second hand or new furniture.

TWO HARBORS. Population in 1900, 3,278. Public library established in 1896. No report.

VIRGINIA. Mining town in St. Louis county. Population in 1900, 2,962. No public library.

WABASHA. The Ladies' Library Association of Wabasha was organized January, 1871. At that time there were about 150 volumes that had been donated and a debt of \$100 or more. There were about fifty members. In one year the debt was paid and 100 new books bought.

Dues were 25c per month, membership fee \$2 for men, and \$1 for women. There are now over 4,000 volumes. Dues are reduced to 10c per month, and there is no fee. The only resources aside from the dues are from entertainments of various kinds.

WADENA. In March, 1900, at an informal meeting of a number of citizens, the Wadena Public Library Association was organized for the purpose of starting a local public library in connection with the state traveling library. About \$250 was raised by subscription and 80 volumes were donated at a book social. The library was opened in a drug store in November, 1900, and was afterwards removed to a room of its own on the second floor. Money has been raised by subscriptions and entertainments, and most of this has been used for the purchase of books. The library now contains about 500 volumes and is located in the council room. The librarian's services have been gratuitous from the start.

WALKER. A library association was organized in 1900. Funds were solicited from wholesale houses of the Twin Cities that did business in Walker, and about \$40 was collected. The library started with about 100 books. The books are kept with the traveling library in the law office of Mr. Daniel DeLury, who acts as librarian. The library was established by vote of the people in March, 1901, but no funds have yet been appropriated.

This library has been systematically advertised in the local papers, and the librarian knows his books and his public. Owing to this fact, the report of the Walker Public Library for 1902 is the most remarkable one which has been received by the commission. Without any expenditure whatever the 101 books of the library have had a circulation of 1,247, which is by far the largest of any public library in the state in proportion to the number of books.

WARREN. The High School Library is free to the public.

WASECA. A library and rest room was opened by the Town Improvement League in January, 1902. A membership fee of \$1 a year is charged. A petition to have the library question submitted to popular vote in the spring of 1902 was filed too late for the proper notice to be given.

WATERVILLE. Population in 1900, 1,260. Traveling library is very popular.

WELLS. Population in 1900, 2,017. Traveling library. No public library.

WHEATON. Population in 1900, 1,132. No public library.

WHITE BEAR. The White Bear Public Library was established by act of the village council in 1889, and a board of nine directors was appointed. About 200 books were donated, and in 1890 the village council levied a tax of one half of a mill for the support of the library, which was available in 1891. This tax, which has been levied annually since that date, now amounts to about \$250 a year, and has provided for the current expenses of the library. In October, 1891, the library and reading room were formally opened to the public, magazines and periodicals for the reading room and books for the library were purchased as far as funds would allow. Since that time the library has been in successful operation. The increased size of the library and patronage of the reading room made more space requisite, and another adjoining room was added to it, taking away the partition and throwing the two rooms into one, and this will give space enough for some time to come.

WILLMAR. Population in 1900, 3,409. No public library.

WINDOM. The Windom Library Association was organized in 1883, as a subscription library, with 67 members, each member paying \$1 per year. There were about 200 books, a few books were added each year, but not enough to keep up the interest of the members. In November, 1900, the association placed their library, consisting of about 350 volumes, in the hands of the Tourist Club. Since then the books have been loaned free of charge and are being well read. The club members have added about 75 volumes to the library. The proceeds of a concert amounting to \$15, and \$7 collected in fines, was used to purchase books, and in 1902 a number of books have been donated by some of the merchants and members of the Tourist Club. The library has had a traveling library ever since they were in circulation.

WINNEBAGO CITY. On Thanksgiving day, 1899, the Ladies' Club of Winnebago City, aided by private subscriptions, opened a reading room with game room attached, for the benefit of the young people of the town. The rooms were centrally located, well lighted and heated. The reading furnished was largely old magazines, supplemented with a few current periodicals. The rooms soon became the headquarters of all the young people, the attendance varying from 30 to 60 a night. A library was talked of, and as an experiment to ascertain the demand for reading, ten popular books were purchased and rented for ten cents a week until they paid for themselves, when they became the nucleus of the present library of 329 books. 204 of these books have been donated and 125 purchased. Money has been raised by various entertainments, and in 1902 the one-mill tax was carried by vote of the people. The library is still in charge of the club as the tax will not be available until the spring of 1903.



LAIRD LIBRARY BUILDING—WINONA.

WINONA. Historically, the collection of books now comprising the Winona Free Public Library had its beginning June 11, 1863, in the organization of the Young Men's Library Association, of which Mr. Sheldon C. Carey, a newspaper man, was the first secretary and the leading spirit. Ten years later the Winona Library Association succeeded to the struggles of the parent organization, and to its rather meagre accumulations. In the fall of 1875 the little library was closed for lack of support, and for nearly two years lay burdened with a debt probably equal to its cash value.

In the summer of 1877 the entire conduct of the institution was given over to the so-named executive committee of three, Mrs. J. B. McGaughey, Mrs. Thomas Wilson and Miss Charlotte A. Prentiss. These ladies became the real founders of the present library. With abundant resources of energy, tact and social prestige, but at the cost of much labor, time and even personal discomfort, they lifted the debt, secured a new and interested membership, and gave the institution an impetus which made its success possible.

In May 1886, the library association turned over about 3,500 volumes

to the city creating the Winona Free Public Library, which on December 1, 1902, had accumulated 21,517 volumes. The association had 150 borrowers ; the city library now has 3,931. The present library has been fortunate in having in its directory men and women who, under the able leadership of the President, Mr. F. S. Bell, have worked in perfect harmony and with rare fidelity and clear-sightedness to forward the best interests of the library and the public.

The Laird Library Building was given to the Winona library by Mr. W. H. Laird in 1899. It is a fine, fire-proof structure of Bedford stone, in Renaissance design, by Messrs. Laird and Seeler of Philadelphia, perhaps the most beautiful library building in the state. It cost \$50,000, not including furnishings.

The librarian of the Winona library, since 1884, is Miss Jeannette A. Clarke; assistant librarians, Miss Prentiss and Miss Black; attendants, Misses Woods and VonRohr. Mr. F. S. Bell, as noted above, is President of the library board, and Mr. Edward Lees its Secretary.

WORTHINGTON. High School Library is free to the public, and receives an annual appropriation from the council.

ZUMBROTA. The Zumbrota Public Library Association was organized in 1868 by a number of individuals. This association solicited contributions and gave public entertainments of which the proceeds were turned into the library fund. The few book cases which held the original installment of books were given the necessary space in some store or office building, usually without any charge. This condition of things lasted for eleven years, at the end of which time there were some 400 or 500 volumes in the library. On May 24, 1879, the village council voted to levy a tax of one mill for the purpose of establishing a library under the Minnesota statute of 1879. Since that time the library has been supported by tax levy, which for a number of years has amounted to about \$200 a year. That amount has sufficed to pay for a room for the library and to increase the number of books from year to year, until there are about 1,500 volumes.

Appendix.

TABLE A.
Circulation of Traveling Libraries.
1901.

TOWN	COUNTY	Population	No. of Vols. Loaned.	Readers	Circulation
Ada	Norman	1,250	50		98
Aitkin	Aitkin	1,719	50	44	165
Akeley	Hubbard	200	100	45	234
Alden	Freeborn	636	50	64	355
Appleton	Swift	1,200	50	31	104
Ashley	Grant	279	50	34	120
Ashland	Dodge	Rural	25	8	22
Bagley	Beltrami	248	25	38	114
Barrett	Grant	237	50	40	263
Bay Lake	Crow Wing	Rural	50	31	227
Beaton	Kittson	Rural	50	12	79
Belle Plaine	Scott	1,100	50	44	228
Bemidji	Beltrami	2,183	50	53	163
Bingham Lake	Cottonwood	170	50	72	432
Birch Cooley	Renville	Rural	25	11	35
Bird Island	Renville	850	100	55	619
Bloomfield	Hennepin	Rural	100		140
Bloomington	Hennepin	Rural	50	13	105
Brownsdale	Mower	260	50	43	161
Buena Vista	Beltrami	150	50	28	135
Buffalo Lake	Renville	500	50		250
Bungo	Cass	Rural	50	52	276
Burbank	Kandiyohi	Rural	50	35	264
Campbell	Wilkin	275	50	50	210
Canby	Yellow Medicine	Rural	25	14	45
Cedarville	Martin	Rural	50	8	40
Center City	Chisago	Rural	25	36	135
Ceylon	Martin	Rural	50	20	169
Chokio	Stevens	300	50	50	241
Clara City	Chippewa	460	50	28	144
Claremont	Dodge	Rural	25	27	80
Clear Lake	Sherburne	222	50	36	415
Clearwater	Wright	270	50	30	218
Comstock	Clay	160	50		140
Constance	Anoka	Rural	50	30	112
Cooleyville	Steele	Rural	50		75
Crooks Township	Renville	Rural	25	9	70
Deerwood	Crow Wing	100	50	16	62
*Detroit	Becker	2,000			
Dodge Center	Dodge	1,000	50	67	324
Doran	Wilkin	Rural	25	39	160
Dover	Olmsted	250	50	69	531
East Chain Lakes	Martin	Rural	50	42	256
Eden Prairie	Hennepin	Rural	50		139
Eidswold	Scott	Rural	25	17	49
Elgin	Wabasha	350	50	31	285
Ellsworth	Nobles	450	100	47	208
Emmons	Freeborn	200	100	40	156
Everglade	Stevens	Rural	25	28	149
Farmington	Dakota	700	100	90	1180
Fillmore	Fillmore	Rural	50	21	88
Fodvang	Marshall	Rural	25	4	11
Fountain	Fillmore	350	100	43	349
Freeborn	Freeborn	130	100	27	347
Garfield	Douglas	100	100	64	381
Garnes	Red Lake	Rural	25	25	65

* Library burned.

TABLE A.
Circulation of Traveling Libraries.
1902.

TOWN	COUNTY	Population	No. of Vols. Loaned	Readers	Circulation
Brown's Valley	Traverse.	721	50	44	308
Brownsdale	Mower.	280	100	45	212
Buena Vista	Beltrami.	150	50		143
Buffalo	Wright	1,000	50	101	632
Buffalo Lake	Renville.	500	100	32	243
Bungo	Cass	Rural	100	33	488
Burbank	Kandiyohi	Rural	100	41	415
Caledonia	Houston,	1,200	100	40	332
Campbell.	Wilkin	275	50	50	151
Canby	Yellow Medicine	Rural	50	32	79
Cashel	Swift	Rural	50	15	56
Cedarville	Martin	Rural	50	10	50
Center City	Chisago	Rural	50	36	48
Ceylon	Martin	Rural	100	20	127
Chaska	Carver.	2,000	100	75	357
Chokio	Stevens	300	50	13	75
Clara City	Chippewa	460	100	28	194
Claremont.	Dodge	Rural	25	30	85
Clear Lake	Sherburne.	222	100	25	276
Clearwater	Wright	270	100	31	487
Clifton Tp.	Lyon	Rural	25	7	40
Climax	Polk	250	25	11	26
Clinton	Big Stone.	340	50		75
Comstock	Clay	160	50	30	189
Constance	Anoka	Rural	100	18	146
Cove	Mille Lacs	Rural	50	30	189
Crooks Tp.	Renville	Rural	50	8	112
Crookston	Polk	6,000	50		286
Dalbo	Isanti	Rural	25	25	104
Dane Prairie	Ottertail	Rural	25		10
Davidson.	Polk	Rural	50	23	150
Dennison.	Goodhue	Rural	50	19	182
Detroit.	Becker	2,000	100	52	504
Dodge Center	Dodge	1,000	150	40	795
Doran	Wilkin	Rural	25	18	108
Dover	Olmsted	250	50	65	380
East Chain Lakes	Martin	Rural	25	44	205
Eden Prairie.	Hennepin	Rural	100		95
Eidsvold.	Lyon	Rural	25		
Eidswold.	Scott	Rural	25	23	57
Elgin	Wabasha	350	100	33	280
Ellsworth.	Nobles	450	50	49	131
Emmons	Freeborn	200	50	141	81
Etna.	Fillmore	Rural	25	31	107
Everdell	Wilkin	Rural	25		73
Everglade.	Stevens	Rural	50	30	190
Farmington	Dakota	700	100	108	1076
Fillmore	Fillmore	Rural	25	34	55
Foreston.	Mille Lacs	300	50	21	121
Fountain.	Fillmore	350	50	16	114
Freeborn	Freeborn	130	50	29	212
Garfield	Douglas	100	50	79	121
Garnes	Red Lake	Rural	50	27	124
Georgeville	Stearns	Rural	25	15	109
Glencoe	McLeod	1,800	100	150	591
Glenville	Freeborn	350	50		182
Glyndon.	Clay	300	50	56	197
Golden Lake	Hennepin	Rural	100	20	250
Good Thunder	Blue Earth City	500	100	50	482
Goodhue	Goodhue	240	100	55	425
Granada.	Martin	300	50	37	115
Grand Meadow	Mower	500	50	100	402

TABLE A—Continued.
Circulation of Traveling Libraries.
1901.

TOWN	COUNTY	Population	No. of Vols. Loaned	Readers	Circulation
Rushford	Fillmore	1,000	100	107	658
Rushmore	Nobles	200	100	84	580
Sacred Heart	Renville	500	50	30	64
St. Charles	Winona	1,300	50		293
St. Francis	Anoka	200	50	45	330
St. Peter	Nicollet	4,000	50		450
St. Vincent	Kittson	150	50	18	75
Scone	Kittson	Rural	50	13	32
Sharon	LeSueur	Rural	25	23	80
Shelly	Norman	200	50	48	194
Shelly (Eastern)	Norman	Rural	25		30
Sherburne	Martin	900	50	50	250
Shible	Swift	Rural	25	18	50
Sleepy Eye	Brown	2,000	100	105	963
South Hayward	Freeborn	Rural	25	13	21
Springfield	Brown	1,500	50	44	256
Starbuck	Pope	Rural	50	11	63
Stephen	Marshall	500	50	61	418
Svea	Kandiyohi	Rural	25	10	37
Teien	Kittson	200	50	23	126
Valhal	Marshall	Rural	25		37
Wadena	Wadena	1,500	100	68	400
Walker	Cass	500	100	43	638
Warren	Marshall	1,200	100		652
Waterville	LeSueur	1,200	100		527
Wells	Faribault	2,000	50	89	425
West Lake	Kandiyohi	Rural	25		40
Willmar	Kandiyohi	3,400	50	12	38
Windom	Cottonwood	2,000	150	90	1053
Winthrop	Sibley	Rural	25	15	41
Woods	Kandiyohi	Rural	25	16	32
Woodstock	Pipestone	200	50	31	108
Wyanette	Isanti	Rural	25	20	94
Yellow Bank	Lac Qui Parle	Rural	25	10	85
Zumbro Falls	Wabasha	200	50	64	210

1902.

Aitkin	Aitkin	1,719	100	43	441
Alden	Freeborn	636	100	47	268
Arendahl	Fillmore	48	25		42
Ashby	Grant	279	100	45	345
Ashcreek	Rock	Rural	50	28	175
Bagley	Beltrami	248	50	64	185
Barrett	Grant	237	100	49	370
Bay Lake	Crow Wing	Rural	25	41	141
Becker	Sherburne	100	50		303
Belview	Redwood	250	50		248
Bemidji	Beltrami	2,183	50		63
Bingham Lake	Cottonwood	170	100	43	340
Birch Cooley	Renville	Rural	25	11	29
Bird Island	Renville	850	100	55	448
Biwabik	St. Louis	1,300	50	70	200
Bloomfield	Hennepin	Rural	100		126
Bloomington	Hennepin	Rural	50	25	206
Blue Earth	Faribault	3,000	100	134	725
Bradford	Isanti	Rural	50	9	10
Brainerd	Crow Wing	7,500	50		271
Bricelyn	Faribault	400	25		154
Brooklyn Center	Hennepin	Rural	50		234

TABLE A—Continued.

Circulation of Traveling Libraries.

1902.

TOWN	COUNTY	Population	No. of Vols. Loaned	Readers	Circulation
Park Rapids	Hubbard	1,300	50	...	284
Pelican	Ottertail	Rural	50	25	238
Pelican Rapids	Ottertail	1,000	100	60	645
Peterson	Fillmore	200	50	...	453
Pillager	Cass	50	50	34	259
Pilot Mound	Fillmore	Rural	25	11	50
Pine City	Pine	1,000	100	70	614
Pipestone	Pipestone	2,500	50	...	177
Princeton	Mille Lacs	1,300	100	55	584
Quincy	Olmsted	Rural	25	8	33
Randolph	Dakota	Rural	50	25	188
Reading	Nobles	100	50	35	156
Reads	Wabasha	300	50	35	269
Ronneby	Benton	100	50	38	284
Royalton	Morrison	Rural	50	30	214
Rushford	Fillmore	1,000	100	100	407
Rushmore	Nobles	200	100	75	518
Sacred Heart	Benville	500	50	49	120
St. Charles	Winona	1,300	50	...	214
St. Francis	Anoka	200	100	52	685
St. Peter	Nicollet	4,000	50	...	131
Sanborn	Redwood	350	50	75	331
Sharon	LeSueur	Rural	50	12	86
Shelly	Norman	200	50	19	110
Shelly (Eastern)	Norman	Rural	25	39	82
Sherburne	Martin	900	50	50	130
Shible	Swift	Rural	25	18	74
South Hayward	Freeborn	Rural	25	10	29
Spencer Brook	Isanti	Rural	25	...	31
Spring Vale	Isanti	Rural	25	26	105
Spring Valley	Fillmore	700	100	208	1260
Springfield	Brown	1,500	150	54	518
Springwater	Rock	Rural	25	15	46
Stanton	Goodhue	100	50	...	108
Starbuck	Pope	Rural	22	25	53
Stephen	Marshall	500	100	51	375
Svea	Kandiyohi	Rural	25	100	40
Tarn	Isanti	Rural	25	27	61
Teien	Kittson	200	50	23	119
Union Grove	Meeker	Rural	50	30	115
Valhal	Marshall	Rural	25	73	165
Wadena	Wadena	1,500	50	...	261
Walker	Cass	500	50	51	381
Warren	Marshall	1,200	100	...	401
Waterville	LeSueur	1,200	100	...	848
Wells	Faribault	2,000	100	89	773
West Lake	Kandiyohi	Rural	25	14	150
Wilder	Jackson	174	50	61	215
Willmar	Kandiyohi	3,400	50	37	400
Windom	Cottonwood	2,000	50	139	415
Winnebago	Faribault	2,000	50	29	316
Winthrop	Sibley	Rural	50	12	73
Witchfield	Kandiyohi	Rural	44	...	44
Woods	Kandiyohi	Rural	50	33	174
Woodstock	Pipestone	200	100	38	211
Wyanette	Isanti	Rural	50	27	127
Yellow Bank	Lac Qui Parle	Rural	25	10	56
Zumbro Falls	Wabasha	200	50	79	185

TABLE I
Free Libraries Supported by Municipal Taxation.

TOWN	Population.	Tax 1902	Other Receipts	No. of Volumes	No. of Borrowers	Circulation	LIBRARIAN
Albert Lea..	4,500	\$1,200.00	\$ 53.75	2,048	1,282	17,064	Mrs. Elizabeth Brainerd.
Alexandria..	2,881	500.00	20.00	4,829	638		James Fitzgerald.
Anoka.....	3,769	463.66	327.00	5,193	2,184	17,040	Mrs. Orra C. Bland
Austin.....	3,471	*		3,200			Mrs. H. H. Kent.
Blue Earth..	3,000	100.00	105.00	300			Mrs. Emma R. Sweet.
Brainerd..	7,500	*		1,173	4,991	10,006	Miss Beas H. Burgoyne.
Caledonia..	1,175	50.00		480	25	200	L. Budahl
Cloquet..	3,000	292.24	30.60	2,698	1,377	12,000	Mrs. Isabella Phalon.
Duluth.....	53,000	12,000.17	119.17	34,050	8,227	91,538	Miss Lydia M. Poirier.
Evansville..	483	100.00					
Fairmont..	3,000	450.00		2,364		11,700	Miss Minnie Bird.
Faribault..	7,800						Miss Sarah E. Le Crone.
Fergus Falls.	6,000	*		1,743	306	5,199	Miss Lillian R. Stringham
Grand Rapids.	1,500	209.68		36			Mrs. C. C. McCarthy.
Hutchinson.	2,500	381.59	280.85	388	324	† 2,099	Miss Marjorie Wakefield.
Jackson..	1,700			1,400			Mrs. Eliza Goodrich.
Janesville..	1,200	250.00	15.00	484	460	4,764	Wm. Kidney.
Little Falls.	3,774	300.00	24.58	1,988	352	9,514	Miss Cora E. Tanner
Luverne..	2,200	300.00		2,488		3,638	Mrs. D. E. Halbert.
Mankato..	10,600	1,891.39	225.00	7,170	1,300	37,845	Miss Minnie McGraw.
Maynard..	245						
Minneapolis.	202,718	50,004.34	3,294.47	122,460	37,992	535,853	Dr. James K. Hosmer
Montevideo..	2,146	397.50		2,761		6,780	Mrs. Margaret E. Webb.
Morris.....	1,834	436.71		2,500	416	10,400	Mrs. Savilla Elliott.
Newport..	900	95.00		600	73	858	Mrs. L. W. Shelton
Northfield.	3,200	517.57	398.60	2,064	1,784	12,248	Miss Edith M. Pyc.
Ortonville..	1,240	*		416		2,080	Miss Maria Nielson.
Owatonna..	7,500	1,500.00	987.00	6,389	2,200	28,478	Miss Maude van Buren.
Park Rapids.	1,313			907		440	Mrs. Lenora Hardman.
Pipestone..	2,500	475.00		1,286	400	4,580	Mrs. Adelaide Wharton.
Red Wing..	7,525	1,481.59		3,598	1,200	30,975	Mrs. Lillian S. Tandy.
Rochester..	6,843	1,500.00		6,365	1,518	20,617	Miss Edna Emerick
Rushford..	1,000	100.00		1,030			Miss Emma Crampton.
St. Cloud..	8,600	1,731.00	85.25	5,860	4,590	27,163	Mrs. Marie E. Brick
St. Paul..	169,065	21,400.00	1,005.35	59,781	11,489	179,806	Mrs. Helen J. McCaine.
St. Peter..	4,302	581.00	193.20	2,187	770	10,407	Miss Josephine Powell.
Sauk Center.	2,220	674.00	137.54	1,191		11,301	Mrs. Minnie Mullin.
Spring Valley.	1,800	500.00	182.00	826	566	6,824	Miss Nellie M. Grant.
Stillwater..	12,318	2,704.92	170.55	5,786	1,835	33,891	Mrs. G. B. McPherson.
Two Harbors.	3,278	339.22		1,362		3,232	J. Coggswell.
Walker.....	500	*		101	87	1,247	Daniel DeLury.
White Bear..	1,288	258.48	18.53	2,023	220	4,256	Miss Emily Extrand.
Winnebago City.	2,000	*	70.15	329	59	1,743	Miss Blanche C. Seger.
Winona.....	20,000	6,636.11	270.50	20,076	4,000	92,426	Miss Jeannette A. Clark.
Zumbrota..	1,200	200.00	50.00	1,700		2,700	Jay E. Fulkerson.

* Tax levy voted in 1902, but not yet available.
† Circulation for four months.

TABLE C.
Free Association Libraries.

Town	Population	When Established	Income 1902	No. of Volumes	No. of Borrowers	Circulation	LIBRARIAN
Bwabuk	1346	1902	\$ 210.00	352	75		Miss Minnie O'Hara.
Crookston	2400	1902	1,055.00	1,632	935	8,125	Miss Elizabeth Lommen.
Gibson	545	1902	300.00				
Graceville	1000	1902					
Grand Meadow.	500	1901		287	100		Mrs. B. A. Johnson.
Granite Falls	1200	1900		250	175	1,700	Mrs. Fannie T. Cressey.
*Lake City	2750	189					(Volunteer Service.)
Mantorville	600	1900	57.00	147	282	2,046	Mrs. S. S. Truax.
Mapleton.	1000	1902	480.00	308	107	400	Miss Mary E. Lewis.
Monticello	800	1901	121.50	415	342		Mrs. Amy E. Hawley.
New Ulm	5400	1893	354.00	380	468	1,837	Miss Bertha Schmidt.
*Sandstone	1200	1902	750.00	225			Miss Margaret McDonald.
Sleepy Eye	2046	1901		1,321	680	7,089	Joseph M. Stiles.
Thief River Falls	1800	1901	737.28				
Wadena	1500	1900		510	150	2,421	Miss Maud Green.
Wisdom	2000	1883		400	139		Mrs. T. C. Collins

* City provides room, heat and light

* City provides room, heat, light and librarian's salary.

TABLE D.
Subscription Libraries

NAME OF LIBRARY	TOWN	Population	Dues per year	Per Book	No. of Volumes	Circulation	LIBRARIAN
Improvement Club and Library	Annandale	500	\$1.00		635	1435	Mrs. Ida Satterlee.
Public Library.	Appleton..	1200	1.00		1200		Mrs. Mary E. Johnson.
Library Association	Bay Lake.	300	.00		141	75	Mrs. L. H. Scofield
Library Association	Kasson..	1100		5c	280		
Library Association	Lindstrom	500	1.00	5c	500		Miss Bertha M. Rowe
Public Library.	Marshall	2000	* 1.00		2000		
Library Association	Minneota.	800	1.00		300		
Library Association	Taylor's Falls.	500	1.00	5c	2250	1000	(Volunteer Service.)
Public Library.	Tracy	2000	1.00		1100		(Volunteer Service.)
Ladies' Library Ass'n	Wabasha	2500	1.20	10c	4000		Mrs. Horace B. Whitmer
Town Improvement League	Waseca.	3000	1.00		400	2500	Mrs. John Noonan

* Refunded at any time on return of book in good condition.

TABLE E.
College, Institution and Special Libraries.

TOWN	NAME OF LIBRARY	Kind of Library	No. of Volumes	LIBRARIAN
Albert Lea	Albert Lea College	College	1,500	
Collegeville	St. John's Abbey	"	18,000	Rev. Bruno Doerfler
Duluth	Bar Library Association	Law	10,000	Emma Hicks.
Faribault	Seabury Divinity School	Theologic'l	9,000	Rev. Alford A. Butler.
	Shattuck School	School	3,000	Miss M. E. Moore.
Fergus Falls	State Hospital	Miscellan's	1,201	
Glencoe	Stevens Seminary	School	7,000	E. E. McIntire
Mankato	State Normal School		5,405	Miss Alice N. Farr
Minneapolis.	University of Minnesota	College	109,570	William W. Folwell.
"	Teachers' Library Association	Special	5,273	Miss Rhoda B. Long
"	Augsburg Seminary	College	2,500	Wilhelm Peterson
"	New York Life Law	Law	12,000	Miss Jessie T. Morgan
"	Hennepin Co. Medical Society	Medical	4,013	Miss Eveline C. Lyon.
"	Masonic Library	Masonic	3,200	
"	Northwestern Theological	Theologic'l	1,000	Rev. J. W. Prosser.
Moorhead	State Normal School	School	2,739	Lena Leonard
Northfield.	Scoville Memorial Library			
"	(Carleton College	College	15,000	Prof. Geo. Huntington
"	St. Olaf College.	"	5,300	O. G. Felland
Owatonna	Pill-bury Academy	School.	2,500	Geo. W. Yeoman
Red Wing	Lutheran Ladies' Seminary.	"	900	E. O. Knasm
Rochester.	German Library Association	German	7,727	Paul Priebe.
St. Cloud.	State Normal School	School	5,200	Miss Gertrude Cambell
"	State Reformatory.		1,600	
St. Joseph	St. Joseph and St. Benedict's	Miscellan's	3,500	
St. Paul.	State Law Library	Law	52,000	E. A. Nelson.
"	Minnesota Historical Society	Historical	72,328	Warren Upham.
"	Hamline University	College	7,000	Miss Anna M. Davis.
"	Macalester College	"	8,000	Miss Helen M. Wallace
"	St. Paul Seminary	"	10,000	Rev. W. Turner.
St. Peter	Gustavus Adolphus College	"	9,000	Prof. J. A. Youngquist
Winona.	State Normal School	School	7,000	Miss Mary Grant

**STATE LAW PROVIDING FOR A SYSTEM OF TRAVELING LIBRARIES
AND CREATING A STATE PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION.**

Section 1. There is hereby created a system of traveling libraries which shall be under the management and control of the State Library Commission herein provided for

Section 2. There is hereby created a State Public Library Commission, consisting of five members.

Section 3. The president of the State University and the state superintendent of public instruction and the secretary of the State Historical Society are hereby constituted ex-officio members of said State Library Commission, and the governor of the state shall, as speedily after the passage of this act as practicable, appoint by and with the consent of the senate, two suitable persons, resident in the State of Minnesota, as members of the said State Library Commission. The commission shall elect its own officers from among its own members.

Section 4. One of the members appointed by the governor shall be appointed for a term of four years from January 1st, 1899, and one member for six years from January 1st, 1899, and they shall hold office for said terms respectively or until their successors are appointed and qualified.

Section 5. All subsequent appointments of commissioners for said board shall be for six years from January 1st, of the year in which the appointment is made, or until the successor is appointed and qualified, except in cases of appointment of members to fill vacancies caused by resignation, death or removal, which appointments shall be made for the

unexpired term of the member whose death, resignation or removal caused the vacancy.

Section 6. No member of said State Library Commission shall ever receive any salary or per diem or compensation of any kind for services as such commissioner.

Section 7. Members of the State Library Commission shall be allowed and paid necessary traveling expenses in attending meetings of the commission or in visiting or establishing libraries and other incidental and necessary expenses connected with the work of the commission.

Section 8. The State Library Commission is authorized to purchase collections of books, the same to be the property of the State of Minnesota, which books shall form a state circulating library, and from which any town, village or community within the State of Minnesota, may borrow books under the rules and regulations of the State Library Commission. These books are to be divided by the commission into groups, and are to be known as the Minnesota Traveling Library. The commission shall catalog and otherwise prepare said books for circulation, and shall make rules and regulations according to which the business of the commission shall be done, and such as shall insure the care, preservation and safe return of all books loaned.

Section 9. The librarian or trustee of any free public library or the trustees or agents of any village, town or community, entitled to borrow books from said traveling libraries, may, without charge, ask and receive advice and instruction from said State Library Commission upon any matter pertaining to the organization, maintenance, or administration of the libraries, and the said commission shall, as far as possible, promote and assist by counsel and encouragement the formation of libraries where none exist, and the commission may also send its members to aid in organizing new libraries or in improving those already established.

Section 10. The State Library Commission shall keep statistics of the free public libraries of Minnesota and a record of the work done and books loaned by said commission, and shall make a full report to each general session of the legislature of all expenditures by the commission, and of such statistics and records as shall show the work done by the commission, the use made of the traveling libraries, and all other matters which they deem expedient for the information of the legislature.

Section 11. There is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the state treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the sum of five thousand (\$5,000) dollars, for the year ending December 31st, 1900, and five thousand (\$5,000) dollars, for the year ending December 31st, 1901, to be expended by said commission for the purchase and equipment of books to be loaned under the provisions of this act, and such incidental and clerical expenses as are hereinbefore mentioned.

Section 12. A room which shall serve as an office for the commission shall be provided for in the new capitol building.

Section 13. Said commission may from time to time, as needed, draw their order in favor of the parties to whom money is due, or to one of the members of said commission when the money is to be used for incidental expenses, stating in said order what the money is to be used for, and upon the presentation of such order the state auditor shall draw his order on the state treasurer for the amount thereof, not exceeding the amount herein appropriated for the purpose.

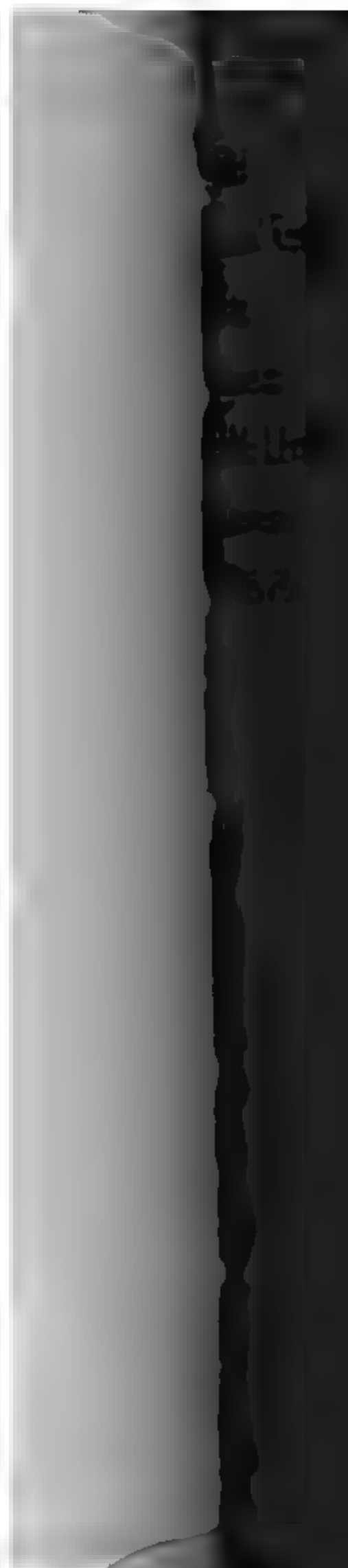
Section 14. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 21st, 1899.

Chapter 381. Laws of 1901.

To carry out the provisions of Chapter 353, General Laws of 1899, relating to a system of traveling libraries, for the fiscal year ending July 31, 1902, three thousand five hundred (\$3,500) dollars.

For the same purpose, for the fiscal year ending July 31, 1903, three thousand five hundred (\$3,500) dollars.



unexpired term of the member whose death, resignation or removal caused the vacancy.

Section 6. No member of said State Library Commission shall ever receive any salary or per diem or compensation of any kind for services as such commissioner.

Section 7. Members of the State Library Commission shall be allowed and paid necessary traveling expenses in attending meetings of the commission or in visiting or establishing libraries and other incidental and necessary expenses connected with the work of the commission.

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Section 10. The State Library Commission shall keep statistics of the free public libraries of Minnesota and a record of the work done and books loaned by said commission, and shall make a full report to each general session of the legislature of all expenditures by the commission, and of such statistics and records as shall show the work done by the commission, the use made of the traveling libraries, and all other matters which they deem expedient for the information of the legislature.

Section 11. There is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the state treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the sum of five thousand (5,000) dollars, for the year ending December 31st, 1900, and five thousand (5,000) dollars, for the year ending December 31st, 1901, to be expended by said commission for the purchase and equipment of books to be loaned under the provisions of this act, and such incidental and clerical expenses as are hereinbefore mentioned.

Section 12. A room which shall serve as an office for the commission shall be provided for in the new capitol building.

Section 13. Said commission may from time to time, as needed, draw their order in favor of the parties to whom money is due, or to one of the members of said commission when the money is to be used for incidental expenses, stating in said order what the money is to be used for, and upon the presentation of such order the state auditor shall draw his order on the state treasurer for the amount thereof, not exceeding the amount herein appropriated for the purpose.

Section 14. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 21st, 1899.

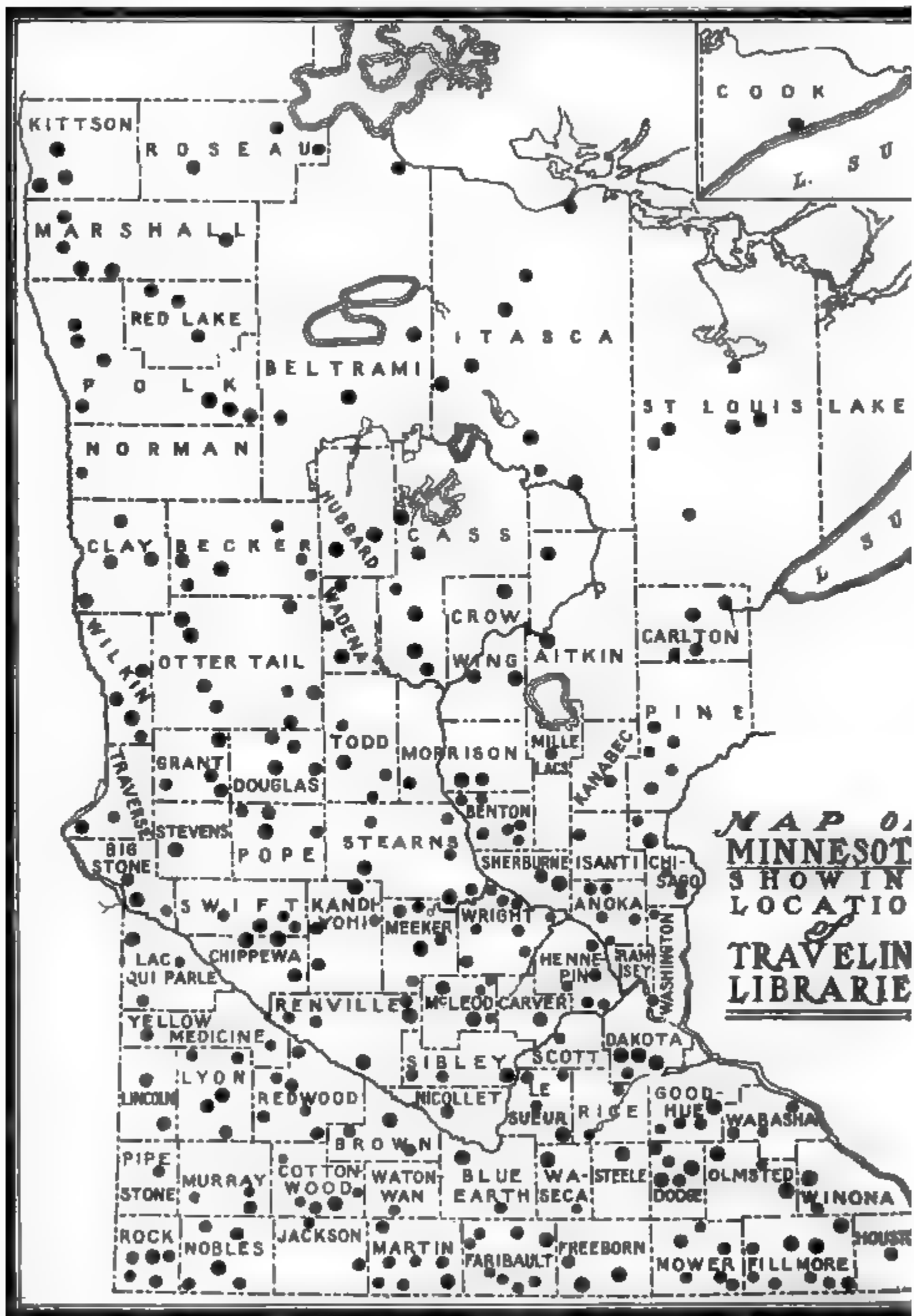
Chapter 381, Laws of 1901.

To carry out the provisions of Chapter 353, General Laws of 1899, relating to a system of traveling libraries, for the fiscal year ending July 31, 1902, three thousand five hundred (3,500) dollars.

For the same purpose, for the fiscal year ending July 31, 1903, three thousand five hundred (3,500) dollars.



Third
Biennial Report
of the
Minnesota
Public Library
Commission.
1903-1904.



THIRD BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION

OF

MINNESOTA

1903-1904.



MINNESOTA PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION.

Office: The New Capitol Building, St. Paul.

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Members Ex-officio:

CYRUS NORTHROP,
President of the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.
JOHN W. OLSEN,
State Superintendent of Public Instruction, St. Paul, Minn.
WARREN UPHAM,
Secretary Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul, Minn.

Members Appointed by the Governor:

MISS GRATIA A. COUNTRYMAN,
Minneapolis, Minn. (Term expires 1904.)
MISS MARGARET J. EVANS,
Northfield, Minn. (Term expires 1902.)

Officers:

MISS MARGARET J. EVANS, Chairman.
Northfield, Minn.
MISS GRATIA A. COUNTRYMAN, Secretary.
Minneapolis, Minn.
MISS CLARA F. BALDWIN, Librarian.
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CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
Librarian's Report,	I
Traveling Libraries,	2
Reference Libraries,	5
Clearing House for Periodicals,	5
League of Library Commissions,	7
Summer School for Library Training,	8
Students of the Summer School,	9
Financial Report, 1903-4.	11
Public Libraries,	12
<p>Library Buildings, 12; Gifts of Andrew Carnegie to Minnesota Libraries, 12; New Libraries Established, 13; Organization, 13; County Extension, 14; Legislation, 15; Publications, 16; Exhibits, 16.</p>	
Record of Progress, 1903-4.	17

APPENDIX.

Statistics of Minnesota Libraries:	
Circulation of Traveling Libraries,	59
Free Libraries Supported by Taxation,	68
Free Association Libraries,	69
Subscription Libraries,	69
College, Institution and Special Libraries,	70
State Law Creating Commission,	71

ILLUSTRATIONS.

Map of Minnesota, Showing Location of Traveling Libraries,	Frontispiece
Anoka Public Library,	21
Austin, Carnegie Library,	22
Blue Earth, Ross Memorial Library,	24
Brainerd Public Library,	26
Fairmont Public Library,	28
Hutchinson Public Library,	32
Litchfield Public Library,	35
Luverne Public Library,	37
Mankato Public Library,	39
Marshall, Carnegie Library,	41
Pipestone Public Library,	48
Sauk Center, Carnegie Building,	53

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

ST. PAUL, MINN., Dec. 31, 1904.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives:

As required by Section 10 of the law providing for a system of traveling libraries, and creating a State Public Library Commission, the State Public Library Commission has the honor to submit herewith its third biennial report, that for 1903-4.

Respectfully submitted,

MARGARET J. EVANS, *Chairman.*

GRATIA A. COUNTRYMAN, *Secretary.*

CYRUS NORTHROP,

President University of Minnesota.

JOHN W. OLSEN,

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

WARREN UPHAM,

Secretary Minnesota Historical Society.

Librarian's Report.

The Minnesota Public Library Commission was created by act of Legislature in April, 1899, and was organized Sept. 8, 1899.

The purpose of the Commission, as expressed in the law, is to maintain the Minnesota Traveling Library, through which books should be accessible to every community in the state, to "give advice and instruction to librarians and trustees of public libraries upon any matter pertaining to the organization, maintenance, or administration of the libraries, and to promote and assist, by counsel and encouragement, the formation of libraries where none exist."

The Commission has just completed the fifth year of its work, and this period has been one of unusual growth and activity in library interests in Minnesota. The traveling library has been increased until it now numbers nearly 12,000 volumes, the number of public libraries has increased from 34 to 70, and the number of library buildings from 5 to 34. This activity has been due to the general spread of the library movement, but it is hoped that the following report will show that the Commission has been of service in directing this development in the best channels, so that its results may be permanent.

The following report, being the third biennial report of the Commission, embraces a summary of the work during the biennial period of 1903-4, including the report of traveling libraries, the work of the clearing-house for periodicals, the assistance rendered to small public libraries, and the report of the Summer School for Library Training. It also contains a record of progress of the public libraries in Minnesota during the last two years, supplementing the brief outline of library conditions in towns having a population of over 1,000, which was published in the 2nd biennial report.

On the last day of December, 1904, the headquarters of the Commission were removed from Minneapolis to the new

Capitol building where a comfortable office conveniently furnished has been allotted to the Commission, in addition to ample store-room in the sub-basement. The Commission has heretofore been greatly handicapped in some directions by the crowded condition of its quarters, and hopes to do more effective work under more favorable conditions.

TRAVELING LIBRARIES.

The traveling library which was started in 1900 now contains nearly 12,000 volumes. These are loaned in collections of 25 and 50 books to any town, village or community which gives a guarantee for their proper use and safe return, the only charge being a nominal fee of 50c for 25 books and \$1.00 for 50 books, which is applied on transportation. The libraries are exchanged every six months or oftener if desired.

In 1903 there were 8,950 volumes in circulation. These visited 230 communities, of which 84 were rural and 101 were villages having a population of less than 1,000. The total circulation amounted to 59,501. In 1904 the number of volumes was increased to 10,450, which were sent to 253 places. Eighty-six of these were rural communities, and 119 were villages of less than 1,000 people. The total circulation for the year was 60,595.

Librarians report that the figures do not show the entire circulation, since in many cases books are read by an entire family when the circulation is only counted once. The long distances to be traveled in country communities and the fact that farmers have no time for reading between May and November must also be considered in estimating results. In view of these considerations, the fact that the average circulation has been six times for each book is certainly gratifying. By comparison with the tables of circulation in the public libraries of the state, it will be seen that this number equals, if it does not exceed, the average circulation of the majority of public libraries, and this in a library which is scattered in all parts of the state, operated at long distance,

without personal supervision, and located for the most part in stores, banks or postoffices where the attendants have many other duties and serve without compensation.

Perhaps the best record in the state has been made by the township of Republic, a country community of only 75 people, where there were 25 borrowers and the total circulation of 100 books loaned in 1904 was 931, an average of nine times for each book.

The fact that 205 out of the 253 places reached are country communities or very small villages would show that the traveling library is, to a great extent, fulfilling its mission of serving as a circulating library to those parts of the state which cannot support libraries of their own.

The traveling library is also a great assistance to the small public libraries, many of which obtained their first stimulus to organize from the traveling library. The addition of 50 fresh books every few months keeps interest alive in many cases where frequent additions of new books are impossible. Traveling libraries have been loaned to 22 public libraries during 1903, and to 28 during 1904, most of which were libraries having less than 1,000 books.

The books have been selected with great care, nearly all books being examined before they are included, with the ideal that the general traveling library is designed to furnish wholesome literature for the general reader. Scandinavian and German books are added as they are called for, and each of the 50 volume libraries has been grouped about some special subject, with a reading-list of six or eight books. Some of the subjects of recent catalogs have been the Russian advance, the East and West, Present-day problems, the South, and kindred topics of general interest. It is found that fiction, travels, and books on current topics are most in demand. Many expressions of appreciation of the libraries and satisfaction with the working of the system have proved a constant encouragement to the Commission.

Although the books have for the most part shown very careful handling, the wear and tear of constant use has begun to be evident during the last two years, so that the cost of

rebinding has been a considerable item. In the fall of 1904, the libraries which were made up five years before were remodeled, new books added, and the lists revised. This must be done from year to year, so that all libraries will contain some comparatively new books and so preserve their attractiveness, a feature which cannot be over-estimated in libraries of this kind.

The necessity of advertising the libraries has been urged upon the librarians. Placards are furnished by the Commission stating where the library is kept and the hours and days of opening, and many of the librarians in charge keep the library before the people by frequent notices in the newspapers. A new regulation introduced in the fall of 1904 allows each patron to take two books at a time, provided that only one is fiction. This will be a great convenience in scattering country communities and will no doubt increase the circulation of non-fiction.

New applications for libraries are constantly being received, so that during the winter months it is never possible to supply the demand. In addition to this, there are doubtless many communities in the state which know nothing of the traveling libraries, and some effort should be made to reach these isolated places. An application has recently been received from one community, situated 40 miles from a railroad in a country where roads can only be traveled by team in the winter when swamps are frozen. The mail has to be carried on the back in the summer, and, as might be expected, "reading matter is scarce." This is only one example of many cases.

To enlarge the system so that it shall meet the demand more adequately, more money is needed not only for purchase of books, but for a systematic supervision of the libraries. Personal visits to locate the libraries at the best points, to confer with those in charge, and to suggest ways and means of making the books more useful would result in better understanding of the needs of our readers on the part of the officers of the Commission, and more interest and enthusiasm on the part of the local librarians.

Reference Libraries.

While the traveling library is designed chiefly to supply books of interest to the general reader, the Commission has made a small beginning toward supplying the demand from the student for material on special subjects. Through the courtesy of Women's Clubs in Minneapolis, St. Paul and Winona, 14 collections of books for the use of study clubs have been made. In addition to 12 libraries reported in 1902, a collection of books on Germany has been given by the Travelers' Club of Minneapolis, and in the fall of 1904 a collection of books on French Art was purchased with the money received from the fees for special libraries.

These libraries are loaned to study clubs for their exclusive use, and are sent out in June so that clubs may have the books for reference in preparing programs. The fee for special libraries is \$1.00 besides transportation charges, and the books may be kept one year.

Besides these special collections of books, the Commission has sent out a number of magazines to clubs and individuals to furnish material for special topics. A good many calls have been received from students who are members of the High School Debating League. In the fall of 1904, an effort was made to supply this demand more systematically. A few books were purchased and these with as many magazines as could be obtained were divided into seven different groups. A group was sent to the director of each district, to be circulated among the schools in his district, giving preference always to those schools where there was no public library and the least available material. The directors of the League were very willing to co-operate in the plan, and it is hoped that more assistance may be given to this work in the future.

CLEARING HOUSE FOR PERIODICALS.

Through the clearing-house for periodicals the Commission is assisting the public libraries to build up their collections of magazines. There is no more valuable material for

reference work than that found in periodical literature, which often contains material not found in any other form. The Commission has had large gifts of magazines from individuals and from public libraries. Many of the public libraries in towns throughout the state are collecting magazines which have been stored in attics for a generation, and their patrons are gradually forming the habit of sending all magazines to the library as soon as they are through with them. The libraries in turn send duplicates and those magazines which they do not care to bind to the Commission, where some use can be found for everything. The Commission pays freight on all material received, and the libraries pay freight on material sent to them. During the last two years 512 complete volumes and 1,210 odd numbers of magazines have been given to the public libraries. In most cases the odd numbers enabled the libraries to complete their volumes, so that considerable additions have been made to the public libraries through this agency, with no other expense than a very small amount for freight and the time required to sort and arrange the magazines. Since the removal to the new Capitol building very large additions to the collections of magazines have been received, and a convenient room has been provided for storing them, so that the Commission will be able to supply many more volumes to the new libraries which are just opening.

The magazines are of little value without the indexes, and every library which expects to be of use to the student should have the abridged edition of Poole's Index to Periodical Literature, which covers 37 magazines from 1820 to 1899. Supplementing this is the Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature, 1900-1904, soon to be issued, and the current numbers of the same publication. This five-year volume, indexing the magazines of the last five years, is of most importance to the newer libraries, which should fill in the later volumes first.

The clearing-house, as already mentioned, is also of great assistance in furnishing material on special subjects to clubs and individuals. The Commission will gladly look up references, and loan or give the material to any one in the state who will pay mail or express.

LEAGUE OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONS.

Library Commissions or similar bodies for the purpose of assisting public libraries have now been established in 22 states. Although these differ very materially in composition and methods, their common aim is to encourage the establishment of libraries, to foster zeal in library work, to suggest improvements in library methods, and to promote the efficiency of libraries already established.

In the states of the middle west, conditions are very similar and the Commissions in these states have found the same problems and the same needs. Co-operation in publishing library aids was undertaken by the Commissions of Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota in 1901, and the Handbook of Library Organization, Suggestive Lists of Books for a Small Library, and a Library Commission Bulletin were published.

The need of a stronger co-operative league is now felt, and accordingly the League of Library Commissions was organized at a meeting of Commission officers and workers held at the American Library Association meeting in St. Louis. Ten Commissions were represented at this meeting, and an Executive Committee was appointed. A meeting of this committee was held in Chicago, November 28th, and various plans for co-operative work were considered. Negotiations are now pending, but it is expected that a new edition of the Suggestive List of Books for a Small Library, to be supplemented by frequent buying-lists of new books will soon be issued, followed by a new edition of the Handbook of Library Organization, a Handbook of Library Commissions and other publications as they are needed.

In the perfection of this business organization, much time and money will be saved, and work need not be duplicated in each state, and it is felt that this movement toward practical co-operation is a great step in advance.

SUMMER SCHOOL FOR LIBRARY TRAINING.

To raise the standard of service in Minnesota libraries, the Commission has conducted a six weeks' course in library training as a department of the University Summer School.

The course is designed primarily to meet the needs of the small public libraries which cannot afford trained librarians. The librarian who must perform the varied duties of cataloger, classifier, attendant in the circulating department, reference librarian, and children's librarian, must have executive ability and a knowledge of modern library methods. It is sometimes argued that the small library does not need organization, and that system only adds unnecessary work. A good system of classification and a complete catalog will bring out the resources of the library in the most unexpected ways, and make the material on all sorts of subjects available with the least expenditure of effort. Good business methods are necessary in the daily routine in order to give complete records of the work in all departments. The school aims to give the simplest methods of technical work, and to give inspiration for fulfilling the real function of the library as an educational institution.

The course includes bibliography and book-selection, classification and cataloging, reference work, children's work, and general lectures in library economy and administration.

In 1903, the fourth year of the school, the librarian of the Commission was made director, and Miss Maude van Buren, a graduate of Pratt Institute Library School and librarian of the Owatonna Public Library, was made assistant. The technical work and lectures on organization were given by the librarian of the Commission who has charge also of the organizing in the state. Miss van Buren gave the lectures pertaining to the enlargement of the usefulness of a library and its general administration. Miss van Buren's experience in a well equipped small library in our own state, together with her training, have made her services in the school of great value.

A special course of lectures in public documents was given by Mr. J. I. Wyer, Jr., librarian of the University of Nebraska

Library. Three extra students were enrolled for this course of lectures. Special lectures were also given by Dr. James K. Hosmer of the Minneapolis Public Library, and Miss Isabel Lawrence of the St. Cloud Normal School. The general outline of the course in 1904 was the same as the preceding year with the same regular instructors. Mr. Wyer's lectures were also repeated and three additional members were added to the class during the week these lectures were given. The Commission was most fortunate this year in securing Miss Mary W. Plummer, Director of Pratt Institute Library School, for two special lectures July 5th. Her subjects were "What is Librarianship?" and "Poetry for Children." At the invitation of the Commission a number of librarians from the state were present at these lectures, so that the day was made one of unusual interest and profit.

It is hoped that lectures of special interest and supplementary lectures on various subjects may be added from year to year.

Students of the Summer School.

1903.

Bartholomew, Mrs. W. E....	Yankton, S. D.....	Public Library
Beckley, Jennie M.....	Worthington.....	High School Library
Bird, Minnie.....	Fairmont.....	Public Library
Burgess, Florence.....	Minneapolis	
Conner, Mrs. Flora C.....	Austin.....	Public Library
Firestone, Emma A.....	Mankato, Minn.....	
Folsom, Mary Louise.....	Minneapolis	
Francis, Clara.....	Topeka, Kan.....	Kan. Hist. Soc. Lib.
Frost, Edith L.....	Willmar.....	Public Library
Green, Maude E.....	Wadena.....	Public Library
Halbert, Mrs. Della E.....	Luverne.....	Public Library
Jacobson, Mrs. Karen W....	Alexandria	
Lommen, Elizabeth.....	Crookston.....	Public Library
*McPherson, Mrs. G. B....	Stillwater.....	Public Library
Miller, Mrs. Rena C.....	Marquette, Mich....	Normal School Lib.
*Poirier, Lydia M.....	Duluth.....	Public Library
*Rupp, Julia C.....	Rochester.....	Public Library
Shadbolt, Mrs. Mary W....	Minneapolis	
Tanner, Cora E.....	Little Falls.....	Public Library
Van Bergen, Margaret.....	Minneapolis	
Wakefield, Marjorie.....	Hutchinson.....	Public Library
Wharton, Mrs. Adelaide....	Pipestone.....	Public Library

*Attended special lectures only.

Students of the Summer School.

1904.

Baldwin, Mrs. Florence B....	Bismarck. N. D....	State Educational Lib.
Burgoyne, Bess H.....	Brainerd.....	Public Library
*Emerick, Edna.....	Rochester.....	Assistant Public Library
Grant, Nellie M.....	Spring Valley.....	Public Library
Hamilton, Eleanor F.....	Livingston. Mont.....	Public Library
Lavell, Richard A.....	Minneapolis.....	Assistant Public Library
Martin, Arabel.....	Hastings	
*Nason, Sabra L.....	Northfield.....	Carleton College Library
Nunn, Janet H.....	Sleepy Eye.....	High School Library
Olson, Nelle A.....	Moorhead.....	High School Library
Parker, Edith.....	Monticello.....	Public Library
Rank, Elizabeth.....	Marshall.....	Carnegie Library
*Stringham, Lillian R.....	Fergus Falls.....	Public Library
Sullivan, Teresa E.....	Minneapolis	

*Attended special lectures only.



FINANCIAL REPORT, AUGUST, 1902—JULY, 1904.

Receipts.

Balance, August 1, 1902.....	\$64.95
Appropriation, August, 1902—July, 1903.....	3,500.00
Appropriation, August, 1903—July, 1904.....	6,000.00
	\$9,564.95

Disbursements.

Traveling Libraries.

Books	\$2,783.07
Re-binding books in traveling libraries.....	898.00
Cases for traveling libraries.....	278.46
Catalogs of traveling libraries.....	113.35
Blanks for traveling libraries.....	186.75
Salary of first assistant, in charge of traveling libraries (two years).....	1,191.05
Salary, shipping clerk (one year).....	277.25
	\$5,727.93

Administration and Current Expenses.

Librarian's salary (two years).....	\$2,000.00
Traveling expenses.....	213.79
Incidental expenses (postage, express, tele- phone, etc.).....	465.12
Supplies (stationery, office supplies).....	274.84
Printing (includes Second biennial report, Buy- ing lists, Pubs. 1-2).....	230.60
Furniture (includes typewriter and mimeo- graph)	118.98
Rent (two years).....	480.00
Summer library school.....	52.75
	3,836.08
Total for administration and current expenses.....	\$9,564.01

PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

Library Buildings.

During 1903-4 the public library movement in Minnesota has received an unusual impetus through the gifts of Andrew Carnegie for library buildings. In 1903 gifts were made to 17 towns, amounting in all to \$181,000, and additional gifts were made to Stillwater, Austin, Albert Lea and Red Wing, amounting to \$9,000. In 1904 a gift of \$10,000 was made to Moorhead and \$12,500 was offered to Crookston, which has not yet been accepted. As the report goes to press, the news comes that a gift of \$10,000 has been offered to Virginia on the usual conditions, and negotiations are pending at Grand Rapids. The entire amount of Mr. Carnegie's gifts to Minnesota libraries to the end of 1904 is \$426,500, including 27 towns. Of the 19 towns receiving gifts in 1903-4, 13 already had libraries established under the state law, Crookston had a free association library while the other 5 were established for the first time.

Gifts of Andrew Carnegie to Minnesota Libraries.

1900	Duluth	\$75,000	1903	Luverne	\$10,000
	Mankato	40,000		Marshall	10,000
1901	St. Cloud.....	25,000		Morris	10,000
	Stillwater	27,500		Pipestone	10,000
	Austin	15,000		Redwood Falls.....	10,000
1902	Red Wing.....	17,500		St. Peter.....	10,000
	Albert Lea.....	13,000		Sauk Center.....	10,000
	Little Falls.....	10,000		Spring Valley.....	8,000
1903	Alexandria	10,000		Willmar	11,000
	Anoka	12,500		Worthington	10,000
	Brainerd	12,000	1904	Crookston	12,500
	Fairmont	10,000		Moorhead	10,000
	Fergus Falls.....	15,000			
	Hutchinson	12,500			
	Litchfield	10,000			
				Total	\$426,500

In addition to the gifts of Mr. Carnegie, the town of Blue Earth has received the gift of a library costing about \$10,000 from Mr. W. E. C. Ross, a citizen of Blue Earth.

The buildings in every instance have called for a large increase in library appropriations to maintain them, in many cases more than doubling the amount already expended for library purposes. The convenience and comfort of having a separate building for the library is therefore not the only advantage, but the increased tax levy has enabled the boards to enlarge the usefulness of the libraries in many ways.

The Commission has made a collection of plans for library buildings to loan to library boards and has given advice regarding arrangement and details of furnishing.

New Libraries Established.

In addition to the libraries established under the Carnegie donations, a tax has been levied for libraries at Mapleton, Lake City, Graceville and Sleepy Eye, while the town or village council has made an appropriation to aid libraries at Minneota, Monticello and Grand Meadow. All of these towns had libraries previously supported by associations. Association libraries have been started at Bemidji, Fulda, Robbinsdale, Osakis, New Richland and Kimball, a reading room has been opened at Cannon Falls, and a reading-room association has been organized at Cass Lake. Subscription libraries have been organized at Glencoe, Aitkin and Elbow Lake, which will be made free as soon as the towns will arrange for their support.

In January, 1900, when the Commission began work there were 30 free libraries supported by tax. This number has now been increased to 57, and the number of association libraries has been increased from 4 to 13.

Organization.

The building is but the first step in the equipment of a library. To be ready for efficient service the books should be

arranged and numbered according to a convenient system of classification, should be so cataloged that all their resources may be easily available, and good business methods should be installed in keeping all the records of the library.

Most of the libraries which have moved into their new buildings have taken the opportunity to re-organize, and the Commission has sent its librarian to assist in the work. During 1903-4, libraries have been re-organized at Sauk Center, Fairmont, Lake City, Austin, Marshall, Blue Earth and Minneota, and new libraries have been organized at Sandstone, Ortonville, Graceville, Willmar, Bemidji and Litchfield. The school library at Hastings, which is to be open to the public has been cataloged under the direction of the Commission and visits have been made to Pipestone, Winnebago City, Monticello, St. Peter and Hutchinson, to render assistance in cataloging.

This work has taken altogether about five months of the librarian's time during the last two years, and her services are given to the public libraries by the Commission. Many Commissions with larger appropriations than Minnesota do not feel able to give this expert service to the libraries, but the Commission has felt this work to be of sufficient importance to warrant the expense. The incomes in most of our libraries are too small to allow the payment of a trained librarian, and they could not have undertaken the work of cataloging unless the Commission had furnished the help.

County Extension.

A very interesting experiment has been tried in a few of the small public libraries during the last year. In January, 1904, the Owatonna Public Library was made free to all the residents of Steele County, the county commissioners contributing \$300 to the support of the library. Notices were sent to all postoffices in the county, to creameries and to all county newspapers. Traveling libraries were stationed in four small villages in different parts of the county. The results have proved the experiment an unqualified success.

There were 290 registrations outside the town of Owatonna, and the entire circulation was 1,940. The appropriation for 1905 was raised to \$500. The Stillwater library has also been made free to Washington County, with an appropriation from the county of \$300 for the year. There are 89 borrowers from outside the city. The Anoka Public Library has been opened to Anoka County in January, 1905, the county commissioners appropriating \$150 a year.

This plan of centralization of libraries is undoubtedly the best way of solving the problem of supplying reading matter to small villages and country communities. A small amount of money appropriated by the county can be expended to better advantage under the administration of a well-conducted town library, and accomplish larger results than a much larger amount of money expended on local libraries throughout the county. Traveling libraries sent out from the central library are under the direct supervision of the librarian of the central library and these stations may in time become actual branches of the central library. The plan is certainly a move in the right direction, and there are boundless possibilities in its development, which can only be suggested as yet.

Legislation.

Some important changes in the library law were made by the Legislature of 1903. The law was so burdened with amendments that interpretation was difficult, and some clauses were unsatisfactory to the majority of libraries. The law was codified in 1903, library boards were made elective instead of appointive and the limit of tax levy was raised to 2 mills.

An amendment will be introduced in the coming session, authorizing library boards to make contracts with boards of county commissioners in their county, or in adjacent counties, or with the governing body of any neighboring town or city, to loan the books of the library either singly or in traveling libraries to the residents of county, town or village upon such terms as shall be agreed upon in the contract.

This amendment is of great importance to the development of many libraries, which are ready to extend their privileges, and will carry out the plan as soon as it is authorized by law.

Publications.

The Commission has continued to send out Buying-lists of Recent Books issued by the Wisconsin Commission, which have proved useful to librarians and book-committees. In November, 1903, Publication No. 1 was issued, entitled Minnesota Library Laws. This contained the text of the public library law, with some comments on the several ways of establishing a library, and also the Library Commission law with comments on the relation of the Commission to the libraries of the state. The publication has been a great convenience in answering the many inquiries on the subject of the law from our own and other states. In March, 1904, was issued Publication No. 2, Public Documents in the Small Public Library. The material for this publication was kindly furnished by J. I. Wyer, Jr., librarian of the University of Nebraska, based on the course of lectures delivered by him at the Summer School for Library Training. There is no class of books more troublesome to the average librarian than public documents, and the publication gives suggestions as to what documents to get, what *not* to get, how to dispose of those which are of no value, and how to make use of those which are valuable. The material on U. S. Documents was supplemented by a list of Minnesota publications prepared by Warren Upham, Secretary of the Minnesota Historical Society and an ex-officio member of the Library Commission.

In December, 1904, was issued the first number of a bulletin entitled Library Notes and News. This bulletin has been undertaken with the hope that it may be a medium for circulating the library news of the state, awakening the interest of librarians in what their neighbor libraries are doing, giving an opportunity for interchange of ideas, and so establishing an *esprit de corps* among Minnesota library workers. It is intended to be a library newspaper for our state, although in no sense a literary periodical, and suggestions and contributions will be gladly welcomed.

Exhibits.

For the Library of Congress exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition, the Commission collected photographs of repre-

sentative Minnesota libraries, which were exhibited with tables showing library conditions in the state, and maps showing location of public and traveling libraries in 1900 and in 1904. A full set of the publications of the Commission were also sent, and the entire collection has now become the property of the Library of Congress.

A collection of drawings and photographs showing the work of the St. Nicholas League was loaned to 13 different libraries during the winter of 1903-4. Another collection has been obtained by the Commission the present winter, and these two collections are now in circulation among the public libraries, one set being in the northern part of the state and the other in the southern part. These exhibits have been greatly enjoyed, especially by the children, and the libraries have found them an attractive feature.

RECORD OF PROGRESS, 1903-4.

In the biennial report of the Commission for 1901-2 were published brief sketches of the public libraries in Minnesota from their organization to the date of the report. The purpose was to give an outline of library history in Minnesota, and the following notes contain a report of library progress during the last two years intended to supplement the histories given in the second report.

Ada. Population in 1900, 1,253. No public library.

Adrian. Population in 1900, 1,258. No public library.

Aitkin. The ladies of the North Side Study Club began agitation for a library association in January, 1904, and a mass meeting was held in the High School, at which a library association was organized. The mayor appointed a board, and committees were appointed to solicit subscriptions and memberships. About \$500 was raised, and the library was opened in June. It is housed in a room in the city hall which was newly painted and the walls tinted by the council. The

village furnishes light, fuel and janitor service, and the members of the board have taken turns in keeping the library open every Saturday afternoon and evening. The membership fee is \$1.00 a year, but steps will be taken as soon as possible to make this a free library.

Albert Lea. "The past two or three years have been eventful ones for the city library of Albert Lea, for in that time a permanent home has been secured and a large increase made in the number of books. April 22, 1902, a letter was received from Hon. Andrew Carnegie offering the city \$12,000 for a library, which the president got increased to \$13,000 somewhat later, providing the usual terms were complied with, and it did not take very long for the library board to get the city council to pass the necessary resolution to secure the bequest, but the selection of a site was another proposition. The location question was not settled until autumn and then it was too late to begin building until the spring of 1903. In the meantime the library was kept in a little rented room that was anything but convenient, but the prospect of a permanent home tended to make the people satisfied.

"During the winter of 1902-3 the board selected plans and let the contract for the building, all to be completed on or before August of that year, but owing to delays of one character and another the handsome structure, the pride of the board and all bookish people of the city, was not ready for occupancy until April 13, 1904, when it was formally dedicated and opened to the public, the board tendering a reception to the citizens of the place, but there was such a crush that the program had to be abandoned. The building is approximately 55x60 feet, one story high with high basement. The basement room is eleven feet and the main room fourteen feet high and all the walls are beautifully frescoed and there is hot water heat, water and sewer connections.

"The books now number about 3,000, that is those intended for circulation, and the board has received many gifts during the year, one being especially worthy of mention—550 valuable books, some of them rare, from Rev. Geo. H. Mueller, while many single volumes have been received, as well

as pictures, curios, etc. The patronage has been wonderful, the circulation the year just closed having been 24,326, and this in face of the fact that the library is kept open only three afternoons and evenings of the week. The board is ably assisted by the librarian in encouraging the reading of other books than fiction and the results are plainly discernible in the increased amount of non-fiction being read by the patrons. The juvenile part of the patrons is being closely looked after and the readers among the young people are constantly increasing.

“For several years the council levied a one-mill tax to support the library but last year in a fit of economy the aldermen cut the amount to \$1,500 and the plans of the board to keep the institution open every day were blasted, as that would require more than is at present furnished. It is the hope of the board that next year the one mill tax will be restored and that the library can be kept open every day and the splendid reading room opened to the public. The past years have been prosperous, but the board is still looking for better and more satisfactory results and these hopes are sure to be realized as the reference works are increased and the value of the library as an educative force is more thoroughly understood by the people of the city. Some efforts have been made to have the county commissioners assist in the maintenance and adopt the county system, but the board has not boomed the proposition as the library is rather small and it is deemed better to let the citizens from the rural districts do the campaigning for such a scheme.”

Alexandria. The public library was established under the state law in 1881, and now contains more than 5,000 volumes. A gift of \$10,000 was received from Mr. Andrew Carnegie in the early part of 1903, and the building was commenced the following summer. It was opened Oct. 15, 1904. The building is in the oblong plan with book room in the center, and reading rooms on either side. A reference room adjoins the east reading room, and the librarian's office is located in the rear of the west reading room. The furniture is in dark oak, and the handsome delivery desk was a gift from the

"Beau Nots," a young ladies' club. Two large rooms in the basement will probably be used as club rooms eventually. The library is open six evenings and two afternoons each week, and the reading-room is open on Sunday from three to five.

Annandale. A library is supported by the Improvement Club. About \$50 has been donated, and 100 books have been received from different sources, 56 of these from Dr. T. J. Gray of Minneapolis. The council provides a room in the village hall, and money is raised by socials and entertainments. The annual fee is 25 cents to members of the club, and \$1.00 to others.

Anoka. The public library was started in January, 1894, through the efforts of the Philolectian Society. The council levied a half-mill tax for its support, which was increased to one mill in 1901.

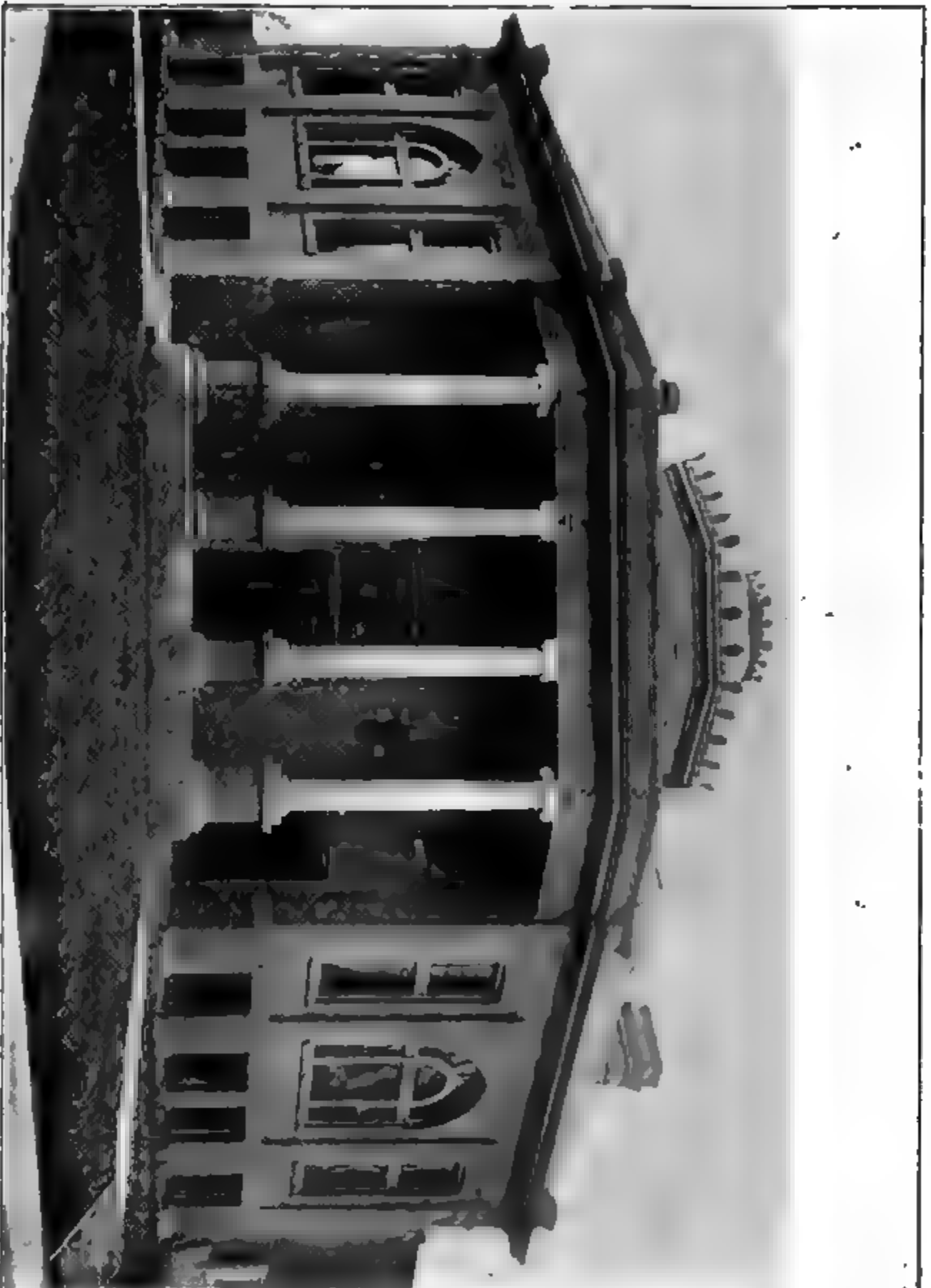
In 1903, an offer of \$12,500 was received from Mr. Andrew Carnegie for a building, which was accepted, and the building was completed and dedicated in December, 1904.

The county commissioners have appropriated \$150 to the library, and it will now be free to all residents of Anoka County.

Appleton. A subscription library was established several years ago, for which the city gives the use of a pleasant room and occasionally makes a small appropriation. It now contains about 1,600 volumes.

Austin. The library at Austin was started by the Ladies' Floral Club in 1869, and supported by them until the Carnegie building was ready for occupancy, when it was turned over to the city board.

The new library building, located on a convenient corner, was completed and opened in April, 1904. Mr. Carnegie's first gift of \$12,000 was increased by him to \$15,000, the cost of the building. It is of Bedford stone and contains on the first floor two reading rooms, adult and juvenile, reference and stack rooms, and librarian's office, each opening off from



ANOKA PUBLIC LIBRARY.



CARNEGIE PUBLIC LIBRARY, AUSTIN.

Courtesy of F. H. McCulloch Printing Co.

a main central hall containing the distributing counter. In the basement are a lecture room, work and storage rooms, etc. The whole building is well finished, well furnished, well lighted and comfortable, and so arranged that all may be supervised by one librarian.

The regular annual appropriation allowed by the city is \$1,500, this year increased by a special addition of \$250.

The library contains over 4,300 volumes, 546 volumes having been added by purchase, and 275 by gift since the opening. Thirty-two periodicals are subscribed for and 15 are given. In the nine months of its existence as a free public library 1,250 persons have registered, while the reading and reference rooms are well patronized.

Barnesville. Population in 1900, 1,326. No public library.

Belle Plaine. Population in 1900, 1,121. No public library.

Belview. In this town of 300 people, a library of about 200 books has grown up around the traveling library as a nucleus. The library is kept in a restaurant, and is open twice a week for exchange of books.

Bemidji. Through the efforts of the Ladies' Reading Club, a library association was organized in February, 1904. By means of a book shower about 600 books were obtained, and a room was provided in the court house for the library. The library was opened April 14th, when a general reception was given to the public, and light refreshments were served. Over \$400 has been raised for the library, by means of subscriptions, a leap year party, and a lecture, and the ladies have reason to be gratified at the results of this first year's work. The library now contains 1,194 volumes.

Benson. Population in 1900, 1,525. No public library.

Biwabik. The reading-room which was opened in 1902 was discontinued in April, 1904, on account of lack of funds. The books belonging to the Congregational Church have been returned to the church study, and are loaned from there, while the traveling library is kept in a drug store.



ETTA C. ROSS MEMORIAL LIBRARY, BLUE EARTH.

Courtesy of the Faribault Co. Register.

Blue Earth. "During the winter of 1900, a library was started through the efforts of the 'Sorosis Minervae' and the 'Progress Study Circle.' It was made a city institution by vote of the people in 1901, and a half-mill tax levied in the fall of 1902. During the year 1903 the two clubs above mentioned continued their donations of money and books. The council also levied a one-mill tax for our support.

"It was very evident that the library would soon outgrow its present quarters in the city hall. The city council had purchased a site and was about to accept a Carnegie proposition when one of our citizens, Mr. W. E. C. Ross, presented a proposition to build and erect a library building in memory of his deceased wife, Etta C. Ross, to cost the sum of \$10,000. This building was completed and dedicated Nov. 15, 1904. At the time of the dedication about two hundred volumes were presented by citizens. Among these sets was a donation of John James Audubon's Birds of America; eight volumes, and Animals of America, three volumes, which are very highly valued, this gift being presented by Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Ross of Blue Earth. A life-size oil portrait of Mrs. Ross was presented as the gift of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Ross of Minneapolis.

"A subscription paper was circulated and \$800.00 in cash was raised for the purchase of books. Shortly after dedication the council very generously voted to give us another half-mill tax. During the last two months we have received many gifts of books and money. Our library now numbers 1,182."

Brainerd. A free library has been maintained in Brainerd since 1899, through the efforts of a few citizens, who formed an association, and raised money for the support of the library by entertainments and voluntary contributions. The tax levy was carried by election in the fall of 1902, and in January, 1903, a gift of \$12,000 was received from Mr. Carnegie for a building. The building was completed late in 1904, and was opened in January, 1905, when about 1,000 new books

were added, and the library was classified and cataloged under the direction of the Library Commission. A gift of \$200 was received from the "Bachelor Maids," with which a handsome clock and some chairs were purchased.



BRAINERD PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Breckenridge. Population in 1900, 1,282. No public library.

Buffalo. Population in 1900, 1,040. The traveling library is well patronized.

Caledonia. A free public library has been maintained by voluntary subscriptions for several years. Since 1901, the council has appropriated \$50 a year. The traveling library helps to supply the demand for new books.

Canby. Population in 1900, 1,100. No public library.

Cannon Falls. The Ladies' Club has recently opened a reading-room, for which quite a sum was raised, and the reading material and furnishings were donated. Committees are appointed for the purpose of establishing a library and much interest has been shown.

Cloquet. A public library was established in 1895, and in 1902 a building costing \$7,000 was erected, the money being subscribed entirely by the large corporations and citizens of the town. A smoking and reading-room has been fitted up in the basement for the use of young men.

Crookston. The library was started in 1902 by an association of business men, assisted by the Town Improvement League. A gift of \$12,500 was offered by Mr. Andrew Carnegie in 1904, but owing to a disagreement between the city council and the library board, the gift has not been accepted and the appointment of the board has not been confirmed. A gymnasium operated in connection with the library has proved rather an expensive feature, so that the association is burdened with a debt. Meanwhile the library has been very popular, its 1,848 books circulating 16,076 times in 1904.

Detroit. Population in 1900, 2,060. The traveling library is well patronized.

Duluth. Since the new Carnegie building was occupied, there has been a steady increase in circulation, and in all the work of the library. The study clubs hold their meetings at the library, and much assistance is given them in the making of lists and finding material. Books are reserved for their use on reference tables. The work with schools and teachers also receives special attention. In the children's department, the Library League has done much to interest children in the use and care of the books, and talks on the lives and works of various children's writers have been given in the "story hour."

East Grand Forks. Population in 1900, 2,077. No public library.

Elbow Lake. A library club of about 30 members has collected a library of 250 volumes for the exclusive use of its own members. The membership fee is \$1.00 a year, and about 50 new books are added each year. It is the purpose of the club to give the books to the village whenever they will organize a public library.

Ely. Population in 1900, 3,717. No public library.



Eveleth. Population in 1900, 2,752. Traveling libraries sent out by the Duluth Public Library have been eagerly read, especially by the children.

Fairmont. The Fairmont Public Library was organized under the state law in 1879, and has been maintained by taxation since that time. In 1903, a gift of \$10,000 from Mr. Andrew Carnegie was received, and the site for the building, costing \$800, was given by public spirited citizens. The library was re-organized by the Commission before removal to the new building, and is now open every week-day.

Faribault. "The Faribault Public Library was established in 1897. There had been a Library Association here for a number of years, and when the Public Library was established the books of the Library Association were turned over to the public library. The public library and the city hall are in the same building, but are not connected in any way, excepting that they are heated by the same plant. In 1899 the library was cataloged. In 1902 our wooden shelving was replaced by steel in the stack room. It has been gradually growing each year both in volumes and patrons. Last year (1904) the work got beyond the capacity of one person and a regular assistant was appointed, also the reference work had grown to such an extent that the board voted to equip a reference room which will soon be in working order."

Fergus Falls. The library was started as a subscription library, and was made free in 1902, when a half-mill tax was levied for its support. The library has now outgrown the building which was erected on the High School grounds for its use, and negotiations for a Carnegie building were begun in 1903.

In 1904 the whole mill tax was carried, the city council pledging a support of \$1,500.00.

Owing to Mr. Carnegie's gift of \$15,000.00 the contract is let and the footings in for a Carnegie Library, Mr. Vernon A. Wright being the architect and Lauritzen Bros. contractors. The work on the new building will be commenced in the early spring.

Frazee. Population in 1900, 1,000. No public library.

Fulda. "Through the help of the state we secured the first start in a library of any sort in securing a 50-volume traveling library in 1902. During the fall and winter of 1903 in order to increase the number of books, we asked for donations and in that way between 40 and 50 books were added. Several musical entertainments were given and the proceeds were used to buy more books. In the last two years about \$86 has been raised by public subscription, all of which was spent to add new books.

"The library is located in the store of one of our merchants, Mr. P. B. Anderson, who cares for it gratis."

Glencoe. A library association was organized as an auxiliary of the Red Cross Society, and the library opened in January, 1904. A membership fee of \$2.00 was charged, with annual dues of 40 cents. The progress made during the first year is certainly encouraging. "The library at present contains 460 well selected volumes of fiction, history, biography and essays. Of these, 161 volumes were donated, the book shower at the beginning in January, 1904, bringing in 59 volumes, no duplicates, strange as it may appear. In addition, a Minnesota Traveling Library, free to the general public, has been kept at the library rooms except during the month of June.

"During the year there have been issued from the Glencoe library, 1,719 volumes; from the traveling library, 743 volumes, making a total circulation of 2,462 volumes. When it is considered that during much of the time the library was kept open but one afternoon and evening each week, that there were about 75 borrowers, and that the large public school library has, during this time, circulated some 7,000 volumes, many of which have been read by adult relatives and friends of pupils, this showing is highly creditable.

"The members of the Red Cross Society have served as volunteer librarians throughout the year, and their enthusiasm in support of the movement has contributed in no small degree to the success attained. It is hoped that some plan



may be devised for extending the membership much more widely and that, in the near future, the efforts put forth during the past year may bear fruit in the form of a public library *de facto*."

Glenwood. Population in 1900, 1,116. No public library.

Graceville. The free public library established in 1902 is pleasantly located in the town hall. The library now contains over 700 volumes, 242 of which were purchased during the year 1904. Several magazines were also subscribed for during the last year. A valuable collection of 27 volumes was placed in the library, as a loan, by one of the citizens.

Grand Meadow. A library was started in this village of 500 people in May, 1901, with a nucleus of books formerly belonging to the W. C. T. U. "We received the state circulating library of 50 books soon after opening our town library. In 1903 the village council gave us \$20.00 and the young people gave a home talent play which netted \$29 for the library, all of which we spent for new books. We looked over our books carefully and sent all duplicate volumes and some which were seldom read to our State Library Commission, who exchanged them for us at a second-hand book store, thus adding 17 desirable volumes to our library.

"In 1904 the council gave us \$25 and the town \$5. In 1904 the librarian was paid \$20 a year, so no new books have been bought. The library is open on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. The room is kindly furnished free of charge by one of our merchants. The library is appreciated and well patronized by our citizens, the state books being especially in demand."

Grand Rapids. The library was established by vote in 1900, and the taxes, amounting to about \$400 a year, have been used in the purchase of lots for a building. An offer of \$10,000 for a building has now been received from Mr. Carnegie, the council has levied the necessary tax for its support, and in addition has made an appropriation of \$1,500 to aid in furnishing the building. Over \$1,000 has already been raised by



HUTCHINSON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Courtesy of Hutchinson Leader.

subscriptions for the purchase of books and it is hoped to increase this amount to \$2,000.

Granite Falls. The library started by the Progress Club is now located in a fine room in the new city hall. An effort will be made to have a tax levied for its support this year.

Hastings. In the spring of 1904, a proposition that the council should make an appropriation for the assistance of the public school library was carried at the annual election. The plan is to open the school library to the general public. This library now contains nearly 4,000 well selected volumes, and has recently been cataloged under the direction of the Library Commission.

Hibbing. In 1903, Capt. W. H. McCormack was instrumental in organizing the "Hibbing Public Library and Free Reading Room Association," for which certificates of membership were sold at 10 cents each. A traveling library was secured, which is located in a drug store. The Ladies' Saturday Club is planning a series of entertainments for the benefit of the library.

Hopkins. Manufacturing village near Minneapolis. Population in 1900, 1,648. No public library.

Hutchinson. The library was first opened in September, 1902, with about 200 books, housed in a room in the Telephone building. In addition to the tax levy, money has been raised by entertainment courses which have been remarkably successful. In April, 1903, an offer of \$10,000 for a library building was received from Mr. Andrew Carnegie, which was afterwards increased to \$12,500. The library is ideally situated at one side of the public park, where it has the advantage of beautiful surroundings in addition to the central location. The building was opened June 21, 1904, with a short program in the building, and ice cream was served by the ladies in the park. A valuable gift of 500 volumes from the library of the late W. W. Pendergast was received, and a handsome Colonial clock from the Fortnightly Club.

Jackson. The village council appropriates \$200 a year for the library, and also provides a room with heat, light and janitor service.

Janesville. The library is supported by an annual tax of \$200, supplemented by money raised by means of entertainments, gifts, etc. It now contains about 700 volumes.

Jordan. Population in 1900, 1,270. Traveling library.

Kasson. The Woman's Club has a small library, from which books are loaned for 5 cents a week.

Kenyon. Population in 1900, 1,200. The traveling library is kept in a bank. The Round Table Club has a small nucleus for a library, which they will make an effort to enlarge until the town will take hold of the matter.

Kimball. Through the efforts of Rev. S. W. Squire, a reading and rest-room has recently been opened in this town of 300 people. A fund of \$12 a month has been subscribed by citizens; and many donations of books and magazines have been received. There are three nicely furnished rooms; one for a rest-room, one a reading-room, and the third fitted up for games. The rooms are open from 11 a. m. to 9 p. m. each week day, and from 2 to 6 p. m. Sundays. If the enterprise is successful, it is hoped that the council may be called upon for aid.

Lake City. In April, 1903, the Public Library of Lake City, formerly maintained by an association of young ladies, was placed under the control of the city, which has provided an annual tax for its support.

The library occupies the same room in the city hall as before, and the city furnishes heat and light. The walls of the room have been tinted and some new furniture has been added.

The Musical Society has donated \$165 in money, and a small collection of valuable books. A permanent librarian has been appointed.

Lake Crystal. Population in 1900, 1,215. Traveling library.

Lanesboro. Population in 1900, 1,102. The traveling library was kept in a newspaper office until the fall of 1904. The High School library contains over 1,000 volumes and now occupies a separate room in the new High School building.

Le Sueur. Population in 1900, 1,937. No public library.

Lindstrom. "In the spring of 1898 a public library association was organized by a few of the ladies of Lindstrom. The village council tendered the use of their rooms for library purposes. Mr. C. C. Capron and Mr. L. B. Bronson donated, the former about 30 and the latter about 10 volumes, which formed a nucleus for what is now a library of nearly 1,000 volumes of well printed and bound books by the best leading authors. The ladies added to it year after year, and in 1903 Mr. C. C. Capron, who died in Rhode Island, made a deed of gift, of about 300 volumes and \$25 in cash for book cases. Since that time the ladies have added more and more, and always of the very best books. The membership fee is \$1.00 a year, or books may be loaned for 5 cents per week."

Litchfield. Litchfield has had a traveling library since 1900, but no other free public library.

In the spring of 1903, through the efforts of the Commercial Club a gift of \$10,000 was secured from Mr. Andrew Carnegie. Citizens of the town raised over \$2,000 more. Of this \$1,500 was expended for the lot, and the remainder used for the purchase of books. May 17, 1904, the new Carnegie building was opened to the public with 1,000 volumes. Seven



LITCHFIELD PUBLIC LIBRARY.

hundred and fifty of these were purchased, and 250 were received as gifts. Since then 200 volumes have been added.

The reading-room is well supplied with many of the high grade periodicals and has an excellent patronage. The New International Encyclopedia, U. S. Catalog, and Readers' Guide are on the shelves. The Encyclopedia is the gift of the Class of 1903, Litchfield High School. The Children's Room has been made attractive and the children are among the best patrons. The building contains a large well-lighted basement, which the Board hope to utilize later on as an Art Room and Museum.

The library has now over 700 patrons.

Little Falls. The Little Falls Public Library established in 1893 has been supported by a tax amounting to about \$300 a year, and has had rooms in the city hall.

"In June, 1904, work was begun on our \$10,000 library building, and it is expected that it will be open to the public about Feb. 1, 1905. Under the supervision of the librarian of the State Library Commission the books are to be recataloged according to the Dewey system.

"The style of architecture of the Little Falls library is quite unique and is in striking contrast to that of other libraries of its size throughout the state. The high basement is of the native boulders, found in abundance in the vicinity; above this is the brick work of a soft red shade with stone trimmings, and the high roof with dormer windows gives an effect of height in contrast to the popular library style. The entire effect is simple and pleasing. The interior finish is of old English oak, with walls of a soft olive green."

Long Prairie. Population in 1900, 1,385. No public library.

Luverne. "Some time during the '70s a society of ladies in Luverne started a small association library to which about 50 volumes were contributed. Thereafter a few books were donated from time to time. No funds were provided for the purchase of books, and the association soon lost an active existence.

"In the winter of 1881-2 a number of business and professional men of Luverne organized an association library. Funds for its support were provided by the members, each contributing 25 cents per month. One of their number acted as librarian without compensation. The books were kept in the private office of the librarian. Under that arrangement the library grew to about 300 volumes. Eventually, however, the interest in the enterprise ceased, and the members gradually dropped out, leaving the library in the hands of the librarian. The books remained in his hands until the winter of 1886-7, when a number of young ladies organized a society called the Broom Brigade. That society conceived the idea of starting a library and reading room for the benefit of the general public. They rented rooms, and the books of the two libraries above referred to were turned over to the new association. A Norwegian society also contributed a number of volumes of Scandinavian literature.



CARNEGIE LIBRARY, LUVERNE, MINN.

Courtesy of Rock Co. Herald.

"On Aug. 3, 1887, the village council, on the petition of a number of ladies in Luverne, resolved to establish a public library. To the village were contributed all the books then on hand. Since that time the library has been supported by general taxation. About 1,839 volumes have been accumulated, besides a large collection of current literature in the shape of magazines. The library has always been well patronized. Since its organization as a public library it has occupied a room in the village hall, until it was removed to the new Carnegie building.

"In the summer of 1903 Mr. Andrew Carnegie offered to contribute \$10,000 for the erection of a public library on condition that the village would furnish the site and annually raise by taxation at least \$1,000 for the maintenance of the library. The proposition was accepted. Enterprising citizens purchased the site, so that the building and grounds cost the general public nothing.

"The building was completed in the autumn of 1904, and it was formally opened to the public on December 21st, 1904.

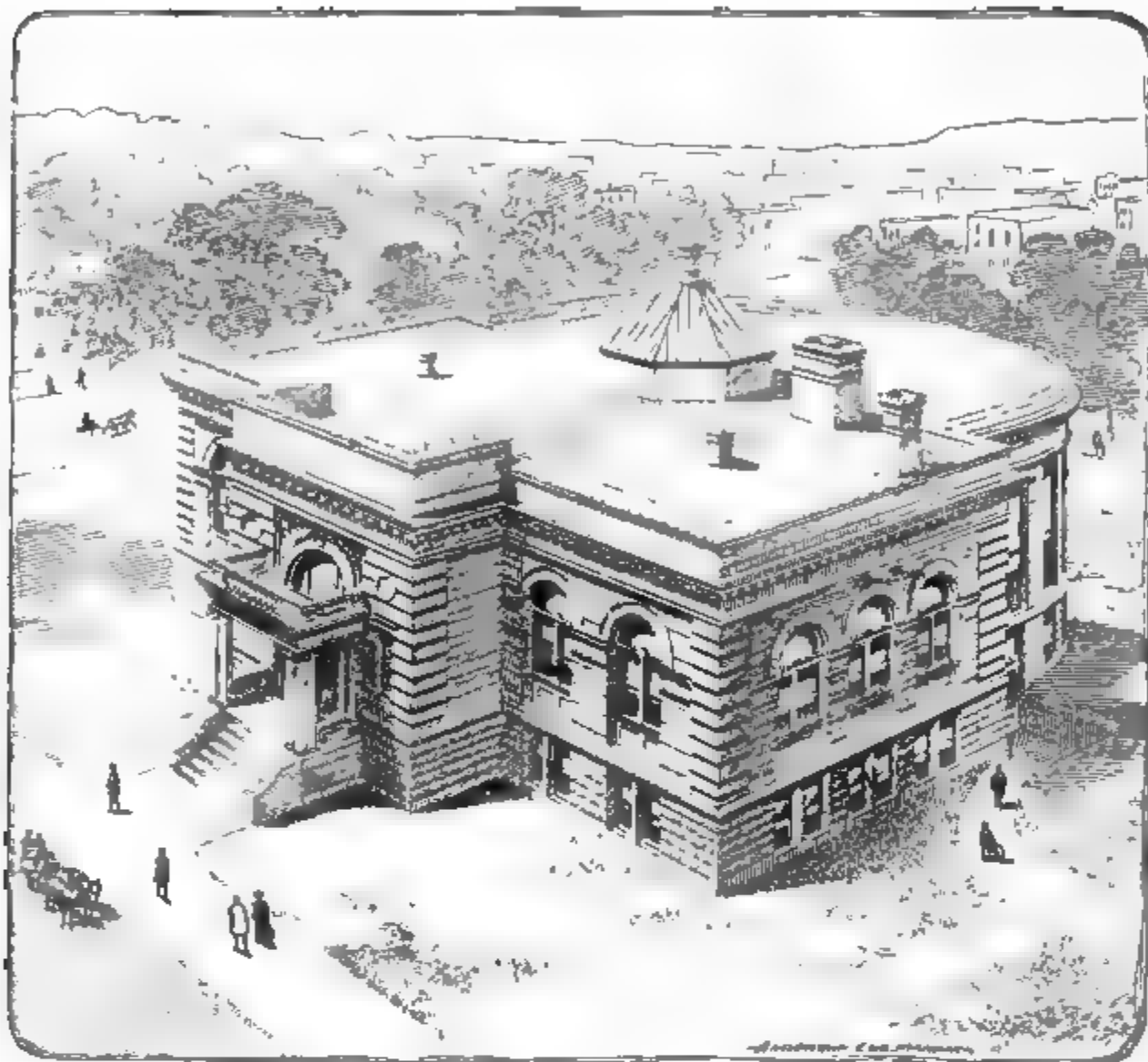
"It is centrally and conveniently located in the city on a large lot, and amid attractive surroundings. The library is generously patronized by the citizens of Luverne."

Madelia. Population in 1900, 1,272. No public library.

Madison. Population in 1900, 1,336. No public library.

Mankato. The public library was established by the council in 1894, through the efforts of the Social Science Club. In 1900, Mr. Andrew Carnegie offered \$40,000 for a building, which was completed in the latter part of June, 1903. Since the removal to the new building, students have greatly appreciated the comfortable rooms for their accommodation as well as the increased additions of books which the enlarged appropriation admits.

Mantorville. A free library is supported by the Ladies' Study Club; the only source of income, in addition to fines, being entertainments by means of which about \$100 has been raised during the last two years. In the fall of 1904 the library was moved to very pleasant rooms which were offered for the use of the library, rent free. The library now numbers



MANKATO PUBLIC LIBRARY

Courtesy of J. C. Wise & Sons.

about 400 volumes, which are supplemented by the traveling library.

Mapleton. "The Mapleton Public Library was opened in February, 1902, with about 200 volumes. Some 200 more were added during that year. In 1903 there were 189 additions, the principal part of which were gifts.

"In 1904 there were 210 additions, the most of which were new books, purchased by the trustees. We have received from the U. S. Government some valuable gifts, among which I mention The Twelfth Census, Annual Reports of the Smithsonian Institution, one copy of American Archives of 1776, the A. L. A. Catalog, etc.

"The circulation has steadily increased. In 1904 there was a gain of 500 over the previous year. A good many cards

are held by country people, who appreciate the privileges of the library very much. We have been having the traveling libraries for about two years, and find them a great help.

"We have, for a year past, followed the plan of keeping a rent collection of new books, for which a fee of five cents is charged. It proves very satisfactory, and the income from this source is considerable. In 1904, the library was removed from rooms upon the second floor, to rooms upon the first floor, in the rear of the postoffice. Although the quarters are somewhat smaller, they are more conveniently located.

"The library was supported entirely by voluntary subscriptions, until 1904, when the one-mill tax, voted the previous year, became available. This tax amounts to about \$250 a year."

Marshall. A public library was established at this place in 1884 in accordance with the general laws of the state, and, during the early years of its existence, was sometimes supported by a tax, while at other times no tax was levied and the necessary funds were supplied by entertainments.

In 1903, a gift of \$10,000 was secured from Mr. Carnegie for a building, which has been centrally located on lots provided by the city. In the summer of 1904, the building was completed and early in August the books of the old library were placed on the shelves; but owing to the time required for securing supplies, sorting, classifying and cataloging, the circulating department was not opened until the 7th of October. Two pleasant reading rooms have been in use since the 1st of September and a reference room will probably be fitted up in the near future.

The library numbers over 1,000 volumes besides bound magazines and public documents.

Melrose. Population in 1900, 1,768. The traveling library has created a demand for a city library.

Milaca. Population in 1900, 1,204. No public library.

Minneapolis. In February, 1904, Dr. James K. Hosmer resigned his position as librarian in order to devote his time more exclusively to literary work. Miss Gratia Countryman, Dr. Hosmer's former assistant, was appointed his successor.



CARNEGIE PUBLIC LIBRARY, MARSHALL.

Courtesy of Prof. C. E. Roe.

Work on the new wing has been carried forward, and the walls, roof and floors are now completed. The room previously occupied by the museum of the Academy of Sciences has been fitted up for the Art Department and the former Art book-room is now the open shelf room, where about 8,000 books are shelved and the reader can browse as he wishes. The new Pillsbury library, the gift of Hon. John A. Pillsbury and his heirs, was opened in April, 1904.

A reading-room and delivery station has been opened at the headquarters of the Salvation Army. The library now has three branches and 10 delivery stations, and books are circulated through about 40 schools.

Montevideo. A public library was established under state law in 1880, which now numbers over 3,000 volumes and has an annual tax levy amounting to about \$600.

Monticello. A library association was organized in 1901, and a reading-room opened. In April, 1902, the reading-room was discontinued, and the books were moved to the "Times" office. In October, 1903, the library was moved to a pleasant and convenient room, a little more than a block from the business center of town.

"By giving entertainments and holding food sales, etc., \$185.98 has been raised for new books. There are now on the shelves 647 volumes. We also keep a case of the traveling library books constantly on hand.

"At the last March election the town voted \$100 for the library, which about pays the running expenses. A movement is on foot to procure a site, and it is hoped that in the near future we will have a library building suitable to meet our growing demands."

Moorhead. "We began agitation of the matter of a library in the spring of 1904, and applied to Mr. Carnegie for assistance. He promised us \$10,000 for the building, and we were to furnish the site. This, through the generosity of public spirited citizens, we have provided; our architect is chosen, and as soon as weather will permit in the spring we hope to begin the erection of the building."

Morris. "The preliminary steps having been taken, the first board of directors was appointed by the village council in the spring of 1886; and the board held its first meeting on May 5th of that year.

"No books were purchased until the following year, when the first invoice of 382 volumes arrived, at a net cost of \$282.91. The library was then (July, 1887) located in a small room over the village fire-engine house, and there it remained until the summer of 1902, when the increased number of volumes and increased patronage made a change necessary, and the library was moved to a larger and more accessible, and in every way a more desirable, room on the ground floor of the Armory, where the books were arranged in a much better manner than the old, and smaller quarters permitted, and the change led to an increased use of the library by the people of the village.

"On June 19, 1903, the secretary of the board, R. A. Stone, was appointed a committee of one to secure, if possible, a donation from Hon. Andrew Carnegie for the erection of a Free Public Library building. The committee was successful, and in November, 1903, received assurance that Mr. Carnegie would furnish \$10,000 for the erection of a library building in Morris.

"The usual conditions being imposed, the common council pledged the city to furnish an annual income of \$1,000, and the citizens, in addition to donating a suitable site, also raised a fund of \$500 wherewith to beautify the said site, after the building was erected, this fund to be used on the grounds and outside the building.

"The building is now nearly completed, and will be ready for occupancy not later than April 1st. Those who have seen the building, and are in a position to judge, consider it one of the best \$10,000 buildings in the state, and the board of directors have so conducted the building operations that the building will be erected and furnished as intended by Mr. Carnegie for the \$10,000; and the citizens will not be called upon to contribute \$2,000 or \$3,000 more, as has become necessary in several other of the smaller towns.

Both the board of directors and the citizens of the city are looking forward to the occupancy of the new building as the beginning of a period of greater and more extended usefulness for the library of Morris."

New Prague. Population in 1900, 1,228. Traveling library is kept in the office of the flouring mill.

New Richland. "The library has always been a charge of the Ladies' Tuesday Club, and this club was organized Oct. 12, 1901. In November, 1901, we gave a book shower; sent written notices to every home in New Richland. The result was 56 books and \$5.25 in cash. We could not afford to rent a room so our lawyer kindly offered us space in his office and gave his services to the library when in his office. The fall of 1902 we cleared \$56 from a lecture course. We rented a room, purchased \$20 worth of books and kept open every Saturday afternoon. Later \$18 was collected by three of our representative men and given us with rent for six months free in a nice room over the bank. Later we gave "District School" and cleared over \$40; expended \$30 in books. This fall we gave a Lady Minstrels and cleared \$54 and expended \$31 for books. We have had donations in books. One friend gave us 30 volumes of Dickens. We have purchased a long reading table, a small table and chairs, book shelves and stove were donated and electric lights are given gratis. We have of our own about 300 volumes, besides many magazines and the 50 books of the traveling library. We keep the library open Saturday afternoon and evening of each week, different club members acting as librarians. We have in our treasury \$11.84, and rent and all expenses paid to July. We feel that the library has been a source of pleasure and profit to many."

New Ulm. A library association was organized in 1899, and a reading-room was opened. The library was maintained by donations from public spirited citizens and clubs, and some money was raised by entertainments. In 1901, the council gave \$150 to the library, but after that refused to even furnish the lights. In the fall of 1903, after a heroic effort on the

part of the board to raise a fund sufficient to support the library through the winter, its doors were closed and the books and furniture stored.

Newport. "The Newport Public Library, which was started in 1889, is now in a flourishing condition. The library has recently been removed to the vacated Baptist Church building, which has been painted on the exterior and decorated and finished very comfortably on the inside.

"The village has a population of about 450, and supports the library by taxation.

"Within the past two years 40 books have been donated by residents of Newport, and about 150 books have been purchased. There are now in use 1,000 books besides the State Traveling Library, and also a large supply of magazines, all of which are in great demand. The library is cataloged under the Dewey system."

North Branch. Population in 1900, 1,211. No public library.

North St. Paul. Manufacturing village of about 1,100 people near St. Paul. No public library.

Northfield. A bequest of \$500 by Mr. Hiram Scriver to the Northfield Y. M. C. A. with a proviso that the citizens vote a tax sufficient to maintain a free library was the starting point of the Northfield Public Library.

A half-mill tax was voted in the spring of 1898 with the understanding that the Y. M. C. A. turn over the Scriver fund to the city for the purchase of books, also all books in its possession and the use of the Y. M. C. A. building for the purposes of a library and free reading room. This arrangement to continue for five years.

In the spring of 1903 the Public Library was made a permanent institution by the required two-thirds majority vote.

Another instance of a citizen's liberality is that of the late Miron C. Skinner, who bequeathed the sum of \$500, the income of which is to be used for the library. A generous donation of two large collections, all standard works, costing

in the aggregate \$220, was made in 1904 by Mr. Robert W. Woodville. Most acceptable donations of books and periodicals have been made by their authors and publishers and also the women's clubs and other citizens of Northfield.

Ortonville. The library which was started by the Tourist Club was turned over to the city in 1903, when the tax became available. At that time the books, about 500 in number, were classified with the assistance of the Library Commission, and a permanent librarian was appointed. The tax levy amounts to about \$300 annually and the library now contains 700 volumes.

Osakis. "During the past year our Woman's Club raised for library purposes \$51.50, besides 59 volumes donated through a 'book shower' and in other ways. Part of the money was raised by giving a dramatic entertainment and part came from the proprietors of a bowling alley and lunch room. These gentlemen kindly gave us the proceeds of their respective places on New Year's Day, 1904. We have now \$17.75 in our treasury for library purposes. We have a library of 169 volumes, mostly fiction. This is the property of the Woman's Club, but will be turned over to the town as soon as a permanent library association is organized. The library is open to the public every Saturday from two until four o'clock."

Owatonna. The present Owatonna Free Public Library was made possible by Mrs. Elizabeth C. Hunewill, who at her death in 1896 left the city the sum of about \$21,500, to be used for library purposes under certain conditions. The inspiration of this gift caused the people of Owatonna to build and equip the present fine library at a total cost of about \$32,000, \$5,000 of said sum having come from the Hunewill legacy. The balance of the Hunewill fund (\$16,500) remains intact, and the income therefrom (\$900 per annum) is used only for the purchase of books. A one and one-fourth mill tax (\$2,000), provides fairly well for the expenses of maintenance, except books.

Starting in February, 1900, with 4,000 volumes, the library now contains 9,006 volumes of the best books, not including 1,000 public documents.

During the last year the capacity of the reference room has been enlarged by the addition of new book-cases, and the work of this department has steadily increased. Special attention is given to work with clubs and schools, the programs and courses of study being obtained in advance, so that all available material is ready for the student when needed. The librarian has also given a course of lessons on reference books to the clubs. In the Children's Department, the "story hour" has proved very popular, the aim of this year's talks being to help the children to an appreciation of poetry.

As stated elsewhere in this report, the library was opened in 1904 to all residents of Steele County.

Park Rapids. The Ladies' Library Club was organized in 1899 for the purpose of founding a public library, and the library was opened in January, 1900. The village council appropriates three-fourths of a mill, furnishes a room in the village hall, and pays the librarian. The club gives to the library 35 books each year.

A gift of some 500 volumes, including the official records of the War of the Rebellion, has been received from Lucius C. Hubbard of St. Paul. The library now contains 1,200 volumes and is open every Saturday.

Pelican Rapids. Population in 1900, 1,033. A reading-room was maintained during the winter of 1903-4.

Perham. Population in 1900, 1,182. No public library.

Pipestone. The library was started by the Woman's Study Club in 1899, and turned over to the city in 1900, when the tax for its support was levied.

In May, 1903, the library board received a proposition from Mr. Andrew Carnegie, for a \$10,000 library building. The proposition was accepted and in the early fall a lot was purchased by subscription, which furnished the site for the new building. In April, 1904, the foundation was started and

on November 1st the building, nicely furnished, lighted, was ready for occupancy.

The books were then removed from the room in the city hall to the new building and the library was opened to the public November 11th.

The reading rooms are well patronized as well as the library, which at the present time contains about 1,800 volumes, besides many government documents and magazines.



PIPE STONE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Courtesy of the Star Printing Co.

Plainview. Population in 1900, 1,038. No public library.

Preston. Population in 1900, 1,278. No public library.

Princeton. Population in 1900, 1,319. A traveling library was loaned during 1903.

Red Lake Falls. Population in 1900, 1,885. No public library.

Red Wing. The Red Wing Public Library was organized under the state law in 1893, when a half-mill tax was levied for its support. The library has grown steadily until in 1902

Mr. Andrew Carnegie gave \$15,000 for a building, which was afterwards increased to \$17,500, and James Lawther New shelving has been added, the work-room has been furnished with shelves and cupboards, and new shelving with chess and checker tables have been added to the gentlemen's reading-room. A gift of a handsome steel engraving has been received from Mrs. Evans of California, a bronze statue of the winged Mercury from the Schuman Club and a bas-relief panel of Paul Revere's ride from Bowing Bros. The Ladies' Reading Room Society has given over \$200 for new books. A finding list of over 200 pages has just been issued, at a cost of about \$500.

St. James. Population in 1900, 2,607. No public library.

St. Paul. The St. Paul Public Library opened two branch libraries the first of January. The books are being reclassified according to the Dewey system with a view to printing a new finding list the coming year. A bequest of \$25,000 has been received from Judge Greenleaf Clark.

St. Peter. During the last two years the St. Peter Public Library has progressed very rapidly. The new Carnegie building (\$10,000) was completed, and was opened to the public on the first day of February, 1904. The building is centrally located, modern, and convenient in all its equipments, and is much appreciated, especially by the children, who have a pleasant room of their own.

~~the attendance and circulation have greatly increased~~
the heating.

Renville. Population in 1900, 1,075. No public library.

Robbinsdale. The people of Robbinsdale have collected a library of about 150 books, all of which were donations. The librarian gives the room at the hotel for the use of the library and is paid five dollars per month for taking charge of it. This sum is raised by concerts and home entertainments gotten up by the residents of the village for the support of the library. It is a free library and there are few families who have not, at least, one representative among those who receive books regularly.

on November 1st the building, nicely furnished, heated and lighted, was ready for occupancy.

The books were then removed from the room in the city hall to the new building and the library was opened to the public November 11th.

The reading rooms are well patronized as well as the library, which at the present time contains about 1,800 volumes, besides many government documents and magazines.



PIPE STONE PUBLIC LIBRARY

Rushford. The library at Rushford owes its existence to the late G. G. Stevens, who first organized the association and afterwards gave the present library building to the city. At his death in 1903, a bequest of \$500 was left with a stipulation that it be used for maintenance or improvements to the building proper. Of this, little has been used as yet. A later bequest of \$400 was left by Mr. C. G. Halbert for the express purpose of supplying books as needed. Of this amount about \$150 was expended in the fall of 1904. The city makes an annual appropriation of \$100 for the library.

St. Charles. Population in 1900, 1,304. No public library.

St. Cloud. Since the Carnegie building was completed in 1902, the usefulness of the library has been greatly increased. New shelving has been added, the work-room has been furnished with shelves and cupboards, and new shelving with chess and checker tables have been added to the gentlemen's reading-room. A gift of a handsome steel engraving has been received from Mrs. Evans of California, a bronze statue of the winged Mercury from the Schuman Club and a bas-relief panel of Paul Revere's ride from Bowing Bros. The Ladies' Reading Room Society has given over \$200 for new books. A finding list of over 200 pages has just been issued, at a cost of about \$500.

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St. Peter. During the last two years the St. Peter Public Library has progressed very rapidly. The new Carnegie building (\$10,000) was completed, and was opened to the public on the first day of February, 1904. The building is centrally located, modern, and convenient in all its equipments, and is much appreciated, especially by the children, who have a pleasant room of their own.

The attendance and circulation have greatly increased; the reference work has been especially gratifying, and the library has co-operated with the schools in trying to direct children's reading. A complete card catalog has been made.

One of the features introduced in 1903 was the abolishing of the one-book rule. The library began by allowing special privileges to teachers in regard to the number of books to be taken and the time limit. It was soon decided to extend these privileges to any reader, and the plan has now passed beyond the experimental stage. Any reader may take as many books as he wishes, except fiction or seven-day books. He may keep them as long as he needs them, unless it inter-

feres with the rights of others. The statistics show that the class of reading has been materially changed since this rule went into effect. The proportion of fiction was much decreased, while all of the other classes increased. Teachers are allowed to take books to the school and circulate them among their pupils. This does not interfere in any way with the teacher's own reading from the library, nor the pupil's.

Special attention has been given to the preparation of reference lists for clubs, debating societies and individuals, as well as graded book lists for teachers.

Sandstone. The Sandstone Public Library was established by the council in 1902, who furnished a room in the village hall and also provided for heat, light and librarian's salary. About \$750 was raised by subscriptions to equip the library. The library is now supported by a tax levy which amounts to something over \$200 a year. The library has been increased to nearly 700 volumes, and the list of magazines and papers in the reading-room has been increased. One picture has been donated, and two more have been loaned for an indefinite length of time.

Sauk Center. The Bryant library at Sauk Center was started in 1878 by Dr. Benjamin Palmer and Nelson H. Miner. The library occupied various homes, but for the last ten years, rooms have been provided in the city hall, the council making an annual appropriation. Since 1898, a reading-room has been maintained in connection with the library by the Woman's Gradatim Club.

In 1901 the reference library, the outgrowth of the reading-room, was established and the magazines were bound and placed therein.

As larger quarters were needed, in 1902 a second room was fitted up for a stack room. The library board then secured a large number of magazines of the Library Commission, had them bound and placed in the reference library, making 300 volumes in all.

A gift of \$10,000 was received from Mr. Andrew Carnegie in 1903, and in the fall of 1904 the library was moved to its

new home, a comfortable and spacious building. The location, the finest the city affords, in the neighborhood of the school and churches, is a very desirable one. The circulating department is open to the public every evening as well as the reading-room. Brief bulletins of new books and special lists are frequently exhibited and much used, especially by the children.

Owing to a lack of funds the children's room has not yet been furnished, but kindergarten tables and chairs are placed in the general reading room.



SAUK CENTER PUBLIC LIBRARY

Courtesy of Sauk Center Herald.

Before the removal of the library, its 5,000 volumes were classified according to the Dewey system and a dictionary card catalog prepared, under the direction of the Library Commission.

Sauk Rapids. Population in 1900, 1,391. No public library.

Shakopee. Population in 1900, 2,047. No public library.

South St. Paul. Population in 1900, 2,322. No public library.

Springfield. Population in 1900, 1,511. Traveling library.

Spring Valley. The public library was opened in October, 1901, and maintained by subscriptions until the council levied a one-mill tax for its support. A rest-room has been maintained in connection with the library, which has always been a very successful feature.

"1903 and 1904 have been years of slow but steady growth. In the spring of 1903 we were obliged to move twice. For five weeks we occupied the bar-room of an old hotel, while an old store building was being moved and repaired for us. We moved into this old store in May, 1903, and remained there until we came into our present quarters. While in the old hotel, we were cheered by the news that Mr. Carnegie had granted the petition of the library board and that we should soon have an \$8,000 building.

"After considerable deliberation the council purchased the present site for \$1,000. Work was commenced early in the spring of 1904 and our new library opened informally December 3d. It is a plain, substantial building, veneered with St. Louis brick with trimmings of Kasota stone. The basement is high and well lighted.

"Since the last biennial report 488 books have been given us and 169 purchased. Our most highly valued purchase is the New International Encyclopedia. We now have 1,431 volumes, excluding many valuable public documents not accessioned.

"Our average attendance in 1904 was 27 and our average loan 38."

Staples. Population in 1900, 1,504. No public library.

Stillwater. The public library was organized by an association of ladies in 1869, and for 30 years was supported by subscriptions, membership dues, and entertainments of all kinds. Since 1899 the library has been maintained by a tax levy of three-fourths of a mill. In 1901 the sum of \$25,000

was received from Mr. Carnegie for a building, and a suitable site was secured by public subscription and the gift of lots from the family of Mr. Jacob Bean.

"The gift of \$25,000 being found insufficient for finishing and furnishing the library properly, an additional sum of \$2,500 was asked and cheerfully given. During the summer and fall of 1903 work progressed rapidly, and on the evening of December 16th the building was thrown open to the public. Since that time it has been open every day except on legal holidays.

"In March, 1904, the commissioners of Washington County made an appropriation of \$300 to the library as a means of extending the usefulness of the library through the county. Residents of the county thus became entitled to all the privileges of the library. Traveling libraries have been sent to the villages of Afton, Marine and Forest Lake, the books for these libraries being furnished by the Minnesota Public Library Commission. These places are delighted with the privilege and the books are constantly circulating. Other villages are waiting and hoping that the privilege may be extended to them."

Taylors Falls. A subscription library of over 2,000 volumes is maintained by entertainments and membership dues of \$1.00 a year. The library building is owned by the association.

Thief River Falls. The Ladies' Library Association has maintained a library since 1901, raising money for its support by entertainments of various kinds.

Tower. Population in 1900, 1,366. No public library.

Tracy. A subscription library, numbering now about 1,200, is housed in a room furnished by the city council. A membership fee of \$1.00 a year is charged.

Two Harbors. A public library established in 1898 is supported by a mill tax.

Virginia. A gift of \$10,000 for a building from Andrew Carnegie has been accepted by the council, who have made necessary arrangements and appointed a board.

Wabasha. The Ladies' Library Association was organized in 1871. Since that time a library has been maintained by subscriptions and entertainments.

Wadena. The Public Library Association was organized in 1900, and since that time has maintained a free library, with funds raised from subscriptions and entertainments. The library now contains over 700 volumes.

Warren. Population in 1900, 1,200. The High School Library is free to the public.

Waseca. The Town Improvement League has maintained a library and rest room since January, 1902. A membership fee of \$1.00 a year is charged. In addition to 300 books donated at the opening of the library, \$302 worth of books have been purchased.

Waterville. Population in 1900, 1,260. Traveling library is very popular.

Wells. Population in 1900, 2,017. Traveling library. No public library.

Wheaton. Population in 1900, 1,132. No public library.

White Bear. The public library was opened in October, 1891. Since that time the village council has levied an annual tax of one-half mill for its support, which in 1903 was increased to three-fourths of a mill. The library now contains over 2,000 volumes and has a large reading-room which is well patronized.

Willmar. Mr. Carnegie's donation to Willmar was \$11,000, which was secured in 1903 through the efforts of Mr. D. N. Tallman, now president of the library board.

The building is centrally located. It is a small building, only 36 by 50 feet; very plain as to outward appearance, but handsomely equipped with the best oak furniture, steel stacks

and newest library furnishings. The walls are finely frescoed. The first floor consists of a vestibule opening into the delivery room, back of which is the stack room, and to the right and left of which are the general reading room and the librarian's office and children's room. The basement floor is taken up with a lecture room and board room, in which the city council also holds its meetings. The building is heated by surplus steam from the power house, which stands in an adjacent lot.

The Willmar Public Library was opened Feb. 26, 1904, under the auspices of the Ladies' Monday Afternoon Club, who served an elaborate supper in a near-by hall, after which the patrons adjourned to the library. The proceeds of the supper were \$171.25, which was used for buying books. The entertainment included a book shower, to which the people of Willmar contributed liberally.

The library is open every day in the week from 1:30 to 5:30 in the afternoon, and from 7 to 9 in the evening, except Sunday evenings, and is well patronized. The first year's report makes a remarkably good showing. The circulation for 10 months has been 13,255, which is an average of nearly ten times for every book in the library. The reading room is well equipped with magazines and papers and has proved an attractive feature.

Windom. The library, which was organized by the Windom Library Association in 1883, was turned over to the Tourist Club in 1900. There are now about 365 books which are kept in a room at the bank and are loaned once a week. The traveling library is kept at the same place.

Winnebago City. The Winnebago City Public Library is the library formerly known as the Ladies' Club Library. The name was changed when the village voted for a one-mill tax, which brings in between \$400 and \$500 yearly. The library was moved March, 1904, into central and more commodious quarters, now occupying the ground floor on Main street. Mr. George Eygabroad, in the spring of 1904, gave to the library \$1,000 to purchase books. The books bought were travels, histories, good reference works and the standard

novels. One thousand volumes were added to the library which now contains 1,500 volumes. A short talk upon some non-fiction book or set of books is now being given in the library every Monday evening, the object of which is to interest the general reader in a different class of books than the novel and increase the circulation of instructive books.

Winona. The Winona Free Public Library, established in 1886, now contains 24,000 volumes and has nearly 4,000 borrowers. The library has been very active in work with clubs and schools. Twelve books are loaned on each teacher's card, and 50 books are allowed any teacher located at a distance from the library. Three traveling libraries given by study clubs are loaned to neighboring farming communities and many books and magazines are given away to farmers.

The librarian is Miss Jeannette A. Clarke; assistant librarian, Miss Black; attendants, Misses Sterner and Milton, and substitute, Miss Bartz.

Worthington. For a number of years the High School Library has been free to the public and has received an annual appropriation from the council. A gift of \$10,000 was received from Mr. Carnegie in June, 1903. The building was constructed during 1904, and is now ready for occupancy. Eight hundred books from the High School Library have been turned over to the Public Library and \$750 worth of new books have been purchased.

Zumbrota. The Public Library was maintained by an association from 1868 to 1879, when a tax of one mill was levied by the village council. The library now occupies two rooms on the ground floor, having a separate reading-room adjoining the book-room. The tax for 1904 amounted to \$300, which is somewhat larger than in previous years. The library contains about 1,700 volumes.

Appendix.

TABLE A.
Circulation of Traveling Libraries.

1903.

TOWN.	COUNTY.	Population.	No. of Vols. Loaned	Readers.	Circulation.
Aitkin	Aitkin	1,719	100	36	384
Alden	Freeborn	636	100	36	464
Alpha	Jackson	Rural.	25	13	46
Anthony	Norman	50	50	.....	.....
Ashby	Grant	279	25	.....	183
Ashcreek	Rock	74	50	14	47
Barrett	Grant	237	50	.....	68
Bay Lake	Crow Wing	Rural.	50	59	214
Beaudette	Beltrami	162	50	.....	67
Beaver	Mower	Rural.	50	.....	191
Recida	Hubbard	20	25	20	51
Belle Plaine	Scott	Rural.	25	.....	56
Belview	Redwood	254	50	.....	149
Bemidji	Beltrami	2,183	50	.....	87
Bethel	Anoka	62	50	33	95
Bingham Lake	Cottonwood	170	100	53	324
Bird Island	Renville	850	50	.....	135
Biwabik	St. Louis	1,300	50	P. L.	139
Bloomington	Hennepin	Rural.	50	.....	174
Blue Earth	Faribault	3,000	150	P. L.	1342
Brainerd	Crow Wing	7,524	100	P. L.	834
Bricelyn	Faribault	166	50	55	368
Brooklyn Center	Hennepin	Rural.	100	.....	155
Brown's Valley	Traverse	721	100	.....	423
Brownsdale	Mower	260	100	34	228
Buck's Head	Renville	Rural.	50	33	128
Buena Vista	Beltrami	150	100	25	117
Buffalo	Wright	1,040	100	132	865
Buffalo Lake	Renville	500	100	50	220
Bungo	Cass	Rural.	100	40	367
Burbank	Kandiyohi	Rural.	75	11	51
Butler	Ottertail	Rural.	50	35	207
Caledonia	Houston	1,200	50	P. L.	154
Campbell	Wilkin	275	50	.....	193
Canby	Yellow Medicine	Rural.	25	17	44
Canton	Fillmore	312	50	50	75
Cashel	Swift	Rural.	50	31	322
Casino	Cass	Rural.	50	18	201
Castle Rock	Dakota	40	50	.....	65
Cedar Mills	Meeker	Rural.	25	18	70
Cedarville	Martin	Rural.	50	9	68
Ceylon	Martin	Rural.	100	36	221
Chaska	Carver	2,000	50	.....	164
Cheney	Dodge	Rural.	50	.....	118
Clara City	Chippewa	460	100	30	298
Claremont	Dodge	Rural.	50	26	94
Clear Lake	Sherburne	222	100	20	186
Clearwater	Wright	270	150	23	596
Clyde	Winona	Rural.	25	11	40
Cokato	Wright	Rural.	50	36	239
Comstock	Clay	160	50	.....	87

TABLE A—Continued.
Circulation of Traveling Libraries.
1903.

TOWN.	COUNTY.	Population.	No. of Vols. Loaned	Readers.	Circulation.
Constance	Anoka	48	100	19	138
Cove	Mille Lacs.....	Rural.	25	23	69
Crooks Tp.....	Renville	Rural.	50	7	23
Crookston	Polk	6,000	100	P. L.	485
Crow River	Meeker	Rural.	25	18	53
Dalbo	Isanti	Rural.	50	19	115
Dane Prairie	Ottertail	Rural.	25	.....	.....
Davidson	Polk	Rural.	25	18	60
Dennison	Goodhue	Rural.	25	25	79
Detroit	Becker	2,000	100	52	613
Dodge Center	Dodge	1,000	100	39	444
Dover	(Olmsted	250	100	36	766
Dunnell	Martin	50	25	.....	42
East Belview	Morrison	Rural.	50	20	172
East Brookfield	Renville	Rural.	50	27	163
East Chain Lakes.....	Martin	Rural.	50	30	233
Eden Prairie	Hennepin	Rural.	150	.....	136
Elgin	Wabasha	350	100	25	398
Ellis	Cass	Rural.	25	.....	49
Ellsworth	Nobles	454	100	37	550
Emily	Crow Wing	Rural.	50	26	156
Emmons	Freeborn	200	100	.....	192
Erskine	Polk	156	50	23	140
Etna	Fillmore	Rural.	25	.....	97
Everglade	Stevens	Rural.	50	30	128
Farmington	Dakota	733	150	75	1460
Felton	Clay	350	50	.....	84
Fertile	Polk	587	50	25	75
Foley	Benton	172	100	40	175
Fosston	Polk	864	100	52	222
Fountain	Fillmore	350	100	25	225
Friesland	Pine	Rural.	25	17	110
Frost	Faribault	215	100	13	111
Fulda	Murray	886	100	30	450
Garfield	Douglas	107	100	80	145
Garnes	Red Lake	Rural.	50	.....	30
Georgeville	Stearns	Rural.	50	9	102
Ghent	Lyon	119	50	.....	106
Gibbon	Sibley	545	100	.....	164
Glencoe	McLeod	1,800	100	.....	492
Glenville	Freeborn	351	50	.....	102
Glitner	Chippewa	Rural.	50	11	166
Glyndon	Clay	300	50	29	183
Golden Lake	Hennepin	Rural.	100	20	124
Good Thunder.....	Blue Earth	505	100	58	532
Graham	Benton	Rural.	50	19	168
Granada	Martin	309	50	60	134
Green Valley	Lyon	60	50	24	100
Hackensack	Cass	270	100	40	428
Hader	Goodhue	75	100	17	217
Hagan	Chippewa	60	25	.....	52
Hallock	Kittson	805	50	.....	247
Harris	Chisago	710	50	20	89
Hastings	Dakota	3,811	100	100	786
Hawley	Clay	536	100	50	345
Hector	Renville	654	50	.....	105
Henderson	Sibley	904	100	95	559
Hoffman	Grant	Rural.	25	25	76
Holland	Pipestone	255	100	40	149

TABLE A—Continued.
Circulation of Traveling Libraries.

1903.

TOWN.	COUNTY.	Population.	No. of Vols. Loaned	Readers.	Circulation.
Houston	Houston	Rural.	50	15	144
Huntley	Faribault	Rural.	50	14	166
Hutchinson	McLeod	2,500	150	P. L.	1218
Itasca	Beltrami	Rural.	50	.....	133
Kenyon	Goodhue	1,202	100	40	523
Kimball	Stearns	327	100	200	928
Lake Crystal	Blue Earth	1,215	100	.....	472
Lake Park	Becker	Rural.	50	27	137
Lakeville	Dakota	373	150	100	851
Lanesboro	Fillmore	1,102	100	30	346
Langola	Benton	Rural.	50	12	169
Leaf Valley	Douglas	Rural.	50	33	101
Lengby	Polk	71	25	16	.....
Leslie	Todd	Rural.	100	30	310
Lino	Anoka	Rural.	25	.....	178
Litchfield	Meeker	2,500	100	98	449
Little Valley	Olmsted	Rural.	50	8	64
Louriston	Chippewa	Rural.	50	32	207
Lowry	Pope	300	100	80	557
Luverne	Rock	2,223	100	P. L.	687
Lynd	Lyon	25	100	77	208
Mabel	Fillmore	494	100	.....	343
McIntosh	Polk	569	50	25	103
Maltby	Hubbard	17	50	.....	124
Mantorville	Dodge	602	100	P. L.	602
Maple Lake	Wright	500	100	28	204
Mapleton	Blue Earth	1,008	100	P. L.	518
Maynard	Chippewa	245	50	.....	101
Mazeppa	Wabasha	556	100	27	224
Meadowvale	Sherburne	Rural.	100	35	338
Medford	Steele	152	100	30	278
Minncola	Goodhue	Rural.	25	8	26
Minneota	Lyon	777	50	48	121
Minnetonka Mills	Hennepin	Rural.	50	.....	90
Monticello	Wright	818	100	97	675
Monticello Prairie	Wright	Rural.	50	20	257
Mora	Kanabec	800	100	55	535
Mountain Lake	Cottonwood	959	50	55	129
Nassau	Lac qui Parle	134	50	.....	82
New Ulm	Brown	5,403	100	P. L.	549
Newport	Washington	307	100	P. L.	450
Noble	Polk	Rural.	25	25	98
Nordland	Lyon	Rural.	50	30	162
North Brookfield	Renville	Rural.	25	26	79
Ormsby	Watsonwan	64	25	15	44
Oronoco	Olmsted	100	50	33	193
Orrock	Sherburne	Rural.	50	24	158
Ortonville	Big Stone	1,247	100	P. L.	268
Osakis	Douglas	917	250	51	879
Ostrander	Fillmore	100	50	22	153
Otsego	Wright	Rural.	50	20	140
Park Rapids	Hubbard	1,313	100	P. L.	323
Pekin	Fillmore	Rural.	25	12	35
Pelican	Ottertail	Rural.	50	30	235
Pelican Rapids	Ottertail	1,033	50	60	328
Peterson	Fillmore	206	50	.....	360
Pillager	Cass	50	100	25	243
Pine City	Pine	1,000	50	39	221
Pine Lake	Pine	Rural.	25	15	54
Pipestone	Pipestone	2,536	50	P. L.	.....
Poplar	Cass	Rural.	25	.....	.....

TABLE A—Continued.
Circulation of Traveling Libraries.
1903.

TOWN.	COUNTY.	Population.	No. of Vols. Loaned	Readers.	Circulation.
Princeton	Mille Lacs	1,319	100	60	443
Randolph	Dakota	Rural.	28	24	59
Reading	Nobles	100	50	25	134
Reeds	Wabasha	300	100	28	473
Republic	Washington	Rural.	75	28	535
Rockford	Wright	340	50	52	324
Rollis	Marshall	16	50	25	142
Ronneby	Benton	156	100	17	252
Roosevelt	Roseau	200	25	25	85
Rosy	Itasca	Rural.	25	18	48
Royalton	Morrison	Rural.	100	.....	221
Rush City	Chisago	987	50	56	204
Rushford	Fillmore	1,062	100	P. L.	251
Rushmore	Nobles	200	100	77	645
Ruthon	Pipestone	223	50	.....	91
St. Francis	Anoka	200	100	63	953
St. George	Benton	Rural.	50	28	278
St. Hilaire	Red Lake	840	50	10	104
St. Leo	Yellow Medicine	70	25	25	78
St. Paul Park	Washington	1,173	50	54	208
St. Peter	Nicollet	4,302	50	P. L.	378
Sanborn	Redwood	351	100	55	528
Sandstone	Pine	1,189	100	P. L.	613
Sharon	Le Sueur	Rural.	25	4	11
Shelly	Norman	200	50	13	79
Shelly (Eastern)	Norman	Rural.	25	39	76
Sherburn	Martin	900	50	42	173
Spring Valley	Fillmore	1,770	150	P. L.	1230
Springfield	Brown	1,511	100	59	661
Stanton	Goodhue	102	100	35	191
Starbuck	Pope	Rural.	50	7	63
Stephen	Marshall	513	100	53	362
Tansem	Clay	Rural.	25	20	143
Tyler	Lincoln	515	100	24	87
Ulen	Becker	Rural.	25	.....	75
Vesta	Redwood	214	100	.....	161
Wadena	Wadena	1,520	100	P. L.	387
Walker	Cass	500	100	P. L.	637
Wall Lake	Ottertall	Rural.	25	.....	48
Warren	Marshall	1,276	50	P. L.	171
Warroad	Roseau	90	50	.....	163
Washburn	Hennepin	Rural.	50	.....	.....
Waterford	Dakota	Rural.	25	13	75
Waterville	Le Sueur	1,260	50	.....	689
Watson	Chippewa	167	50	.....	138
Wayzata	Hennepin	Rural.	100	33	297
Welcome	Martin	549	50	42	146
Wells	Faribault	2,017	100	106	858
West Lake	Kandiyohi	Rural.	25	12	96
Wilder	Jackson	174	100	40	440
Windom	Cottonwood	2,000	100	174	256
Winnebago City	Faribault	2,000	100	P. L.	876
Winthrop	Sibley	Rural.	50	15	93
Woods	Kandiyohi	Rural.	50	24	125
Woodstock	Pipestone	311	50	20	59
Wrightstown	Ottertall	47	50	23	135
Wyannett	Isanti	Rural.	25	24	59
Wykoff	Fillmore	Rural.	35	13	49
Zumbro Falls	Wabasha	200	50	60	300

TABLE A.
Circulation of Traveling Libraries.
1904.

TOWN.	COUNTY.	Population.	No. of Vols. Loaned.	Readers.	Circulation.
Aitkin	Aitkin	1,719	50		90
Alden	Freeborn	636	100	55	461
Alpha	Jackson	Rural.	50	13	82
Amiret	Iyon	81	50	25	62
Ansel	Cass	28	50	23	62
Argyle	Marshall	829	50	84	
Ashby	Grant	279	25		235
Ashcreek	Rock	74	50	34	91
Averill	Clay	62	50		85
Backus	Cass	53	50		3
Baker	St. Louis	Rural.	50	12	33
Bay Lake	Crow Wing	Rural.	75	27	305
Beaton	Kittson	41	50	39	39
Beaudette	Beltrami	162	25		25
Beaver	Mower	Rural.	50		228
Belle Plaine	Scott	1,500	50		455
Belle Plaine	Scott	Rural.	25		45
Belview	Redwood	254	100	26	345
Bemidji	Beltrami	2,183	100	P. L.	60
Bethel	Anoka	62	100	25	95
Bingham Lake	Cottonwood	170	100	25	306
Biwabik	St. Louis	1,300	100		129
Blue Earth	Fairbault	3,000	100	P. L.	956
Brainerd	Crow Wing	7,524	50	P. L.	422
Breese	Marshall	23	25	10	32
Bridge	Itasca	22	25	17	71
Brockway	Stearns	10	50		230
Brown's Valley	Traverse	721	50		245
Brownsdale	Mower	260	100	52	449
Buck's Head	Renville	Rural.	100	27	260
Buena Vista	Beltrami	150	50	37	149
Buffalo	Wright	1,040	100	160	921
Buffalo Lake	Renville	500	100		164
Bungo	Cass	Rural.	100	37	225
Burbank	Kandiyohi	Rural.	25	14	97
Burtrum	Todd	275	100	25	266
Caledonia	Houston	1,200	50	P. L.	91
Campbell	Wilkin	275	50	38	130
Canton	Fillmore	312	50		80
Carlton	Carlton	449	50	79	629
Cashel	Swift	Rural.	50		237
Casino	Cass	Rural.	50	19	197
Castle Rock	Dakota	40	50	36	77
Cedar Mills	Meeker	Rural.	25	13	25
Cedarville	Martin	Rural.	50	7	70
Ceylon	Martin	Rural.	100	45	297
Chaska	Carver	2,000	50		63
Cheney	Dodge	Rural.	50		101
Chisholm	St. Louis	3,000	50	25	69
Clara City	Chippewa	460	100		154
Claremont	Dodge	Rural.	25	14	60
Claremont II	Dodge	Rural.	50	22	
Clear Lake	Sherburne	223	100		505
Clearwater	Wright	270	100	29	730
Clithrell	Otter Tail	167	50		120
Cokato	Wright	Rural.	50	30	191
Collis	Traverse	23	25	23	175
Comstock	Clay	169	50		78

TABLE A—Continued.
Circulation of Traveling Libraries.

1904.

TOWN.	COUNTY.	Population.	No. of Vols. Loaned.	Readers.	Circulation.
Constance.....	Anoka	48	100	.....	200
Correll	Big Stone.....	100	50	25	127
Cottonwood	Lyon	549	150	30	525
Cove	Mille Lacs.....	Rural.	50	24	159
Crooks Tp.....	Renville	Rural.	25	4	17
Crookston	Polk	6,000	150	P. L.	1160
Crow River.....	Meeker	Rural.	50	22	125
Davidson	Polk	Rural.	50	20	122
Dennison	Goodhue	Rural.	25	.....	46
Detroit	Becker	2,000	100	45	412
Dodge Center.....	Dodge	1,000	100	119	711
Dover	Olmsted	250	100	50	615
East Belview.....	Morrison	Rural.	50	12	81
East Brookfield.....	Renville	Rural.	25	.....	73
East Chain Lakes.....	Martin	Rural.	50	.....	268
Eden Prairie.....	Hennepin	Rural.	100	.....	130
Elliott	Wilkin	Rural.	25	.....	112
Ellsworth	Nobles	454	50	32	270
Elm Dale.....	Morrison	Rural.	50	17	203
Emily	Crow Wing.....	Rural.	50	20	58
Emmons	Freeborn	200	50	45	119
Erdahl	Grant	Rural.	25	.....	61
Erhard	Otter Tail.....	Rural.	25	23	100
Erskine	Polk	156	100	22	150
Etna	Fillmore	Rural.	25	28	107
Everglade	Stevens	Rural.	25	19	73
Fairhaven	Stearns	150	50	39	108
Farmington	Dakota	733	100	100	930
Farwell	Pope	30	50	.....	161
Fertile	Polk	587	50	.....	114
Foley	Benton	172	100	31	329
Fosston	Polk	864	50	.....	131
Franklin	Renville	439	50	20	130
Friesland	Pine	Rural.	25	18	86
Fulda	Murray	886	100	P. L.	268
Garfield	Douglas	107	100	18	139
Garnes	Red Lake.....	Rural.	25	22	33
Georgeville	Stearns	Rural.	50	17	172
Gibbon	Sibley	545	100	.....	170
Glencoe	McLeod	1,800	50	P. L.	402
Glitner	Chippewa	Rural.	25	6	25
Glyndon	Clay	300	100	44	379
Golden Lake.....	Hennepin	Rural.	100	20	144
Gonvick	Clearwater	Rural.	25	.....	69
Good Thunder.....	Blue Earth.....	505	50	58	160
Goodhue	Goodhue	241	50	37	222
Graceville	Bigstone	856	50	.....	85
Graham	Benton	Rural.	50	28	180
Granada	Martin	309	50	50	152
Grand Meadow.....	Mower	477	50	P. L.	423
Grand Rapids.....	Itasca	1,428	50	P. L.	104
Green Valley.....	Lyon	60	100	29	213
Green Valley.....	Roseau	Rural.	25	.....	119
Grey Eagle.....	Todd	313	100	50	166
Grove Lake.....	Pope	Rural.	100	25	27
Hackensack	Cass	270	100	37	260
Hader	Goodhue	75	100	17	252
Hammond	Wabasha	Rural.	25	.....	38

TABLE A—Continued.
Circulation of Traveling Libraries.
1904.

TOWN.	COUNTY.	Population.	No. of Vols. Loaned.	Readers.	Circulation.
Hanska	Brown	250	50	38	131
Harris	Chisago	710	100	28	186
Hastings	Dakota	3,811	50	100	375
Hawley	Clay	536	50	50	550
Henderson	Sibley	904	50	100	316
Heron Lake	Jackson	928	50	41	150
Hibbing	St. Louis	2,481	100	44	361
Hoffman	Grant	Rural.	25	25	28
Holland	Pipestone	255	50	20	48
Houston	Houston	Rural.	25	10	56
Huntley	Faribault	100	50	24	118
Huntley	Faribault	Rural.	50	13	159
Hutchinson	McLeod	2,500	100	P. L.	963
Ivanhoe	Lincoln	Rural.	25		13
Janesville	Waseca	1,254	50	P. L.	437
Jordan	Scott	1,270	50	34	108
Kelsey	St. Louis	Rural.	25	22	110
Kent	Wilkin	100	50	56	125
Kenyon	Goodhue	1,202	100	41	469
Kimball	Stearns	327	50		569
Kingston	Meeker	Rural.	50	30	132
Lake Crystal	Blue Earth	1,215	50		80
Lake Park	Becker	570	50		423
Lake Park Tp	Becker	Rural.	50	27	167
Lakeville	Dakota	373	50		369
Lanesboro	Fillmore	1,102	50		160
Langola	Benton	Rural.	25		92
Leaf Valley	Douglas	Rural.	100	25	187
Le Roy	Mower	772	50		451
Lengby	Polk	71	25		
Leslie	Todd	Rural.	100	50	123
Lime Creek	Murray	Rural.	25		75
Lino	Anoka	Rural.	25		136
Litchfield	Meeker	2,500	100	P. L.	457
Little Valley	Olmsted	Rural.	25	8	10
Lone Tree	Brown	21	50		100
Louriston	Chippewa	Rural.	50	28	185
Lowry	Pope	300	100	77	453
Luverne	Rock	2,223	100	P. L.	900
Lynd	Lyon	25	100	83	340
Mabel	Fillmore	494	100	24	224
Madison	Lac qui Parle	1,336	50		336
Manannah	Meeker	78	50		
Mantorville	Dodge	602	100	P. L.	941
Mapleton	Blue Earth	1,008	100	P. L.	988
Martinville	Lac qui Parle	Rural.	25		85
Mazeppa	Wabasha	556	100	37	367
Meadowvale	Sherburne	Rural.	100	26	359
Medford	Steele	152	50		
Melrose	Stearns	1,768	50	38	200
Minnetonka Mills	Hennepin	Rural.	50		96
Monticello	Wright	818	50	P. L.	538
Monticello Prairie	Wright	Rural.	50	23	259
Moose Lake	Carlton	Rural.	25	19	65
Mora	Kanabec	900	50	67	228
Morristown	Rice	589	50		149
Mountain Lake	Cottonwood	959	100	55	125
Myrtle	Freeborn	25	50	61	175

TABLE A—Continued.
Circulation of Traveling Libraries.

1904.

TOWN.	COUNTY.	Population.	No. of Vols. Loaned.	Readers.	Circulation.
Nassau	Lac qui Parle.....	134	50	.....	44
New Prague.....	Le Sueur.....	1,228	50	22	69
New Richland.....	Waseca	750	100	P. L.	415
Newport	Washington	307	100	P. L.	345
Noble	Polk	Rural.	25	12	30
Nordland	Lyon	Rural.	50	25	354
North Brookfield.....	Renville	Rural.	25	26	64
Northome	Itasca	500	50	.....	12
Norway Lake.....	Kandiyohi	65	25	10	50
Oak Grove.....	Anoka	25	50	.....	.....
Orrock	Sherburne	Rural.	50	12	105
Ortonville	Big Stone.....	1,247	100	P. L.	312
Osakis	Douglas	917	150	77	558
Ostrander	Fillmore	100	100	22	219
Otsego	Wright	Rural.	50	22	131
Otsego	Wright	Rural.	25	.....	145
Park Rapids.....	Hubbard	1,313	100	P. L.	422
Pekin	Fillmore	Rural.	25	12	30
Pelican	Otter Tail.....	Rural.	50	30	175
Pelican Rapids	Otter Tail.....	1,033	100	60	414
Pennock	Kandiyohi	100	50	.....	37
Peterson	Fillmore	206	50	.....	227
Pillager	Cass	50	100	42	321
Pine City.....	Pine	1,000	50	55	159
Plato	McLeod	232	50	38	218
Ponsford	Becker	23	50	25	95
Reading	Nobles	100	50	35	107
Reads	Wabasha	300	100	35	337
Republic	Washington	Rural.	100	22	931
Rock Lake.....	Pine	Rural.	25	27	160
Rockford	Wright	340	50	.....	214
Ronneby	Benton	156	100	22	351
Roosevelt	Roseau	200	50	26	168
Rose Creek.....	Mower	204	100	26	261
Rosv	Itasca	Rural.	50	12	143
Round Prairie.....	Todd	17	50	.....	177
Royalton	Morrison	Rural.	100	85	409
Rush City.....	Chisago	987	100	76	599
Rushford	Fillmore	1,062	150	P. L.	533
Rushmore	Nobles	200	100	65	438
St. Francis.....	Anoka	200	100	47	649
St. George.....	Benton	Rural.	50	19	143
St. Hilaire.....	Red Lake.....	840	50	35	97
St. Peter.....	Nicollet	4,302	50	P. L.	154
Sanborn	Redwood	351	100	58	640
Sandstone	Pine	1,189	100	P. L.	672
Seaforth	Redwood	Rural.	25	.....	102
Sedan	Pope	153	50	.....	74
Sherburn	Martin	900	50	42	76
South Sacred Heart.....	Renville	Rural.	25	.....	25
Spring Valley.....	Fillmore	1,770	150	P. L.	1979
Springfield	Brown	1,511	100	105	1065
Starbuck	Pope	Rural.	50	9	74
Stephen	Marshall	513	50	53	231
Tausen	Clay	Rural.	25	17	67
Teien	Kittson	200	50	17	50
Tyler	Lincoln	515	100	13	99
Ulen	Becker	Rural.	25	.....	92

TABLE A—Continued.

Circulation of Traveling Libraries.

1904.

TOWN.	COUNTY.	Population.	No. of Vols. Loaned.	Readers.	Circulation.
Wadena	Wadena	1,520	100	P. L.	640
Walker	Cass	500	100	P. L.	812
Wanamingo	Goodhue	60	50	.....	39
Warren	Marshall	1,276	100	P. L.	276
Warroad	Roseau	90	50	.....	40
Washburn	Hennepin	Rural.	50	40	154
Waterford	Dakota	Rural.	50	24	264
Waterville	Le Sueur	1,250	50	.....	458
Wayzata	Hennepin	Rural.	50	35	136
Welcome	Martin	549	50	35	113
Wells	Faribault	2,017	100	87	925
Westbrook	Cottonwood	46	50	.....	213
West Lake	Kandiyohi	Rural.	25	14	113
Wilder	Jackson	174	50	19	50
Windom	Cottonwood	2,000	100	184	366
Winnebago City	Faribault	2,000	50	P. L.	220
Winsted	McLeod	281	50	37	163
Winthrop	Sibley	Rural.	50	11	60
Woods	Kandiyohi	Rural.	25	24	49
Wrightstown	Otter Tail	47	50	25	148
Zumbro Falls	Wabasha	200	50	60	292

Note.—P. L.=Public Library.

TABLE B.
Free Libraries Supported by Municipal Taxation.

Town.	Population.	Tax 1904.	Other Receipts.	No. of Volumes.	No. of Borrowers.	Circulation.	LIBRARIAN.
Albert Lea	4,500	\$2,072.00	75.00	2,793	1,894	24,328	Mrs. Elizabeth Brainerd.
Alexandria	2,681	1,445.21	*5,031.50	5,498	663	8,028	James Fitzgerald.
Anoka	4,000						Mrs. Orra C. Bland.
Austin	5,474	1,567.90	506.57	4,164	1,187	15,145	Mrs. Flora C. Conner.
Blue Earth	3,000	400.04	350.10	1,098	254	4,319	Mrs. Emma Rowe Sweet.
Brainerd	7,500						Miss Bess H. Burgoyne.
Caledonia	1,200						L. Budahl.
Cloquet	3,000						Mrs. Isabella Phalon.
Duluth	53,000	14,139.22	269.04	41,537	14,668	131,447	Miss Lydia M. Poirier.
Evansville	500	75.00		568	461	1,460	August Carlson.
Fairmont	3,040	1,900.00	32.52	2,855	506	8,930	Miss Minnie Bird.
Faribault	7,868	1,631.10	89.41	6,226	2,657	20,264	Miss Sarah E. LeCrome.
Fergus Falls	6,072	1,262.71	92.50	2,327	1,179	10,001	Miss L. R. Stringham.
Graceville	856	301.67	147.48	701	345	2,390	Miss Anna O'Brien.
Gr'd Meadow	500	25.00					Miss Faith Freeman.
Gr'd Rapids	1,500	346.29	13.21	127	163	518	Mrs. Elizabeth Huntley.
Hutchinson	2,500	1,001.09	*2,073.00	1,599	670	10,712	Miss Marjorie Wakefield.
Jackson	1,756	200.00	14.53	1,443	410	5,422	Mrs. David Brown.
Janesville	1,200	200.00	102.94	700	300	4,784	Wm. Kidney.
Lake City	2,744	345.54	192.76	1,324	458	7,616	Miss Jennie E. Baker.
Litchfield	2,280	968.94	*12,224.29	1,196	687	6,643	Mrs. Alice A. Lamb.
Little Falls	5,774	229.47	33.00	2,000	438	6,948	Miss Cora Tanner.
Luverne	2,223	1,010.76	*10,124.87	1,839	776	4,593	Mrs. D. E. Halbert.
Mankato	10,600	3,490.16	136.00	9,944	2,305	32,591	Miss Minnie McGraw.
Mapleton	1,008	251.04	290.48	810	385	4,486	Miss Mary E. Lewis.
Marshall	2,088	1,000.00		1,000			Miss Elizabeth Rank.
Minneapolis	202,718	63,082.27	3,796.78	144,149	40,600	519,475	Miss Gratia Countryman.
Minnetonka	777	1100.00	14.17	553	208	2,749	S. Hognason.
Montevideo	2,146	576.86	15.73	3,302	819	7,000	Mrs. Margaret E. Webb.
Monticello	818	100.00	130.14	669	281	12,238	Miss Edith Parker.
Moorhead							
Morris	1,934	568.88	7.46	2,480	200	2,400	Mrs. Savilla Elliott.
Newport	307	114.48	11.16	906	254	2,686	Mrs. L. W. Shelton.
Northfield	3,210	587.57	78.11	2,681	1,062	12,698	Miss Edith M. Pye.
Ortonville	1,247	209.36	22.46	715	257	3,545	Miss Carolyn Wells.
Owatonna	5,561	1,998.72	1,394.08	8,893	2,780	24,624	Miss Maude van Buren.
Park Rapids	1,313			1,200			J. A. Mansfield, Sec.
Pipestone	2,536	1,009.82	11.97	1,822	500	11,158	Mrs. Adelaide Wharton.
Red Wing	7,525	1,744.61	2,313.33	5,070	1,038	18,521	Miss Lucia E. Danforth.
Redw'd Falls							
Rochester	6,843	1,542.91	261.71	8,804	1,624	26,726	Miss Julia Rupp.
Rushford	1,062	100.00	407.00	1,378			Miss Emma Crampton.
St. Cloud	8,603	2,206.82	193.12	7,218	1,734	23,806	Mrs. Marie E. Brick.
St. Paul	163,065	26,210.58	21,760.43	72,818	13,275	217,428	Mrs. Helen J. McCaine.
St. Peter	4,302	999.80	163.70	2,898	870	13,519	Miss Josephine Powell.
Sandstone	1,188	220.22	69.06	688	605	5,447	Miss Edna M. Danforth.
Sauk Center	2,220	1,020.76	*6,015.50	5,749		10,978	Miss Bessie I. Robbins.
Sleepy Eye	2,046	500.00	188.22	1,820	700	5,298	Joseph M. Stiles.
Spr'g Valley	1,800	800.00	8,074.82	1,431	698	12,091	Miss Nellie M. Grant.
Stillwater	12,318	2,848.59	662.92	7,446		30,112	Mrs. G. B. McPherson.
Two Harbors	3,278						
White Bear	1,288	395.05	19.40	2,301	175	5,440	Miss Mabel A. Estrand.
Willmar	3,409	962.06	*11,193.00	1,600		13,256	Miss Edith L. Frost.
Winnehago							
City	2,000						Miss Blanche C. Seger.
Winona	20,000	7,305.85	273.66	24,029	3,977	91,561	Miss Jeannette A. Clarke.
Worthington	2,396	520.83	*10,825.50				Mrs. Emma Sibley.
Zumbrota	1,200	300.00	.27	1,710			Miss Vera Wedge.

*Includes Carnegie gift.

†City also furnishes rent, heat and light.

‡Circulation for four months.

§Established by council but not yet opened.

||To be opened June 1, 1905.

TABLE C.
Free Association Libraries.

TOWN.	Population.	When Established.	Income 1904.	No. of Volumes.	No. of Borrowers.	Circulation.	LIBRARIAN.
Bemidji	4,160	1904	.....	1,194	337	4,580	Mrs. E. R. Ryan.
Crookston ..	5,359	1902	\$472.50	1,848	.....	16,076	Miss Elizabeth Lommen.
Fulda	900	1902	40.00	300	.....	.....	P. B. Anderson.
Granite Falls	1,214	1900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kimball .....	.....	1904	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mantorville,	650	1899	48.00	400	150	.....	Mrs. Phil Mulvaney.
New Rich'd ..	750	1899	54.00	300	.....	.....	Mrs. C. A. Wagner, Sec.
Osakis	917	1904	51.50	169	.....	.....	Miss Rosabel Sanderson.
Robbinsdale ..	520	1904	.....	150	.....	.....	Mrs. J. J. Coulter.
Thief R. Falls	1,819	1901	368.92	700	200	9,000	L. G. Browning.
Wadena	1,520	1900	21.64	738	458	4,309	Miss Vera M. Coppemoll.
Walker	500	1900	.....	116	.....	.....	Daniel De Lury.
Windom	2,000	1883	7.00	365	.....	2,500	Mrs. T. C. Collins.

TABLE D.
Subscription Libraries.

NAME OF LIBRARY.	TOWN.	Population.	Dues per year	Per Book	No of Volumes.	Circulation.	LIBRARIAN.
Library Ass'n.....	Aitkin.....	2,500	\$1.00	\$0.10	500	2,000	F. O. King, Pres.
Improvement Club	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
& Library Ass'n	Annandale.....	579	25	.25	731	1,714	Mrs. Ida Wooster
Public Library.....	Appleton.....	1,200	1.00	.10	1,600	.....	Mrs. Anna La Rue.
Library Ass'n.....	Bay Lake.	300	.05	.....	155	60	Mrs. L. H. Scofield.
Library Ass'n	Elbow Lake...	800	1.00	.....	250	223	G. L. Woodworth, Sec.
Glencoe Library...	Glencoe	2,000	40	.10	460	1,719	H. C. Hess.
.....	Kasson.....	1,112	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ladies' Library....	Lindstrom	600	1.00	.05	300	360	Miss Bertha M. Rowe.
Library Ass'n	Taylor's Falls.	400	1.00	.05	2,319	1,100	Miss Nellie R. Gibbs.
Public Library ...	Tracy.....	2,500	1.00	.....	1,164	1,569	(Volunteer Service.)
Ladies' Lib'ry Ass'n	Wabasha.....	2,500	1.20	.....	4,000	.....	Mrs. H. B. Whiting.
Town Imp. League	Waseca	3,103	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE E.
College, Institution and Special Libraries.

TOWN.	NAME OF LIBRARY.	Kind of Library.	No. of Volumes.	LIBRARIAN.
Collegeville.	St. John's Abbey.....	College.....	20,000	Alexius Hoffmann.
Duluth.....	Duluth Bar Ass'n.....	Law.....	10,000	Miss Emma Hicks.
Duluth.....	Normal School.....	School.....	1,850	Miss K. W. Ensign.
Duluth.....	Sacred Heart Institute.....	School.....	9,650	Sr. Kath. McCarthy.
Faribault...	Minnesota School for the Blind	School.....	2,225	Miss Fannie E. Ladd.
Faribault...	St. Mary's Hall.....	School.....	3,009	Miss Mary L. Winter.
Faribault...	School for the Deaf.....	School.....	2,500	Louis C. Tuck.
Faribault...	Seabury Divinity School.....	Theological	10,000	Philip K. Edwards.
Faribault...	Shattuck School.....	School.....	2,500	H. Leland Nichol.
Glencoe....	Stevens' Seminary.....	School.....	6,300	Miss Augusta Starr.
Mankato....	St. Peter and St. Paul's Pa- rochial Library.....	School.....	6,000	J. B. Schmandt.
Mankato....	State Normal School.....	School.....	6,870	Miss Alice N. Farr.
Minneapolis	Augsburg Seminary.....	College.....	3,000	Wilhelm Pettersen.
Minneapolis	Hennepin Co. Med. Society..	Medical....	4,721	Miss Eveline C. Lyon.
Minneapolis	Teachers' Library Ass'n.....	School.....	5,649	Miss Rhoda B. Long.
Minneapolis	University of Minnesota.....	College....	100,000	William W. Folwell.
Moorhead..	State Normal School.....	School.....	6,000	Edwin T. Reed.
Northfield..	Scoville Memorial Library (Carleton College).....	College.....	18,500	George Huntington.
Northfield..	St. Olaf College.....	College.....	5,600	O. G. Felland.
Owatonna..	Pillsbury Academy.....	School.....	2,500	George W. Yeoman.
Red Wing..	Red Wing Seminary.....	School.....	1,600	.....
Red Wing..	State Training School.....	School.....	2,850	.....
Rochester..	German Library Ass'n.....	German....	2,375	Paul Priebe.
St. Cloud...	Minnesota State Reformatory.	School.....	1,598	D. H. Knickerbocker.
St. Cloud...	State Normal School.....	School.....	6,600	Miss Gertrude Cambell.
St. Joseph..	St. Benedict's Library.....	School.....	1,000	.....
St. Joseph..	St. Joseph's Library.....	School.....	2,000	.....
St. Paul (Merriam Park).....	College of St. Thomas.....	School.....	5,000	F. Taylor.
St. Paul....	Hamline University.....	College.....	9,200	Miss Anna M. Davis.
St. Paul....	Macalester College.....	College.....	7,500	Miss H. M. Wallace.
St. Paul....	Minnesota Historical Society..	Historical..	77,684	Warren Upham.
St. Paul....	Norwegian Luth. Seminary...	Theological	3,700	O. E. Brandt.
St. Paul....	St. Paul Seminary.....	Theological	12,000	Rev. John Seliskav.
St. Paul....	State Library.....	Law.....	48,000	John E. King.
St. Paul....	Teachers' Training School...	School.....	2,500	Miss F. L. Strong.
St. Peter....	Gustavus Adolphus College...	College.....	8,000	J. A. Youngquist.
Winnebago City.....	Parker College.....	College.....	3,000	E. W. Van Aken.
Winona....	State Normal School	School.....	10,000	Miss Mary Grant.

**STATE LAW PROVIDING FOR A SYSTEM OF TRAVELING LIBRARIES
AND CREATING A STATE PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION.**

Section 1. There is hereby created a system of traveling libraries which shall be under the management and control of the State Library Commission herein provided for.

Section 2. There is hereby created a State Public Library Commission, consisting of five members.

Section 3. The president of the State University and the state superintendent of public instruction and the secretary of the State Historical Society are hereby constituted ex-officio members of said State Library Commission, and the governor of the state shall, as speedily after the passage of this act as practicable, appoint, by and with the consent of the senate, two suitable persons, resident in the State of Minnesota, as members of the said State Library Commission. The commission shall elect its own officers from among its own members.

Section 4. One of the members appointed by the governor shall be appointed for a term of four years, from Jan. 1, 1899, and one member for six years, from Jan. 1, 1899, and they shall hold office for said terms, respectively, or until their successors are appointed and qualified.

Section 5. All subsequent appointments of commissioners for said board shall be for six years, from January 1st of the year in which the appointment is made, or until the successor is appointed and qualified, except in cases of appointment of members to fill vacancies caused by resignation, death or removal, which appointments shall be made for the unexpired term of the member whose death, resignation or removal caused the vacancy.

Section 6. No member of said State Library Commission shall ever receive any salary or per diem or compensation of any kind for services as such commissioner.

Section 7. Members of the State Library Commission shall be allowed and paid necessary traveling expenses in attending meetings of the commission or in visiting or establishing libraries and other incidental and necessary expenses connected with the work of the commission.

Section 8. The State Library Commission is authorized to purchase collections of books, the same to be the property of the State of Minnesota, which books shall form a state circulating library, and from which any town, village or community within the State of Minnesota, may borrow books under the rules and regulations of the State Library Commission. These books are to be divided by the commission into groups, and are to be known as the Minnesota Traveling Library. The commission shall catalog and otherwise prepare said books for circulation, and shall make rules and regulations according to which the business of the commission shall be done, and such as shall insure the care, preservation and safe return of all books loaned.

Section 9. The librarian or trustee of any free public library or the trustees or agents of any village, town or community, entitled to borrow books from said traveling libraries, may, without charge, ask and receive advice and instruction from said State Library Commission upon any matter pertaining to the organization, maintenance, or administration of the libraries, and the said commission shall, as far as possible, promote and assist by counsel and encouragement the formation of libraries where none exist, and the commission may also send its members to aid in organizing new libraries or in improving those already established.

Section 10. The State Library Commission shall keep statistics of the free public libraries of Minnesota, and a record of the work done

and books loaned by said commission, and shall make a full report to each general session of the legislature of all expenditures by the commission, and of such statistics and records as shall show the work done by the commission, the use made of the traveling libraries, and all other matters which they deem expedient for the information of the legislature.

Section 11. There is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the state treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the sum of five thousand (5,000) dollars, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1900, and five thousand (5,000) dollars, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1901, to be expended by said commission for the purchase and equipment of books to be loaned under the provisions of this act, and such incidental and clerical expenses as are hereinbefore mentioned.

Section 12. A room which shall serve as an office for the commission shall be provided for in the new capitol building.

Section 13. Said commission may, from time to time, as needed, draw their order in favor of the parties to whom money is due, or to one of the members of said commission when the money is to be used for incidental expenses, stating in said order what the money is to be used for, and, upon the presentation of such order, the state auditor shall draw his order on the state treasurer for the amount thereof, not exceeding the amount herein appropriated for the purpose.

Sec. 14. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 21, 1899.

Chapter 285, Laws of 1903.

To carry out the provisions of Chapter 353, General Laws of 1899, relating to a system of traveling libraries, for the fiscal year ending July 31, 1904, six thousand (6,000) dollars.

For the same purpose, for the fiscal year ending July 31, 1905, six thousand (6,000) dollars.

INDEX.

	PAGE		PAGE
Ada	17	Granite Falls.....	33, 69
Adrian	17	Hastings School Library.....	14, 33
Aitkin.....	13, 17, 59, 63	Hibbing	33, 65
Albert Lea.....	12, 18, 19, 68	High School Debating League..	5
Alexandria.....	12, 19, 68	Hopkins	33
Annandale	20, 69	Hosmer, J. K.....	9, 40
Anoka.....	12, 15, 20, 21, 68	Hutchinson.....	12, 14, 33, 61, 65, 68
Anoka County.....	15	Institution libraries.....	70
Appleton	20, 69	Jackson	34, 68
Austin.....	12, 14, 20, 22, 68	Janesville.....	34, 65, 68
Barnesville	23	Jordan	34, 65
Belle Plaine.....	23, 63	Kasson	34, 69
Belview.....	23, 59, 63	Kenyon.....	34, 61, 65
Bemidji.....	13, 14, 23, 59, 63, 69	Kimball.....	13, 34, 61, 65, 69
Benson	23	Lake City.....	13, 14, 34, 68
Biwabik.....	23, 59, 63	Lake Crystal.....	34, 61, 65
Blue Earth...13, 14, 24, 25, 59, 63, 68		Lanesboro.....	35, 61, 65
Brainerd.....	12, 25, 26, 59, 63, 68	Law creating Commission....	71, 72
Breckenridge	26	Law regarding public libraries...	15
Buffalo.....	26, 59, 63	Lawrence, Miss Isabel.....	9
Buildings	12	League of Library Commissions.	7
Bulletin of library notes.....	16	Legislation	15
Caledonia.....	26, 59, 63, 68	Le Sueur.....	35
Canby	26	Library buildings.....	12
Cannon Falls.....	13, 26	Library Commissions, League of	7
Carnegie libraries.....	12	Library laws.....	15, 16
Cass Lake.....	13	Library notes and news.....	16
Clearing-house for periodicals...	5	Library of Congress.....	16, 17
Cloquet	27, 68	Lindstrom	35, 69
College libraries.....	70	Litchfield....12, 14, 35, 36, 61, 65, 68	
County extension.....	14, 15	Little Falls.....	12, 36, 68
Crookston.....	12, 27, 60, 64, 69	Long Prairie.....	36
Detroit.....	27, 60, 64	Luverne.....	12, 36, 37, 38, 61, 65, 68
Duluth.....	12, 27, 68	Madelia	38
East Grand Forks.....	27	Madison	38, 65
Elbow Lake.....	13, 27, 69	Magazines, clearing-house.....	5
Ely	27	Mankato.....	12, 38, 39, 68
Eveleth	29	Mantorville.....	38, 39, 61, 65, 69
Exhibits	16	Mapleton....13, 38, 39, 40, 61, 65, 68	
Expenditures of Commission....	11	Marshall.....	12, 14, 40, 41, 68
Fairmont.....	12, 14, 28, 29, 68	Melrose	40, 65
Faribault	29, 68	Milaca	40
Fergus Falls.....	12, 29, 68	Minneapolis	40, 42
Financial report.....	11	Minneapolis Travelers' Club....	5
Frazee	30	Minneota.....	13, 14, 61, 68
Free libraries in Minnesota.....	68	Minnesota library laws.....	16
Fulda.....	13, 30, 60, 64, 69	Montevideo	42, 68
Glencoe.....	13, 30, 60, 64, 69	Monticello.....	13, 14, 42, 61, 65, 68
Glenwood	31	Moorhead.....	12, 42, 68
Government publications.....	16	Morris.....	12, 43, 68
Graceville.....	13, 14, 31, 64, 68	New Prague.....	44, 66
Grand Meadow.....	13, 31, 64, 68	New Richland.....	13, 44, 66, 69
Grand Rapids.....	12, 31, 32, 64, 68	New Ulm.....	44, 61

	PAGE		PAGE
Newport.....	45, 61, 66, 68	Sauk Center.....	12, 14, 52, 68
North Branch.....	45	Sauk Rapids.....	53
North St. Paul.....	45	Shakopee.....	53
Northfield.....	45, 68	Sleepy Eye.....	13, 68
Organization of libraries.....	13	Special libraries.....	70
Ortonville.....	14, 46, 61, 66, 68	Spring Valley.....	12, 54, 62, 66, 68
Osakis.....	13, 46, 61, 66, 69	Springfield.....	54, 62, 66
Owatonna.....	14, 46, 68	Staples.....	54
Park Rapids.....	47, 61, 66, 68	Steele County.....	14
Pelican Rapids.....	47, 61, 66	Stevens, G. G.....	50
Perham.....	47	Stillwater.....	12, 15, 54, 68
Periodicals, clearing-house.....	5, 6	Subscription libraries.....	13, 69
Pipestone.....	12, 14, 47, 48, 61, 68	Summer School for Library Train- ing.....	8
Plainview.....	48	Tax for libraries.....	13
Plans for library buildings.....	13	Taylor's Falls.....	55, 69
Plummer, Mary W.....	9	Thief River Falls.....	55, 69
Poole's Index to periodical liter- ature.....	6	Tower.....	55
Preston.....	48	Tracy.....	55, 69
Princeton.....	48, 62	Traveling libraries, circulation... 2-5, 59-67	
Public documents.....	16	Two Harbors.....	55, 68
Public Libraries.....	12-58	Upham, Warren.....	16
Publications.....	7, 16	Van Buren, Maude.....	8
Readers' guide to periodical lit- erature.....	6	Virginia.....	12, 56
Red Lake Falls.....	48	Wabasha.....	56, 69
Red Wing.....	12, 48, 49, 68	Wadena.....	56, 62, 67, 69
Redwood Falls.....	12, 49, 68	Warren.....	56, 62, 67
Reference libraries.....	5	Waseca.....	56, 69
Renville.....	49	Washington County.....	15
Robbinsdale.....	13, 49, 60	Waterville.....	56, 62, 67
Rochester.....	50, 68	Wells.....	56, 62, 67
Ross, W. E. C.....	13	Wheaton.....	56
Rushford.....	50, 62, 66, 68	White Bear.....	56, 68
St. Charles.....	50	Willmar.....	12, 14, 56, 68
St. Cloud.....	12, 51, 68	Windom.....	57, 62, 67, 69
St. James.....	51	Winnebago City....	14, 57, 62, 67, 68
St. Louis Exposition.....	7, 10, 17	Winona.....	58, 68
St. Nicholas League.....	17	Worthington.....	12, 58, 68
St. Paul.....	51, 68	Wyer, J. L., Jr.....	8, 16
St. Peter.....	12, 14, 51, 62, 66, 68	Zumbrota.....	58, 68
Sandstone.....	14, 52, 62, 66, 68		

Fourth
Biennial Report
of the
Minnesota
Public Library
Commission.
1905-1906.

4
73
43





MAP
MINNESOTA
SHOWING
LOCATION
OF
TRAVEL
LIBRARY

UNIV.
OF
MICH.

MINNESOTA PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION

FOURTH BIENNIAL REPORT

1905-1906





MINNESOTA PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION

FOURTH BIENNIAL REPORT

1905-1906



MINNESOTA PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION.

OFFICE: THE CAPITOL, ST. PAUL.

Members Ex-officio:

CYRUS NORTHROP,
President of the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis.

JOHN W. OLSEN,
State Superintendent of Public Instruction, St. Paul.

WARREN UPHAM,
Secretary Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul.

Members Appointed by the Governor:

MISS MARGARET J. EVANS, Chairman,
Northfield. (Term expires 1908.)

MISS GRATIA A. COUNTRYMAN,
Minneapolis. (Term expires 1910.)

Executive Officers:

MISS CLARA F. BALDWIN, Secretary.

MRS. KAREN M. JACOBSON, Librarian.

Z
732
M 6
A 3

CONTENTS.

	Page.
Secretary's Report	5
Field Work	5-6
Buildings	7
Gifts to Minnesota Libraries.....	8
County Extension	10
Itinerary Pictures	12
Clearing House for Periodicals.....	13
Summer School	15
Publications	17
League of Library Commissions.....	18
Library Meetings	20
Financial Report	22-23
Minnesota Public Libraries.....	24-63
Statistical Tables	64-67
Department of Traveling Libraries.....	68-78
Traveling Libraries	68
Juvenile Libraries	70
Foreign Libraries	70
Study Club Libraries	71
Home Science Libraries	74
Home Libraries	75
Students' Section	77
High School Debates.....	77
Lumber Camps	77
Picture Bulletins	78
Circulation of Traveling Libraries.....	79-85
State Law Creating Commission.....	86

ILLUSTRATIONS.

Map. Showing Traveling Libraries by Counties.....	Frontispiece
Albert Lea, Carnegie Library.....	25
Alexandria, Carnegie Library	26
Grand Rapids, Carnegie Library.....	34
Little Falls, Carnegie Library.....	38
Madison, Carnegie Library	39
Moorhead, Carnegie Library	43
Morris, Carnegie Library	45
Red Wing, Carnegie-Lawther Library	49
Redwood Falls, Carnegie Library	50
St. Peter, Carnegie Library	53
Spring Valley, Carnegie Library.....	56
Stillwater, Carnegie Library	57
Willmar, Carnegie Library.....	61
Worthington, Carnegie Library	63

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

ST. PAUL, MINN., DEC. 31, 1906.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives.

As required by Section 2254 of the Revised Laws of Minnesota 1905, the State Public Library Commission has the honor to submit herewith its fourth biennial report, that for 1905-6.

Respectfully submitted,

MARGARET J. EVANS,

Chairman.

MINNESOTA PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The Minnesota Public Library Commission was created by an act of legislature in April, 1899, and was organized September 8, 1899.

The purpose of the Commission is to encourage and direct the work of library extension in the state, by establishing libraries in all communities able to support them, by improving libraries already established, and by maintaining a system of free traveling libraries from which any town, village or community may borrow books.

FIELD WORK.

When the Commission began work in January, 1900, there were 30 public libraries organized under the state law, and supported by taxation, 5 free libraries supported by associations, and 13 subscription libraries. The number of public libraries has now increased to 66, the number of free libraries supported by associations to 20, and the number of subscription libraries has decreased to 11, making a total of 97 circulating libraries.

The assistance given by the Commission to public libraries includes:—

(1) Where no libraries exist—To awaken public interest through correspondence, printed matter, personal visits, or public meetings for discussion of the library proposition.

(2) New libraries—To give advice to all towns which are attempting to start libraries, regarding laws and methods of organization, selection of books, furniture and supplies.

(3) Libraries already established—To make frequent visits for the purpose of giving aid and counsel in the improvement of methods of work and in planning for further development.

(4) Organizing—To render practical assistance to the local librarian in classifying, cataloging and installing proper business methods.

Six months of the biennial period of 1905-6 have been spent by the secretary in field work as above outlined. For the purpose of becoming acquainted with library conditions, 46 visits have been made, and 24 visits to render technical assistance.

During the next biennial period, the 20 association libraries should be established according to state law, with a permanent appropriation for their support; the 11 subscription libraries should be made free municipal institutions; the 97 libraries should be visited at least once a year; and finally there are 44 communities of over 1,000 people in which there has been no agitation whatever for a public library.

NEW LIBRARIES ESTABLISHED.

During this biennial period, free libraries have been established under state law at Aitkin, Bemidji, Crookston, Hastings, Lindstrom, Madison, Moorhead, Plainview, Redwood Falls, Thief River Falls, Virginia, and Worthington. Five of these libraries, including those at Madison, Moorhead, Redwood Falls, Virginia and Worthington were established for the first time under the Carnegie donations. Four others, including Bemidji, Crookston, Plainview and Thief River Falls had previously been organized by associations; the libraries at Aitkin and Lindstrom were formerly subscription libraries, and the library at Hastings is a public library maintained in connection with the school library.

Library associations have been organized in 11 towns;—Akeley, Benson, Buffalo, Cannon Falls, Howard Lake, Leroy, Le Sueur, Spicer, Staples, Wayzata and Wells. Reading rooms maintained by these associations have been specially successful at Akeley, Benson and Howard Lake.

Subscription libraries have been opened at Belgrade and Excelsior, and a free reading room has been maintained in connection with the library at Excelsior.

ORGANIZATION OF LIBRARIES.

When the library has been established under state law or by an association, the next step is its organization for practical work. Since it is economy for even the smallest library to employ the best methods, the Commission sends its secretary to classify the books, start the accession book and shelf-list, install a proper charging system, and teach the librarian how to keep the necessary records. When the library is opened for the first time, the secretary personally supervises the work on the opening day.

During 1905-6, the Commission has organized the libraries opened for the first time at Grand Rapids, Madison, Plainview, Redwood Falls, Wells, and Worthington; and has re-organized the libraries at Aitkin, Alexandria, Brainerd, Lindstrom, Little Falls, Morris, Park Rapids, Sleepy Eye, Thief River Falls, Two Harbors and Zumbrota. Assistance in cataloging has been rendered to libraries previously organized at Blue Earth, Fergus Falls, Hastings and Red Wing. Assistance has also been given to school libraries at Chisholm, Eveleth, Hector, Warren, Wheaton and the Teachers' Training School of St. Paul.

BUILDINGS.

When the Commission began work in January, 1900, there were but 7 library buildings in the state, including Minneapolis, Rochester, Rushford, Winona, Taylor's Falls, Owatonna and Fergus Falls. This number has now been increased to 42, and to keep pace with this remarkable growth, the planning and equipment of library buildings has received much attention. The Commission has a collection of photographs and plans of library buildings, which are loaned to library boards, and the secretary makes personal visits to consult with building committees and architects, and to give suggestions regarding arrangement and details of furniture gathered from the experience of other libraries.

Eleven Carnegie buildings have been completed during 1905-6 at Alexandria, Fergus Falls, Grand Rapids, Little Falls, Madison, Montevideo, Moorhead, Morris, Redwood Falls, Virginia and Worthington. Carnegie gifts in addition to the original sums have been received by Alexandria, Fergus Falls, Moorhead and Sauk Center.

A gift of \$30,000 was presented by Mr. Andrew Carnegie to Hamline University, St. Paul, on condition that an equal amount should be raised for endowment; and a gift of \$5,000 has recently been accepted by the public library at Zumbrota. Negotiations are now pending at Glenwood, Hibbing and Wheaton. The total of Carnegie gifts to Minnesota libraries, including only those actually accepted is \$505,500 distributed among 32 public libraries and one college library.

At the Mankato Normal School, a new wing costing \$15,000

has been built by the state for the use of the library. The reading room will accommodate 150 readers.

Of the 66 public libraries in Minnesota, 41 now occupy buildings of their own; 16 are located in the village hall, court house or school building; one, that at Grand Meadow, is given space in the post office, and 8 occupy rented rooms. Of the association and subscription libraries, the Taylor's Falls Library Association owns its building, and 8 others are provided with rooms in the village hall.

GIFTS TO MINNESOTA LIBRARIES.

Outside of the Carnegie donations, many important gifts and bequests have been made to Minnesota libraries by her own citizens. These gifts from public-spirited men and women show not only a deep interest in the welfare of their towns, but an appreciation of the opportunity for social service afforded by the library.

The total amount of gifts for buildings from Minnesota citizens is \$220,165, over against the total of \$505,500 given to the state by Mr. Andrew Carnegie. In addition to the amount for buildings, endowment funds to the sum of \$54,500 have been acquired, besides the Spencer property in Minneapolis which yields an annual income of about \$6,000.

During the last biennial period, \$35,000 has been given for endowment funds:—

The "Walter Hurlbut Book Fund" of \$20,000, given by Mrs. Walter Hurlbut to the Rochester Public Library; the "Hollis R. Murdock Memorial Fund" of \$10,000, left to the Stillwater Public Library by Mrs. Sarah A. Murdock; and a bequest of \$5,000 to the Alexandria Public Library, from Mr. Francis B. Van Hoesen.

SUMMARY OF GIFTS.

9

SUMMARY OF GIFTS TO LIBRARIES.

PLACE	DONOR	Date of Gift	Build- ing Fund	En- dow't Fund	Miscellaneous
Albert Lea.....	Andrew Carnegie.....	1902	\$13,000		
Alexandria.....	Andrew Carnegie.....	1903-5	12,000		
	F. B. Van Hoesen.....	1907		\$5,000	
Anoka.....	Andrew Carnegie.....	1903	12,500		
Austin.....	Andrew Carnegie.....	1901	15,000		
Blue Earth.....	W. E. C. Ross.....	1904	10,000		
	W. E. C. Ross.....	1906			\$200 for books.
Brainerd.....	Andrew Carnegie.....	1903	12,000		
Cloquet.....	Citizens of Cloquet.....	1902	7,000		
Crookston.....	Andrew Carnegie.....	1904	12,500		
Duluth.....	Andrew Carnegie.....	1900	75,000		
Fairmont.....	Andrew Carnegie.....	1903	10,000		
Fergus Falls.....	Andrew Carnegie.....	1903-5	16,000		
Grand Rapids...	Andrew Carnegie.....	1905	10,000		
Hutchinson.....	Andrew Carnegie.....	1903	12,500		
Lindstrom.....	C. C. Capron.....	1903			300 books.
Litchfield.....	Andrew Carnegie.....	1903	10,000		
Little Falls.....	Andrew Carnegie.....	1902	10,000		
Luverne.....	Andrew Carnegie.....	1903	10,000		
Madison.....	Andrew Carnegie.....	1905	8,000		
Mankato.....	Andrew Carnegie.....	1900	40,000		
Marshall.....	Andrew Carnegie.....	1903	10,000		
Minneapolis	Public Subscription.....	1889	61,665		
	Dr. Kirby Spencer.....			†6,000	
	The John A. Pillsbury est.	1904	*70,000		
Montevideo.....	Andrew Carnegie.....	1906	10,000		
Moorhead.....	Andrew Carnegie.....	1904-5	12,000		
Morris.....	Andrew Carnegie.....	1903	10,000		
Northfield.....	Hiram Sriver.....	1898		500	
	Miron C. Skinner.....	1904		500	
	Robert W. Woodville.....	1904			Books worth \$220.
Owatonna.....	Mrs. Eliz. C. Hunewill	1896	5,000	16,500	
Pipestone.....	Andrew Carnegie	1903	10,000		
Plainview.....	John C. Stratton.....			1,000	
Red Wing.....	Andrew Carnegie.....	1902	17,500		
	James Lawther.....	1902			Site worth \$5,000...
Redwood Falls ..	Andrew Carnegie.....	1903	10,000		
Rochester.....	Huber Bastian.....	1895	5,000		
	George Healy.....	1895			\$5,000 for books.
	Mrs. Walter Hurlbut.	1905		20,000	
Rushford.....	G. G. Stevens.....	1898	1,500		†\$500
	C. G. Hulbert	1904			\$400 for books....
St. Cloud.....	Andrew Carnegie.....	1901	25,000		
	Ladies' Read'g-Room Soc.				\$12,000
St. Paul Pub. Lib.	Judge Greenleaf Clark	1904	25,000		
Minn. Hist. Soc..	Moses K. Armstrong.....			2,000	
	Gov. Alexander Ramsey.....	1903		1,000	
	Judge Greenleaf Clark	1904		1,000	
Hamline Univ. ...	Andrew Carnegie.....	1906	30,000		
St. Peter.....	Andrew Carnegie.....	1903	10,000		
Sauk Center.....	Andrew Carnegie.....	1903	10,000		
Sleepy Eye.....	F. H. Dyckman	1900	10,000		
Spring Valley....	Andrew Carnegie.....	1903	8,000		
Stillwater.....	Andrew Carnegie.....	1901	27,500		
	Jacob Bean estate.....				Building site.....
	Mrs. Sarah A. Murdock	1906		10,000,	
Virginia.....	Andrew Carnegie.....	1905	10,000		
Willmar.....	Andrew Carnegie.....	1903	11,000		
Winnebago.....	George Eygabroad.....	1904			\$1,000 for books...
Winona.....	W. H. Laird.	1899	50,000		
Worthington.....	Andrew Carnegie.....	1903	10,000		
Zumbrota	Andrew Carnegie.....	1906	5,000		

* East side branch building.

† Annual income from real estate.

‡ For maintenance of building.

COUNTY EXTENSION.

There are 19 public libraries in the state which have extended their privileges to all residents of the surrounding country who will come to the library for books. These include Aitkin, Blue Earth, Brainerd, Cloquet, Crookston, Duluth, Grand Meadow, Grand Rapids, Little Falls, Mapleton, Ortonville, Park Rapids, Plainview, Red Wing, Rushford, St. Paul, Sleepy Eye, Two Harbors and White Bear. Mapleton leads in the number of borrowers, with a record of 203. Park Rapids comes next with 65, and Blue Earth follows with 49.

These libraries have established no traveling library system of their own, with the exception of Duluth and St. Paul, which have branches and delivery stations in outlying parts of the city. All others, excepting Cloquet, Two Harbors and White Bear have borrowed the state traveling libraries for the use of residents of the village and surrounding country. Other state traveling libraries are located in the counties in which these libraries are situated, and paid for by the local community.

Twenty-nine public libraries charge a fee to country borrowers varying from 25 cents up to \$3.00 a year, and the number of readers ranges from one up to 25.

In 1905, in order to further the cause of library extension in counties where library boards do not feel justified in extending the privileges of the library without compensation, a law was passed by the legislature, authorizing library boards "to make contracts with boards of county commissioners in their own or adjacent counties, or with the village trustees or governing body of any neighboring town, city or village, to loan books of said library, either singly or in traveling libraries, to the residents of said county, town, or village upon such terms as shall be agreed upon in such contract." This law authorizes two distinct plans (1) that of County extension, whereby a centrally located library may extend its privileges to all residents of the county upon contract made with the county commissioners, and (2) that of Township extension, whereby a library may extend its privileges to adjoining townships or villages upon contract made with the governing body of the township or village.

The County plan has been adopted in Steele, Washington, Anoka and Meeker counties, through the libraries of Owatonna, Stillwater, Anoka, and Litchfield respectively.

The township plan has been adopted at Graceville.

Steele County. In 1904, the county commissioners of Steele County made an appropriation of \$300 to the Owatonna Public Library. This amount was increased to \$500 in 1905, and to \$600 in 1906. During the first year state traveling libraries were loaned to the Owatonna Library for circulation in the county. The following year traveling libraries were made up by the Owatonna Library to replace the state traveling libraries, and these are at present located at seven stations outside the city limits. The stations are established at the request of a number of residents of a neighborhood wherever they are needed to make the books accessible to all residents of the county. There are about 50 books in each library, and a few German or Scandinavian books are added whenever there is a demand for them. The teachers in the country schools use to the full their privilege of taking books for supplementary reading, and do much to encourage the pupils to use the library, sometimes carrying the books between the library and the children. The number of country residents at present registered is 607; the circulation in the county in 1906, was 2,785 from the central library, and 1,222 through the traveling libraries, making a total circulation of 4,007 outside the city, of which 42 per cent was non-fiction.

Washington County. The Stillwater Public Library adopted the County plan in 1904, when \$300 was appropriated by the county commissioners. This was increased to \$350 in 1906. State traveling libraries have been loaned to Stillwater to be located in various parts of Washington County. Books from the Stillwater Library and last year's magazines are also sent out with the traveling libraries. The Stillwater Library is now making up collections of its own to be circulated in the county. There are 217 cards held by non-residents, and the total circulation in 1906 from the central library was 1,759, in addition to 1,704 books issued from the traveling libraries, making a total of 3,463.

Anoka County. The Anoka Library adopted the County plan in 1905, and receives an annual appropriation of \$150 from the Board of County Commissioners. There are 102 borrowers from the country who come to the Anoka Public Library for their books. No traveling libraries have been sent out from the Anoka Library, but the Public Library Commission has seven

state traveling libraries located in various parts of Anoka County. The Anoka Public Library does not however pay the fees for these traveling libraries, but the communities deal directly with the Commission just as in other counties, where the county commissioners have made no appropriation for county extension.

Meeker County. In the fall of 1906, the County plan was adopted by the Litchfield Library, when an appropriation of \$150 a year was made by the county commissioners. 57 borrowers from the country come directly to the Litchfield Library for their books. The Litchfield Library has not yet made up traveling libraries of its own books to circulate through the county, but borrows the state traveling libraries for this purpose, paying the fees on all traveling libraries located in Meeker County.

Graceville. The Graceville Public Library is the first library in the state to adopt the Township extension plan. The township of Graceville, which includes the village, now makes an annual appropriation of \$100 to the village library. This library has always been entirely free to all residents of the surrounding country, so that this appropriation is merely a recognition of the value of benefits already received. There are 129 township borrowers outside the village and in 1906 the circulation was over 900.

ITINERARY PICTURES.

In February, 1906, Miss Margaret Palmer, librarian of the Rochester Public Library, proposed a plan whereby several libraries, each buying its own group of pictures, might have a succession of pictures to hang in the children's rooms, by an exchange of sets with other libraries.

A committee was appointed by the Library Commission consisting of Miss Margaret Palmer, chairman; Miss Emma Roberts, supervisor of drawing in the Minneapolis public schools, as art critic; and Miss Clara F. Baldwin, secretary of the Public Library Commission. The committee chooses the sets of pictures, which are submitted, unframed, to the library ready to buy, and furnishes all details in regard to suitable framing and prices. Under their direction the set selected is framed.

Each set is uniform in size, style of frame, and kind of print used, and the pictures have been chosen first with regard to artistic merit, in order to give the children an opportunity to see and

learn to care for good pictures. The second essential is that the group should have some inherent interest for boys and girls of all ages, and give suggestions for the story-hour.

The groups are exchanged at the end of three months, eventually returning to the library which owns them.

The Library Commission furnishes stout packing cases lined with felt and especially made to fit each group of pictures. The pictures are shipped by freight, and the Commission pays the cost of transportation.

Three sets of pictures have already been purchased, and the libraries at Litchfield and Hutchinson are now ready to join the circuit.

The first group, purchased by the Red Wing Public Library, consists of three classic pictures, including Raphael's Sistine Madonna, Donatello's St. George, and Guido Reni's St. Michael and three modern pictures, including Burne-Jones' Hope, Watts' Sir Galahad and Sargent's Hosea.

The second group, belonging to the Stillwater Public Library, is composed of six Copley prints of W. L. Taylor's pictures, illustrating Longfellow's Children's Hour, Hanging of the Crane, John Alden and Priscilla, Evangeline, Building of the Ship, and Village Blacksmith.

The third group, that of Rochester, is the six Jessie Wilcox Smith pictures of children, Collier's artist proofs in color.

CLEARING HOUSE FOR PERIODICALS.

Bound magazines are an indispensable part of the reference collection of every library, since they contain material on a variety of subjects which can be found in no other form.

That Minnesota libraries appreciate this fact and the economy of acquiring unbound numbers while they may be had for the asking is shown by the following statistics: During 1905, 68 complete volumes and 1,133 single numbers were furnished to the libraries of Minnesota. In 1906 this increased to 313 complete volumes and 2,663 single numbers, or a total for the biennial period of 381 complete volumes and 3,796 single numbers. These figures are exclusive of the periodicals loaned for reference work and illustrated magazines sent to logging camps.

The sets of magazines are of little value without the indexes, but the publication of Poole's Abridged Index, and the Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature has brought these tools within the reach of all. Through the Commission, a special club rate on the Reader's Guide has been offered to libraries with small incomes.

In behalf of the libraries which have standing orders with the Commission, a plea is made for early numbers of standard magazines, especially of the Century known as Scribner's Monthly and Harpers.

Libraries that have not yet begun to acquire files are urged to make a beginning at once. Consideration should be given as to what files the library will find most useful, but a selection once made should not be changed. It is better to have one magazine only with a complete file than several short ones. The Commission can usually furnish a large number of magazines for the first order but every library will find it slow work to acquire the missing numbers for completing the files, even by purchase, and each year this difficulty is increasing with the growing library demand. It is to be emphasized that every library should begin to complete files even if they cannot bind at once. The point is to collect magazines while they can be obtained, the matter of binding can await local conditions. The only expense to the library is freight charges.

Each library in the state should consider itself a depository for the old magazines of the town and a crusade should be declared periodically. When the library has selected what material it needs the balance should be shipped by freight to the Commission who will pay transportation charges.

Because of lack of store room, the Commission prefers that no periodicals be sent to them except those indexed in the Reader's Guide or Poole. Munsey, which will not hereafter be indexed in the Reader's Guide, and other popular magazines can often be distributed to good advantage at home and in the surrounding country. Such material of this nature, however, as does reach the Commission is sent to the railroad and lumber camps.

Reference Work. The Commission requests that 1906 magazines may be sent in as early as possible since there is great

demand for these in the reference material which the Commission furnishes for school debates and study clubs.

Magazines containing the material required are sent for the transportation only.

See General Collection under Department of Traveling Libraries, page 74, for further reference work.

SUMMER SCHOOL.

In order to raise the standard of service in Minnesota libraries, the Commission conducts a six-weeks' course in library methods as a department of the University Summer School. The course is open only to those having library positions or who are under definite appointments to such positions, but does not claim in any way to be a substitute for regular library school training. The registration fee is \$5.00 for residents of Minnesota, and \$10.00 for those outside the state.

The school aims (1) to give simple methods of technical work adapted to the needs of small public libraries (2) to give a broader view of the meaning of a public library in the life of a town and some inspiration for fulfilling its real function as an educational and social center. The six-weeks' course merely opens the subject, and further instruction is given by the secretary of the Commission to each individual librarian in her own library.

The course of instruction includes classification, cataloging, accession, shelf-listing, book selection and buying, binding, periodicals, loan department, reference work, children's work, administration.

The sixth annual session of the school was held at the University, June 19 to July 27, 1905, with an attendance of 14 students. The course was under the direction of the secretary of the Commission who gave the instruction in cataloging, classification and general organization of a library. Lectures on bibliography, book selection and binding were given by Mrs. Karen M. Jacobson, librarian of the Commission; Miss Maud van Buren, then librarian of the Owatonna Public Library, had charge of the reference work and children's work; Miss Ina Firkins, assistant in the University Library, lectured on public documents. The students were admitted to the lectures on literary criticism of the regular University course given by Prof. Maria L. Sanford.

Class visits were made to the libraries of St. Paul, Minneapolis, Stillwater and Hudson, Wisconsin for practical demonstration of the methods in use in different kinds of libraries, and to a well equipped bindery to observe the processes of mending and binding of books.

STUDENTS OF THE SUMMER SCHOOL.

1905.

Bland, Mrs. Orra C.....	Anoka	Public Library
Dunagan, Mattie E.....	Virginia	Public Library
Fernald, Louise M.....	Redwood Falls.....	Public Library
Gladstone, Eleanor J.....	Northfield.....	Carleton College Library
Goodenow, Mrs. Lillian C....	St. Paul..	Forbes Lib., Northampton, Mass.
Huntley, Mrs. Elizabeth.....	Grand Rapids.....	Public Library
Jerde, Mrs. Ingeborg.....	Madison	Public Library
Pratt, Amy Z.....	Litchfield	Public Library
Seger, Blanche E.....	Winnebago	Public Library
Shannon, Minnie.....	Milbank, S. D.....	Carnegie Library
Sibley, Mrs. Emma G.....	Worthington	Public Library
Skundberg, Agnes.....	Ellendale, N. D...	Manual Training School
Sweet, Mrs. Emma R.....	Blue Earth.....	Public Library
Tanner, Cora E.....	Little Falls.....	Public Library

The seventh annual session of the school was held June 19 to July 27, 1906. There were 14 students registered in the regular course and three for the special course on children's work.

The school was under the direction of the secretary of the Commission, who gave the lectures on classification, accession, shelf-list, administration and library extension. Mrs. Karen M. Jacobson, vice-director was in charge of the school during the absence of the director, and gave the lectures on cataloging, book selection and binding. The reference work was under Miss Margaret Palmer, librarian of the Rochester Public Library. The fourth week was given to the subject of children's work, under the direction of Miss Edna Lyman of the Oak Park (Ill.) Public Library.

There was no more useful feature of the course than the practical demonstration of lettering of books, labels, and picture bulletins by Miss Mary Moulton Cheney of the Minneapolis School of Fine Arts.

Miss Gratia Countryman, librarian of the Minneapolis Public Library, and a member of the board of trustees of the Minnesota Commission gave an interesting lecture on "Librarianship as a profession."

A collection of children's books was on exhibition in the director's office where a children's corner was furnished with the appropriate furniture for a children's room. The exhibit of picture bulletins, which were almost entirely the work of former students of the school, was of much interest.

The usual class visits were made to libraries of St. Paul, Minneapolis, Stillwater and Hudson, Wisconsin; also to the binderies and the publishing house of the H. W. Wilson Company.

STUDENTS OF THE SUMMER SCHOOL.

1906.

*Bartleson, Mabel.....	Minneapolis	Public Library
Conner, Elizabeth.....	Redwood Falls.....	Public Library
Cummings, Alta M.....	Blue Earth.....	Public Library
Ely, Ruth.....	Duluth	Public Library
Frost, Celia.....	Willmar	Public Library
Hilton, Chas. B.....	Chester, Pa.....	Crozer Seminary
Lagerstrom, Lydia T.....	Alexandria.....	High School Library
Lamb, Mrs. Alice A.....	Litchfield	Public Library
McLeod, Sara A.....	Marquette, Mich..	Normal School Library
*McPherson, Mrs. Gertrude B	Stillwater	Public Library
*Martin, Arabel.....	Red Wing.....	Public Library
Mason, Adelaide E.....	Warren.....	High School Library
Mirick, Lillian.....	Fargo, N. D.....	Public Library
Nichols, Mrs. Augusta.....	Renville	Public Library
Sibley, Mrs. Emma G.....	Worthington	Public Library
Starr, Miss Augusta.....	Glencoe.....	Stevens Seminary
Wheeler, Eva G.....	Minneapolis.....	Sheridan School

*Attended special lectures only.

PUBLICATIONS.

Library Notes and News. The most important publication of the Commission is the bulletin entitled Library Notes and News, which began publication in December, 1904. It contains announcements and reports of all the activities of the Commission, including a column for the traveling library department, as well as notes and suggestions of practical value, information on library matters of general interest, and a full account of the library news of the state. The bulletin is sent free to librarians and

trustees of all libraries in the state, and to librarians of traveling libraries.

This bulletin is now the official organ of the Minnesota Library Association, publishing all announcements of the Association, with papers and proceedings of its meetings.

Aids in Book Selection. The A. L. A. Book-list, a monthly list of the best new books suggested for purchase is sent free by the Commission to all librarians and members of book committees. This list is published by the A. L. A. Publishing Board for the League of Library Commissions, and is edited with the co-operation of many librarians. The Minnesota Commission contributes its share to this co-operation.

Suggestive list of books for a small library, compiled by Cornelia Marvin, was issued in a revised edition by the League of Library Commissions in June, 1905, and has been distributed free by the Minnesota Commission in its own state.

Through the Commission, the following books-lists are distributed through the state as needed:—

Brooklyn Public Library—Books for boys and girls.

—Books that girls like.

—Books useful to teachers.

Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh—Annotated catalog of books used in home libraries and reading clubs.

East Orange, N. J. Public Library—Books to read in the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth grades.

Hewins—Books for boys and girls.

Newark Public Library—A thousand of the best novels.

Prentice & Power—Children's library.

Library literature, including the A. L. A. tracts on Essentials in library administration and Cataloging for small libraries, has been sent out as required.

LEAGUE OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONS.

The League of Library Commissions was organized in 1904 "to promote, by co-operation such library interests as are within the province of library supervision by the state." Eighteen states are now represented in the League, which is affiliated with the American Library Association. The Executive Board consists of the officers, together with the three members of the publication committee. The League holds its annual meeting at the same time and place as the A. L. A. and a mid-winter meeting of the

Executive Board is held to discuss practical plans for co-operation.

The Executive Board for 1905 were: president, Henry E. Legler, Wisconsin; secretary-treasurer, Miss Alice S. Tyler, Iowa; publication committee: Miss Cornelia Marvin, Oregon; Miss Clara F. Baldwin, Minnesota; Miss Merica Hoagland, Indiana. For 1906-7 the officers are: president, Miss Alice S. Tyler, Iowa; vice-president, John P. Kennedy, Virginia; secretary-treasurer, Miss Clara F. Baldwin, Minnesota; publication committee: Miss Mary E. Hazeltine, Wisconsin; Miss Merica Hoagland, Indiana; J. M. Hitt, Washington.

The chief need of co-operation is in publication of material which is used in all Commission states. Through the efforts of the League, the A. L. A. Publishing Board was persuaded to undertake the publication of the A. L. A. Book-list. The expense of editorial work is covered by the Carnegie endowment fund of \$100,000 so that the Commissions obtain this valuable publication at the cost of paper and printing.

Other publications have been contributed by the various commissions which are members of the League. Minnesota's contribution is the Year-book of library commissions. The first number appeared in 1906, and contained a history of the establishment and growth of state library commission work, with a statement of the activities undertaken by each of the various commissions. A new edition will be published in 1907.

League publications have been issued as follows:—

U. S. government documents in small libraries; by J. I. Wyer, Jr.
Ed. 2. May, 1905.

(The first edition was issued by the Minnesota Commission as Publication No. 1.)

Suggestive list of books for a small library; compiled by Cornelia Marvin, June, 1905.

Year-book of library commissions; compiled by Clara F. Baldwin, May, 1906.

Reprints: Report on standards of library training by A. L. A. Committee, 1905.

The organization of a library in a small town, by Elizabeth D. Renninger, 1906.

How shall a small town make a beginning, by Alice S. Tyler, 1906.

LIBRARY MEETINGS.

MINNESOTA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

The Minnesota Library Association was organized in 1891, and now has a membership of 84. Any one interested in library work in Minnesota may join the association. The membership fee is \$1.00, including dues for the first year, and thereafter annual dues are 50 cents.

The thirteenth annual meeting was held at Red Wing in October, 1905, with an attendance of 37, including 30 librarians and 3 trustees. The subject of discussion, "The library as a social center," brought out the various ways in which the library should reach out to all classes of people. Officers elected were: president, Miss Maud van Buren, Owatonna; vice-president, Miss Lydia M. Poirier, Duluth; secretary, Miss Elizabeth Clute, St. Paul; treasurer, Miss Edith M. Pye, Northfield.

The fourteenth annual meeting was held at Austin, in October, 1906, with an attendance of 55, including 30 librarians and 22 trustees. The subjects discussed included the Work of the Trustee, Every Day Problems, and the Public School and the Public Library. A trustees' section was organized and by an amendment to the constitution, library boards may now become members of the association, upon payment of a membership fee of \$2 the first year, with annual dues thereafter of \$1, this entitling each member of the board to a vote at meetings of the association.

Officers for 1906-7 were elected as follows: president, Miss Lettie M. Crafts, assistant librarian, University of Minnesota Library; vice-president, Mrs. Flora C. Conner, Austin; secretary-treasurer, Miss Elizabeth Clute, superintendent of circulation, St. Paul Public Library.

Officers of the trustees' section: president, Mr. W. D. Willard, Mankato; vice-president, Mr. A. P. Gove, Rochester; secretary, Mr. J. N. Nichol森, Blue Earth.

TWIN CITY LIBRARY CLUB.

The Twin City Library Club was organized in February, 1906, chiefly for the promotion of acquaintance among library workers in St. Paul and Minneapolis. The officers elected for the first year were: president, Dr. W. W. Folwell, librarian University of Minnesota; vice-president, John E. King, state

librarian; secretary-treasurer, Miss Clara F. Baldwin, Public Library Commission. Monthly meetings from February to May, 1906, and bi-monthly meetings during the season of 1906-7, have been held at each of the various libraries for the purpose of becoming familiar with their resources.

Officers for 1907 are: president, Miss Gratia A. Countryman, librarian, Public Library, Minneapolis; vice president, Mr. Warren Upham, State Historical Society; secretary-treasurer, Miss Clara F. Baldwin, Public Library Commission.

MOORHEAD-FARGO LIBRARY CLUB.

The librarians of the public, school and college libraries of Moorhead and Fargo have organized a library club for the promotion of mutual library interests. A list of all the periodicals found in the various libraries of these two cities has been compiled, and a copy is on file in each library, so that the librarian may know where magazines are available and avoid duplication.

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS.

An important library meeting was held in St. Paul in June, 1906, in connection with the biennial meeting of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. A number of library workers from different states attended the general session devoted to library interests and the library conference.

The Commission was at home during Biennial week to librarians, members of library boards, and others interested in library work, when emphasis was laid upon general traveling libraries, traveling libraries for study clubs, the arrangement and furniture of children's rooms, together with an approved collection of books for children.

FINANCIAL REPORT.
For the Year Ending July, 1905.

RECEIPTS.

Appropriation, August, 1904—July, 1905..... \$6,000.00

DISBURSEMENTS.

Administration and Current Expenses.

Secretary's salary.....	\$1,200.00
Traveling expenses in field work.....	105.83
Summer school.....	95.75
Printing, including 3rd biennial report, book lists, bi-monthly bulletin	356.28
Incidental expenses, including moving, \$110.86	412.17
Office supplies.....	144.07
Furniture	9.35
Rent, before removal to capitol.....	100.00

Total for administration and current expenses..... \$2,423.45

Traveling Libraries.

Books	\$1,805.60
Salaries:	
Librarian	\$700
Clerk	330 1,030.00
Book cases.....	136.20
Binding	386.25
Printing of catalogs, blanks, etc.....	218.50

Total for traveling libraries..... \$3,576.55

\$6,000.00

FINANCIAL REPORT.
For the Year Ending July, 1906.

RECEIPTS.

Appropriation, August, 1905—July, 1906.....	\$7,500.00
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DISBURSEMENTS.

Administration and Current Expenses

Secretary's salary.....	\$1,200.00
Stenographer, 8 months.....	381.85
Traveling expenses in field work.....	213.83
Printing of bulletin, A. L. A. book list, etc.....	185.15
Incidental expenses.....	358.84
Office supplies.....	274.30

Total for administration and current expenses.....	\$2,613.97
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Traveling Libraries.

Books	\$2,817.38
Salaries:	
Librarian	\$849.25
Clerk	242.60
Packer (8 months, half time).....	108.50
Cases	391.20
Re-binding	245.60
Blanks and supplies.....	231.50

Total for traveling libraries.....	\$4,886.03
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	\$7,500.00
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MINNESOTA PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

In the second biennial report of the Public Library Commission, 1901-2, were published brief historical sketches of public libraries in Minnesota. This was continued in the 3rd biennial report, by a record of progress during 1903-4. The present report covering the years 1905-6, presents a summary of library conditions, with special mention of improvements and extension work. There are still 44 places of more than 1,000 people in which there has been no library agitation. In the statistical table on pp. 64-65 will be found a list of libraries giving receipts and expenditures for 1906, together with statistics of circulation.

Aitkin. The association library organized by the North Side Study Club in 1904, was turned over to the village the following year when the council levied a tax for its support, amounting to \$250 annually. When this became available in the spring of 1906, the library was organized by the secretary of the Commission, and opened free to all residents of the village and surrounding country. The library is located in the council room of the village hall, which was freshly painted and furnished with reading tables and chairs.

Akeley. Through the generosity of Mr. Fletcher Walker, a large mill owner in Akeley, a reading room and recreation room was opened in November, 1905. The room is open at all hours, and it is in constant use by the lumbermen. Several hundred books have been accumulated by gift and purchase, and new book-cases have recently been added.

Albert Lea. The library, started by a Ladies' Association in 1897, came under city control in 1901, and has occupied a \$13,000 Carnegie building since April, 1904. In spite of the fact that the library is open only three afternoons and evenings each week, its circulation in proportion to the number of books on the shelves is among the largest of any library in the state, and the percentage of non-fiction loaned is above the average.

The children's reading room has been furnished, and shelving added to the magazine room in the basement to accommodate the government documents and so allow more room for growth in the general stack room.

The grounds have been beautified by the addition of trees and flowering shrubs, the gift of Mr. Clarence Wedge. Among other valuable gifts may be mentioned a clock, a portrait of Lincoln, and a collection of framed pictures of Minnesota mines and mining scenes.



CARNEGIE LIBRARY, ALEXANDRIA

Courtesy of Simonson & Whitcomb.

Alexandria. One of the earliest to take advantage of the library law of 1879, this library was established in 1881. Since that time it has steadily grown, and in October 1904, was removed from the small room in the village hall to the handsome and commodious Carnegie building, whose cost was \$10,000. An additional gift of \$2,000 was received from Mr. Carnegie in 1905, which was expended in completing the building according to the original plans. Shelving was placed around the walls in the reading room and children's room, and the rooms in the basement were finished, including a well-lighted assembly room in the east end of the building, and a room to be used for a museum in the west wing.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY ALEXANDRIA



The library was classified by the secretary of the Commission, and a typewritten card catalog was among the valuable gifts received by the library during the last two years. Other gifts were an electric clock from Mr. Chris Raiter; and two carbon prints of Jeremiah and The Delphica, taken from the famous frescoes of Michelangelo in the Sistine chapel at Rome were presented by the Woman's Club.

Among other bequests left to Alexandria by the late Francis Bennett Van Hoesen, was \$5,000 to the public library. Mr. Van Hoesen has served as a member of the library board almost continuously since the founding of the library, and in appreciation of the services rendered by other members of the board, leaves the annual income to be spent as the board sees fit, not limiting its use to the purchase of books.

Annandale. The Improvement Club of Annandale maintains a library with a membership fee of 25 cents a year, for which the council provides a room in the village hall.

Anoka. Through the efforts of the Philolectian Society, a public library was established by the council in 1894 and occupied rented rooms until its removal to the Carnegie building in 1904. The walls of the library have recently been tinted. A series of book-talks has been given at the library to increase interest in the reading of non-fiction.

In March, 1905, the county commissioners of Anoka County voted to appropriate \$150 to the library, on condition that its use should be extended free, to all residents of the county.

Austin. The library established by the Ladies' Floral Club in 1869, was supported by them until the Carnegie building was completed in 1904. Since that time the city has maintained the library by an annual appropriation of \$1,500, which is supplemented each year by an excellent entertainment course.

New shelving has been built around the walls of the children's room and another steel stack has been placed in the reference room. A typewritten card catalog has been nearly completed.

The library has been opened Sunday afternoons in charge of members of the board and some of the teachers.

Many gifts of books have been received from individuals and clubs. Three wall-cases have been provided in the delivery room

for the collection of curios from Greenland, Japan and China loaned by Consul James W. Davidson.

Barnesville. A lecture-course has been undertaken during the season of 1906-7 to raise money for a library fund. The movement has been started by a committee composed of business and professional men together with representatives of the Ladies' Literary League. Books have been provided through the state traveling library.

Belgrade. A library association was organized early in 1906, with a membership fee of 25 cents. A total of \$54 has been raised by donations and entertainments. In addition to a small collection of reference books, there are 117 volumes in the library, which had a total circulation of 817 in 1906.

Belview. A circulating library of about 200 books is kept in a restaurant in connection with the traveling library.

Bemidji. The Ladies' Library Association has carried on the library since 1904, the money having been raised by means of entertainments of various kinds. As this report goes to press, the news comes that the library has been turned over to the city, and that the council will levy a tax for its support.

In addition to this public effort, the Crookston Lumber Company has opened a reading and club room for the use of the men employed in their mill at Bemidji.

Benson. A public reading room has been maintained in the building next to the city hall through the personal efforts of Rev. and Mrs. C. L. Bates. In addition to the books in the traveling library, a collection of about 75 volumes has been gathered, supplemented by books from the private library of Mr. Bates. Free classes in French and German were conducted during the winter of 1905-6.

A library association was organized in the spring of 1906, and a committee appointed to solicit memberships at \$1.00 per year. The young men of the village raised about \$100 during the summer by base ball games.

Blue Earth. The library, now a city institution, was started through the efforts of various clubs. The room originally provided in the city hall, has given way to the beautiful memorial building erected by Mr. W. E. C. Ross, while the tax, at first

one-half mill, has been increased to one and one-half mills. On November 15, 1906, the anniversary of the dedication of the building, a gift of \$200 was presented by Mr. Ross.

Work on the card catalog was started by the secretary of the Commission and is now going forward.

The fee to non-residents has been rescinded, and there are now 49 cards held by country people. To advertise this free extension to the county, placards with cut of the library and hours of opening have been posted in depots and banks of all surrounding villages which are tributary to Blue Earth, as well as in public and business places in the city itself.

Brainerd. A free library established by an association in 1899, was supported by entertainments and voluntary contributions until the tax levy was carried by election in the fall of 1902. A \$12,000 Carnegie building was completed in January, 1905 and since that time the use of the library has greatly increased. The library is open three afternoons and evenings each week, and Sunday afternoons. The largest patronage is among the children. While their books comprise but a little more than one-fourth of the entire collection, their circulation is 46 per cent of the total circulation.

Breckenridge. Population in 1905, 1,850. There is no public library, but agitation has been started through the traveling libraries, which are under the auspices of the Business Men's Association.

Buffalo. The question of establishing a library was submitted to vote at the village election in March, 1906, but the two-thirds majority required by law was not obtained. In the meantime, through the joint efforts of the Women's Clubs, a library association has been organized. In addition to 200 memberships at 50 cents each, \$100 has been raised by entertainments. A bequest of \$35 from Mr. George Davis, a former citizen of Buffalo, will be available as soon as the library is placed under village control.

This library, in its earliest beginnings, is free to all in the surrounding country, as well as to residents of the village, whether members of the association or not. The library proposition will again be presented at the coming spring election.

A room has been rented by the association, the furniture, shelving, papering and painting of which was donated. The library was organized by the secretary of the Commission and opens with more than 300 books including many valuable donations.

Caledonia. In 1905, the Caledonia Free Public Library, consisting of 400 volumes, was removed to the High School building where it is open two evenings each week.

Cannon Falls. A reading room was opened in January 1905, through the efforts of the Ladies' Club, and with the assistance of the business men and council, a rest room was established in connection with the reading room. An entertainment and book shower brought in about \$40 in money and a nucleus of 40 books. In the fall of 1905, a Library and Reading Room Association of 100 members was organized with an annual membership fee of \$1.00. The proposition to levy a tax for library purposes was voted down at the village election in April 1906, for which reason the association was obliged to close the reading room in the fall of that year. The books, 200 in number, were removed to the "Beacon" office, where they are kept in connection with the traveling library.

Cass Lake. Population in 1905, 1,062. The traveling library is loaned under the auspices of the Women's Club, as a first step in the establishment of a permanent library.

Chisholm. Population in 1905, 4,231. This new town on the Iron Range has an excellent school library open to the public.

Cloquet. The public library occupies a \$7,000 building, which was erected by the citizens of Cloquet in 1902. In 1905, owing to a material increase in the appropriation, the library was entirely re-organized. A renting collection of late fiction has been established; and a separate reading room has been furnished for the use of the children.

A men's reading and smoking room was opened in 1906, but was closed after a few months trial on account of insufficient patronage.

Crookston. An association of business men, assisted by the Town Improvement League, started a library in 1902. In 1904, a gift of \$12,500 was offered by Mr. Andrew Carnegie, but

owing to difficulties as to a site, the matter was delayed. In the fall of 1905, the property was secured directly adjoining the city park, and the association turned over the library to a library board. The city council has now appropriated \$1,250 toward the purchase of this site, and the remaining \$1,000 will be raised by subscription. The building will be begun in the spring of 1907.

Dawson. A room on the first floor of the school house is set aside for a library, which is open to the public.

Duluth. This library, third in the state in number of volumes and circulation, occupies a \$75,000 Carnegie building, the largest of the Carnegie gifts to Minnesota. A branch library and reading room was opened in 1905 at the Lake Avenue Bethel, but as the city appropriation was decreased from \$14,000 to \$10,000 in 1906, no new branches were established that year; however, a branch at Lakeside is now about to be opened.

The reading rooms at the central library are open on Sunday, as before, from 2 until 9 p. m. but the additional privilege of circulating books between the hours of 2 and 6 p. m. has been granted.

Two paintings by the late Gilbert Munger have been added to the art collection in the club room.

Elbow Lake. The Literary Club has a library of 350 volumes, with a membership fee of \$1.00 per year.

Evansville. This village of less than 500 people established a public library in 1892, which now contains more than 800 volumes. The council makes an annual appropriation of \$75 to \$100.

Eveleth. High School library of over 1,000 volumes is open to the public.

Excelsior. A private circulating library is maintained by Mr. George B. Gould, containing about 2,000 volumes of late fiction, and miscellaneous books of general interest. The late books are loaned for 10 cents each per week, and other books for five cents each. During the last three months of 1906, the weekly circulation averaged from 75 to 100 books.

A reading room supplied with about forty magazines in addition to newspapers, has been opened for the use of the young people by Mrs. William Wheeler, and maintained by her.

Fairmont. The Fairmont Public Library was organized under the state law in 1879, and has been maintained by taxation since that time. It now occupies the \$10,000 Carnegie building which was completed in 1904. The city appropriation was doubled to meet the conditions of the Carnegie gift.

Faribault. The public library, tenth in size in the state, is located in the same building as the city hall. A new reference room and librarian's office were opened on the second floor in March 1905, and at that time the walls of the library rooms were newly painted at the expense of the city.

The reading room was open on Sunday afternoons during the winter of 1905-6, a number of public spirited citizens having volunteered their services.

Fergus Falls. The subscription library, started in 1890, was turned over to the city in 1902, when a half-mill tax was levied for its support. The building erected on the High School grounds was found too small, which led to the erection of a Carnegie building, completed and opened in January 1906, at a cost of \$16,000.

On either side of the entrance are the main reading room and children's room, paneled in dark oak, with book cases let into the walls, and a fire place in each room. A semi-circular stack room at the rear provides ample room for growth. On the lower floor is an auditorium, used as a meeting place for clubs and classes.

The report of the first year in the new building shows an increase of nearly 2,000 in the circulation. The library is open Sunday afternoon in charge of members of the board.

Many gifts of books and magazines have been received; and Mr. Vernon A. Wright, the architect of the building presented a bas-relief of Hiawatha which is placed over the entrance and a photograph of the Hermes of Praxiteles.

Fulda. The free library which was formerly located in Anderson's store, has been removed to a room in the village hall, where it is now open every Saturday afternoon and evening. The council provides the room and furnishes light and heat, and the ladies of the Reading Club give their services as librarians.

Glencoe. Since 1904 a library has been maintained by an association, with annual dues of 40 cents for members, and weekly dues of 10 cents for non-members. In addition to the income from dues, the Red Cross Society raises about \$150 each year for the benefit of the library. Free quarters and volunteer service have so far been provided, so that the only outlay has been for books, supplies, fuel and insurance, and the association closes the year 1906 with a balance of \$200 in the treasury. Nearly 1,000 volumes have now been accumulated, and steps will soon be taken to place the library under village control.

Glenwood. The Commercial Club has asked the council to make the necessary appropriation to secure a \$10,000 Carnegie building. The village has an excellent site and the proposition is favorably received by a majority of the citizens.

State traveling libraries have been used to popularize the library movement, and \$100 has been raised for the purchase of books.

Graceville. The free public library established in 1902 is located on the ground floor of the town hall.

The library has always been entirely free to all residents of the village and surrounding country. In recognition of this courtesy the board of supervisors of the township of Graceville made an agreement with the library board in the spring of 1906 to pay \$100 a year to the library fund. This is the first library in the state to take advantage of the law, allowing contracts to be made with adjoining townships, although several have been opened to the entire county. There are 319 borrowers from the village and 129 from the surrounding country.

The income from the tax has been supplemented by home talent entertainments, and the library has doubled its number of volumes during the last two years.

Grand Meadow. In this village of less than 500 people, a library of 300 volumes is located in the post-office and open twice a week. The council makes a small annual appropriation for its support.

Grand Rapids. A gift of \$10,000 for a building was received from Mr. Andrew Carnegie early in 1905. The council made an appropriation of \$1500 to aid the board in furnishing



the building, and also levied a tax of two mills for the support of the library. Over \$1,000 was raised by subscription for the first purchase of books. The corner stone was laid September 29, 1905, and the building was completed and opened to the public February 12, 1906.

The report of circulation for the first year shows that the library has been thoroughly appreciated, while a balance of over \$400 in the treasury bears witness to the excellent management of the board.

The library was classified by the secretary of the Commission, and under her direction the card catalog has been completed by the librarian.

Granite Falls. A library was founded in Granite Falls more than twenty years ago, which contained an excellent selection of books. As no means were provided for its support, it was loaned to the High School Library.

In 1902 a new library was started by the Progress Club, which is now located in the new city hall.

Hastings. The council has made an annual appropriation of \$250 to assist the public school library, on condition that this library should be free to all residents of Hastings. The library is situated in the High School building and is open from 2 to 4:30 each school day. It contains nearly 4,000 well selected volumes, and has been organized by the Commission.

Hector. The school library of 2,000 volumes was opened to the use of the general public in 1905. The secretary of the Commission organized the library in the spring of 1906.

Hibbing. The Ladies' Saturday Club gave an entertainment in January, 1905, by which about \$225 was raised for a library fund. In the spring of 1906, upon petition of the representative business men of the city, the council voted to establish a library and appointed a board of directors.

An offer of \$15,000 for a building has been received from Mr. Andrew Carnegie, which has not yet been accepted, because a suitable site has not been obtained.

Howard Lake. In 1905, a library was established by the Library and Improvement Club. Funds were raised by entertainments and subscriptions, and several hundred books were pur-

chased. The reading room is open every evening, and the books are entirely free to residents of the village and neighboring community.

Hutchinson. The library which started with 200 books in 1902, now contains over 2,000 volumes. It occupies a \$12,500 Carnegie building ideally situated at one side of the public park.

Excellent entertainment courses have been given each year to supplement the tax levy.

The library is open on Sunday afternoons in charge of members of the board. Mr. W. B. Hopper has loaned a collection of mounted birds, for which the library board has provided a case.

Jackson. The village council appropriates \$200 a year for the library and also provides a room with heat, light and janitor service. During the last year, assistance has been received from the Woman's Club, each member pledging herself to give some sort of an entertainment for the benefit of the library.

Janesville. The library occupies rented rooms which have been brightened by fresh paint and paper, and new book cases. The reading room is well supplied with periodicals and is open every day in the year.

Current expenses are met by the tax levy, and about \$100 for purchase of books is raised each year by entertainments.

Arrangements are now pending to secure a building for a rest room and library.

Kasson. The Woman's Club has a library of nearly 700 volumes, which are loaned for 5 cents for two weeks, with privilege of renewal. There are also quarterly, half-yearly and yearly subscriptions for 25 cents, 50 cents and \$1.00 respectively. A rest room is maintained in connection with the library, and the librarian reported 425 visitors for the last year.

Kimball. A free library is supported by subscriptions and entertainments. It now contains over 1,200 volumes, a large number of which are donations.

La Crescent. Rev. L. G. J. Kelly, pastor of the M. E. Church in La Crescent, opened a Christian Social Institute in the fall of 1906. Socials and debates were held, while the reading room

supplied the best games, books and magazines, and has proved a great attraction to the young men of the town.

Lake City. The library is located on the ground floor of the city hall. The city furnishes heat and light, in addition to the annual appropriation of about \$500.

Leroy. Five years ago the ladies of the Book Club took up the work of securing a library fund for the village. By means of lecture courses and various entertainments \$500 has now been accumulated. This entire amount will be spent for books, and money to provide for the current expenses of the year has been subscribed by the business men. Magazines for the reading table have been donated, and the ladies of the club will give their services as librarians. The library will be open on two afternoons and evenings each week and is free to all in the community. The books have been classified by the secretary of the Commission.

Le Sueur. The Monday Club started a library in 1905 open to all in town and country. \$100 was raised by a home talent play, and \$60 by subscription. There are now about 500 volumes, which had a circulation of 5,168 in 1906.

Lindstrom. A public library was established by the council in October, 1906 and opened to the public the first of January, 1907. At this time about 700 books belonging to the former library association, including the valuable bequest of Mr. C. C. Capron were turned over to the library board. The council made an appropriation of \$50, and money has been raised by subscription to meet current expenses. The library was organized by the secretary of the Commission in December, 1906.

Litchfield. Upon the completion of the Carnegie building in May, 1904, the library was opened with 1,000 volumes on its shelves. This number has now been doubled and the circulation has increased in proportion to the number of books. A card catalog has been completed and since November, 1905, the reading room has been open every Sunday afternoon.

Special attention is given the work with children. A set of Perkins' Mother Goose pictures has been purchased for their room, and money has been appropriated for a group of pictures to be exchanged with other libraries on the itinerary picture circuit.

In 1905, the county commissioners of Meeker County agreed to appropriate \$150 to the Litchfield Public Library on condition that the privileges of the library should be extended to the entire county. This appropriation was continued in 1906. There are 57 borrowers from the county, who come to the library for their books. Litchfield has not as yet sent out any traveling libraries of her own, but borrows the state traveling libraries for the more remote parts of the county, paying the fees.



CARNEGIE LIBRARY, LITTLE FALLS

Little Falls. The public library established in 1893, occupied rooms in the court house, and afterwards in the city hall, until the Carnegie building was opened to the public February 7th 1905. At that time the library was classified and cataloged under the direction of the Commission. The library is now open three afternoons and evenings each week, and the reading room is open on Sunday afternoon.

A photograph of the "Castle of St. Angelo" was presented for the children's room by the Ladies' Reading Club.

In the fall of 1905, the board passed a resolution extending the privileges of the library to residents living outside the city limits in the independent school district.

Long Prairie. The ladies of the town maintained a recreation and reading room for boys and young men during the winter of 1905-6.

Luverne. After several beginnings by various associations, a public library was established by the council in 1887, and occu-



CARNEGIE LIBRARY, MADISON.

pied a room in the village hall until it was removed to the Carnegie building, in December, 1904.

With the increased facilities afforded by the new building, there was a marked extension of reference work among students and teachers. In the reading room, 25 periodicals and newspapers are on file, and the average daily attendance is 54. All residents of Rock County are now entitled to use the library upon payment of an annual fee of \$1.00.

Madison. A gift of \$8,000 for a library building from Mr. Andrew Carnegie was accepted by the council early in 1905, and a library board was immediately appointed. The building was erected during the summer and fall, and dedicated in January, 1906.

Starting with about 1,000 books, the total circulation has been 8,595, of which 20 per cent was non-fiction, a record which compares favorably with many of the older libraries in the state. Gifts of books have been received from various sources, and \$30 was added to the book fund by means of a concert.

Mankato. The public library was established in 1894 through the efforts of the Social Science Club. In June, 1903, it was removed from its then over-crowded quarters to the commodious Carnegie building which cost \$40,000.

The most important improvement during the last year was the completion of the auditorium in the basement. The room has a seating capacity of 200 and will be the meeting place of study clubs and assemblies of a literary or educational nature. A course of six free lectures has already been planned with a view toward further popularizing the library.

The guarantor system has been abolished, and rules and regulations made more liberal. A borrower may take one work of fiction, and as many non-fiction as he chooses, providing his wants do not conflict with others.

The Saturday "Story Hour" has attracted many children who might not otherwise have visited the library and the choice selection of books displayed on the tables has led them to the best the library has for them.

Since October 1, 1906, the reading room has been open on Sunday afternoon.

Work with schools and clubs has received special attention. Teachers have been given the privilege of selecting any number of books on any one subject and keeping them in the school room during the study of that subject.

Books are sent regularly to hospitals, the county jail, the police station and central fire station. A branch library was opened in West Mankato in 1905, and is doing good service. Lists of books on Banks and Banking have been posted in all

the banks, lists on Advertising and Decorating have been sent to the merchants, printed lists of Books for Wee People were distributed among the teachers attending the meeting of the Southern Minnesota Teachers' Association, lists on Sunday School Methods were sent to all the Sunday School teachers, and lists of general interest have been published in the local papers. Attractive invitations have been printed for distribution among Mankato's employed.

The annual exhibition of the Minnesota State Art Society held at the library in the spring of 1906, was well attended and resulted in the purchase for the library of W. Forsyth's *Late Afternoon*. Later Mr. Forsyth presented the library with a water color, *Autumn River*. A portrait of Mr. Andrew Carnegie, by Freeman Thorpe, was given to the library by Hon. J. T. McCleary, and the *Winged Victory* presented by Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Patterson, adds to the attractiveness of the delivery room.

Mantorville. The Ladies' Study Club has maintained a free library since 1900, raising money for purchase of books by suppers and a lecture course each year. In 1905 and 1906, the council made a small appropriation for current expenses.

Mapleton. A library was opened in February, 1902, and supported entirely by voluntary subscriptions, until 1904, when the one-mill tax, voted the previous year, became available. In 1905, a gift of \$5,000 was offered by Mr. Andrew Carnegie, but was not accepted by the council. As the necessary tax levy for the library was not made for that year, books were removed to the council room in the village hall. The council agreed to pay all current expenses and provide for opening the library two afternoons and evenings each week. Entertainments have been given to raise money for new books.

Marshall. A public library was established in Marshall in 1884, and maintained by a small tax levy and by the proceeds of occasional entertainments. Upon the completion of the \$10,000 Carnegie building in 1904, the council made an annual appropriation of \$1,000.

The circulation increased from 7,741 in 1905, to 10,512 in 1906, an average of six times for every book in the library.

Minneapolis. The new wing of the central library has been completed at a cost of \$50,000, providing adequate quarters for the children's room, work room, cataloging and staff rooms, as well as for the natural history museum and art gallery.

At the Pillsbury Branch on the East Side, a new children's room has been opened, giving much needed additional space in the reading and reference rooms for the accomodation of University and High School students.

The Seven Corners Branch was opened in August, 1906. The library hours are from 1:30 to 10 p. m. on week days and Sundays. The room is plentifully supplied with magazines and books, both in English and foreign tongues. The total number of readers from August 15th to January 1st, is 2,400, the Sunday readers numbering from 250 to 300, of which a large proportion are men; and the number of weekday readers averages from 150 to 200.

In September the branch in the old city hall was removed to a well lighted room in the court house, which will become the down town distributing point. During the four months since its opening, the readers have totaled 10,000,—7,000 of whom have been men.

Prospect Park is the most recent of the Minneapolis stations which now gives the city a total of 16 library branches and stations. Traveling libraries are also sent from the central library to fire engine houses, factories, and social settlements, and a large number of books are circulated through the schools.

Minneota. A library started by private subscription was given the use of a room on the second floor of the village hall. In addition to furnishing the room, heat and light, the council now makes an annual appropriation of \$100 for current expenses. This amount is supplemented by entertainments and gifts.

Montevideo. A public library was established under state law in 1880, and as a large part of the income since that time has been devoted to the purchase of books, an excellent collection of 4,000 volumes has been built up. In 1905, the books were classified according to the Decimal Classification by the president of the board. A gift of \$10,000 for a building was



received from Mr. Andrew Carnegie late in 1905. The building was erected during the following summer, and will be ready for use about March 1, 1907. It occupies a commanding site on the edge of the hillside just a block from the main street, and has been planned with special attention to the details of furniture and equipment.

Monticello. A library association was organized in 1901, and by means of donations and the proceeds of entertainments, 864 volumes have been accumulated. Since 1904, an annual appropriation of \$100 has been made by the council.

The use of a room in the new addition to the school house has been given by the school board, rent free, and new book cases have been purchased by the library board.

Moorhead. A gift of \$10,000 was received from Mr. Andrew Carnegie in 1904, which was afterwards increased to \$12,000. The balance of the cost of the building, about \$2,400, including the cost of cement walk and driveway, was paid by the city. The building was completed in the early summer of 1906, and opened informally July 12th with about 1,100 books on the shelves. The formal dedication took place October 15th. There are now 1,321 volumes, and the circulation for the first six months has amounted to 5,703.

The library is open Sunday in charge of members of the Woman's Club.

Morris. The public library was established by the council in 1886, and was located first in a small room over the fire engine house, and later in a larger room on the ground floor of the Armory.

The \$10,000 Carnegie building was dedicated in September, 1905. At that time the books of the Public School Library, with the exception of a few retained for reference were loaned to the public library for an indefinite time, and about 100 volumes were added by means of a book shower planned by the Students' Club. The library was organized by the secretary of the Commission.

The reading room is open Sunday afternoons with volunteer assistance.

The first year in the new building has been completed with

a good balance in the treasury, so that \$400 was set aside for the purchase of books in the fall of 1906.

New Richland. The Tuesday Club organized a library in the fall of 1901, and has raised money for its support by entertainments. It now contains about 300 volumes and is open every Saturday in charge of members of the club.



CARNEGIE LIBRARY MORRIS

Courtesy of Morris Tribune.

Newport. This village of less than 500 people maintains a library of 1,000 volumes, which was started in 1889. An annual tax amounting to about \$160 is levied for its support. The library is located in a remodeled church building, and is open once a week. In addition to the books, 1,175 numbers of magazines were circulated in 1906.

North Mankato. About \$200 has been subscribed towards the establishment of a public library in North Mankato. An association has been organized, and a board of directors elected. A room in the school will serve as the first home of the library.

and all the money raised will be expended in books. These books will be supplemented by the traveling library.

Northfield. Mr. Hiram Scriver made a bequest of \$500 to the Northfield Y. M. C. A. with a proviso that the citizens vote a tax sufficient to maintain a free library. A half-mill tax was voted in the spring of 1898, on condition that the Y. M. C. A. should turn over the Scriver fund, together with all books in its possession and the use of the Y. M. C. A. building for a library and reading room. At the end of five years, the library was made a permanent institution by the required two-thirds majority vote.

During the past year, the patronage of the library has increased to such an extent that an additional room in the Y. M. C. A. building has been furnished for library purposes; and the library is now open four days each week instead of three as formerly.

The annual income of the Miron C. Skinner fund is expended for books.

Ortonville. The library, established by the Tourist Club, became a city institution in 1903, when the tax levy voted the previous year became available.

In 1906, the annual appropriation was cut down nearly one-half, so that the work of the library has been seriously handicapped. Miss Carolyn Wells, the librarian, assisted by her music class and the ladies' quartette, gave a benefit concert for the library February 13th.

Osakis. The Woman's Club started a library in 1904, and have accumulated about 400 volumes. In the spring of 1906 the library question was submitted to vote, but failed to obtain the required two-thirds majority. As no funds were available for its support, the library was closed. The Commercial Club has now endorsed the library proposition, and the matter will be presented again at the 1907 election.

Owatonna. The Free Public Library was made possible by a bequest of \$21,500 from Mrs. Elizabeth C. Hunewill. Of this sum, \$16,500 was set aside as an endowment fund, the income (\$900 per annum) being used only for the purchase of books. The remaining \$5,000 was devoted to the building fund for which

a total of \$32,000 was raised. With the annual tax levy of \$2,000, the book fund of \$900, and the appropriation of \$600 from the county, Owatonna is now in the best financial condition of any library in the state in cities of its size.

The interior of the library was redecorated in the summer of 1905, and the workroom in the basement has been finished to make it suitable for the storage of public documents, of which 940 have been listed and as many more shelved. A trustees' room has been furnished on the second floor.

The county extension plan was started in 1904, and during that year, state traveling libraries were loaned to the Owatonna Library for circulation in the county. The appropriation from the county commissioners was increased from \$300 in 1904 to \$500 in 1905 and eight traveling libraries averaging 40 volumes each were made up by the Owatonna Library to replace the state traveling libraries in Steele County. In 1905, there were 443 borrowers from the country, and the circulation was 3,377, of which 37 per cent was non-fiction. In 1906, the county appropriation was increased to \$600, and an additional station was established. The total circulation in the county outside the city was 4,007, of which 1,222 books were issued at the stations, and 2,785 were drawn from the central library.

Park Rapids. The Ladies' Library Club was organized in 1899 for the purpose of establishing a public library, and the club still aids the library by a gift of 35 books each year. The library was opened in 1900, and since that time has been maintained by the council. The library was re-organized in the spring of 1906 by the secretary of the Commission.

New shelving has been provided for the children's books, a reading table added, and free access to the shelves given. The adjoining room was for a time used as a game room for young men and boys.

A tax levy of three-fourths of a mill provides an annual income of nearly \$300, and in addition the council pays the librarian's salary and furnishes a room in the village hall with light and heat.

Pipestone. The library started by the Woman's Study Club in 1899, was turned over to the city in the fall of 1900, when

the tax voted the previous spring became available. The library was located on the second floor of the village hall, until the \$10,000 Carnegie building was completed in 1904. The library is open three afternoons and evenings each week. The two-book system has been adopted with a consequent gain in the circulation of non-fiction.

Plainview. Several years ago, Mr. John C. Stratton made a bequest of \$1,000 to the village of Plainview, the income of which was to be used for a public library, on condition that it should be free to all residents of the township. The accumulated income of this fund amounting to about \$200 is now available.

A Library Association was organized in 1905, and in February, 1906, the village council unanimously adopted a resolution establishing a library, and levying a one-mill tax for its support.

The Plainview Dramatic Club gave a play for the benefit of the library, and gifts of books have been received from the Traveler's Club and individuals.

The library was organized by the Commission, and opens with about 260 books on the shelves. It is located in a room adjoining the telephone office, and the telephone operator serves as librarian. The reading room is open daily from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m. and books are loaned between the hours of 10 and 11 a. m. and 4 to 5 p. m.

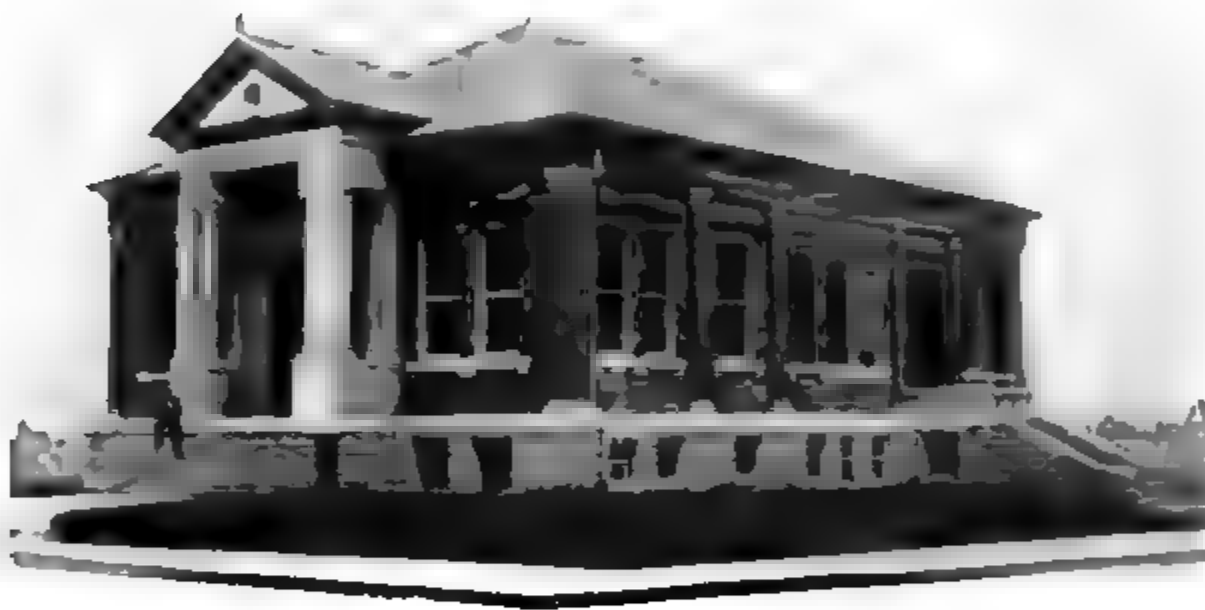
Red Lake Falls. The traveling library is kept in a drug store and well patronized. Special libraries have also been loaned for the use of the Study Club composed of men and women.

Red Wing. The public library was established under state law in 1893. Ten years later, upon the receipt of a gift of \$17,500 from Mr. Andrew Carnegie, a site valued at \$5,000 was given by Mr. James Lawther of Red Wing and the building known as the Carnegie-Lawther library was erected.

In 1905, new shelving was added to the children's room and the institution of the "Story Hour" has done much to increase the interest. As an outgrowth of this, the "Children's Library Club" was organized. They have done excellent work in repairing and cleaning books, and have assisted in Christmas preparations. Another improvement in the building, was the finishing

of a room in the basement for public documents. A typewritten card catalog has been completed, for which a new case is provided.

The most important undertaking of 1906, was the opening of a reading room in the West End. This was accomplished through the generosity of the Red Wing Sewer Pipe Company and the Red Wing Stoneware Company. The reading room is open daily, and books are issued once a week. Books and magazines are also placed in the city hall, for the use of the men in the fire department, and these are exchanged once or twice a month, according to the demand.



*21

CARNEGIE-LAWTHER LIBRARY, RED WING MINN

In addition to many gifts of books, magazines and plants from various individuals, six pictures were presented by Mrs. W. C. Williston and Mrs. C. E. Sheldon, both members of the board, these to be exchanged with other libraries on the itinerary picture circuit. Mrs. Williston has also presented a cabinet and magazine case, and many articles of interest and value have been loaned for the museum collection.

Redwood Falls. The Carnegie building which was dedicated November 9th, 1904, was opened as a reading room February 1, 1905, in charge of the Women's Club. About \$1,000 was raised by subscription for the purchase of books, and the library was organized by the Commission and opened for circulation in May, when the tax levy became available.

The School Board has purchased a number of reference books which have been placed in the library for the greater convenience of High School students. The book fund has also been materially aided by means of a lecture course, which brought in \$100 in 1905-6.



CARNEGIE LIBRARY, REDWOOD FALLS.

Courtesy of Redwood Gazette.

A collection of Minnesota birds and shells, the property of Dr. C. P. Gibson, has been loaned to the library for an indefinite time.

Robbinsdale. In 1904, a library association was organized in this village of 500 people. Funds have been provided by means of concerts and home entertainments, and the library now contains 500 volumes. About seventy families used the library in 1906.

Rochester. The Rochester Library, established in 1865, was

carried on by various associations until it was legally organized in 1895. In that year, Mr. George Healy gave \$5,000 for the purchase of books, and at the same time, Mr. Huber Bastian's bequest of \$5,000 for a library building became available. The present building was completed in 1897 at a cost of \$15,000. In 1905, a gift of \$20,000 was received from Mrs. Walter Hurlbut in memory of her husband, who was for many years a member of the library board. The gift is to be known as the "Walter Hurlbut Book Fund" and the income will be used for the purchase of books.

Through these generous gifts from her own citizens, and the annual appropriation which now amounts to \$3,000, Rochester has a library of nearly 10,000 volumes established on a firm financial basis which insures its future success.

All restrictions as to number of books loaned have been removed. A borrower may take as many books as he chooses with the exception of fiction, and those going out of town for the summer have the privilege of keeping their books for two or three months. Duplicate copies of the best magazines are bought for circulation, and duplicate copies of the late popular fiction are loaned for 5 cents a week. The percentage of non-fiction circulation has increased to 31.6 in 1905 and 33.8 in 1906.

Informal book-talks have been given at the library, and weekly notes by the librarian in all the city papers have anticipated the wants of the community.

The reference department has been strengthened by important purchases, and the needs of all clubs, classes and schools have been supplied.

The itinerary picture plan, described in another part of this report, originated with the Rochester librarian, and six of the Jessie Wilcox Smith pictures were purchased for this library.

Rushford. A library association was organized at Rushford about thirty years ago, through the efforts of Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Stevens. In 1898, Mr. Stevens deeded a building and lot to the city to be used for library purposes, and had the building veneered with brick, and the interior suitably refinished. The Stevens Library Association was incorporated, and the library was made free. A bequest of \$500 was left by Mr. Stevens

to be devoted only to repairs and improvements on the building itself, and another bequest of \$400 from Mr. C. G. Hulbert was made for purchase of books.

The city makes an annual appropriation of \$100 for current expenses, and the library is open every Saturday evening.

St. Cloud. The public library was maintained by the Ladies' Reading Room Society, until the city levied a tax for its support in 1884. It occupied various locations until the \$25,000 Carnegie building was completed in 1902.

As the reference room has been over-crowded, tables have been placed in the back of the stack room to accommodate the High School and Normal students. The two-book system has been adopted and books are reserved at the library for the use of students and study clubs.

A men's smoking and reading room was opened in the basement in 1905, but was closed after a few months' trial, as the experiment could not be made successful without supervision. The room has now been re-opened in charge of an attendant engaged by the Ladies' Reading Room Society.

The Reading Room Society celebrated their 25th anniversary by giving to the library four Arundel prints, reproductions of the old masters in color, and a photogravure of the celebrated oil painting of the Charter Oak. The total gifts of this society to the library amount to over \$12,000, including \$5,000 for the lot on which the building is located and \$2,500 for furniture and granite columns for the building.

St. Paul Public Library. The public library occupies the second floor of the remodeled Market House, and the income derived from renting other portions of the building is devoted to the library fund.

The system of classification which was in use many years ago, when the library was first established has been found inadequate for present needs, and the books are now being re-classified according to the Decimal Classification. At the same time that the card catalog is being typewritten, printed finding-lists are issued as fast as each class is completed. Class list No. 1 including Fiction and No. 2 including Philosophy and Religion are already in print.

One side of the delivery room has been furnished as an open shelf room and the reading room has been enlarged.

Seven delivery stations have now been established in remote parts of the city, and the circulation from these stations in 1906 was 34,967, more than one-tenth of the total circulation for the year. Traveling libraries of 25 volumes each are to be loaned from the central library to each fire station in the city, and arrangements have also been made to circulate books through the schools.

St. Paul. Minnesota Historical Society. The library was removed to its present quarters in the new Capitol in the spring of 1905, and the books are being re-classified according to the Cutter Classification.



CARNEGIE LIBRARY, ST. PETER.

Courtesy of St. Peter Library Board.

St. Peter. Through the efforts of the Woman's Literary Club, the St. Peter Public Library was established by vote in 1896, and a tax of three-fourths of a mill was levied for its support. A gift of \$10,000 was received from Mr. Andrew Carnegie in 1903, when the council made the necessary annual appropriation of \$1,000.

During the last two years, the reference work for teachers, students and clubs has taxed the limited resources of the library, so that every available space in the building has been used to accommodate students, including the book room and the lecture room in the basement.

This library was one of the first of the smaller public libraries to remove restriction as to number of books loaned. Any borrower may take as many books as he wishes outside of fiction with the privilege of indefinite renewal, so far as this does not interfere with the rights of others.

German and Swedish books have been added, and the library has also circulated foreign books from the state traveling libraries.

Sandstone. The public library, established by the council in 1902 is supported by a one-mill tax amounting to over \$200 a year. In addition the council furnishes a large room in the village hall, with heat and light and pays the librarian's salary. The library now contains about 1,000 volumes and the reading table is supplied with 20 newspapers and periodicals. The library is open every day, including Sunday, with an average attendance in the reading room of 45.

Sauk Center. The public library was established in 1878 by the Bryant Library Association. In 1894, it came under city control, and for the next ten years occupied rooms in the city hall. Since 1904, it has occupied a \$10,000 Carnegie building.

The library has an unusually fine collection of bound magazines. This is due largely to the efforts of the Woman's Gradatim Club, who have supported the reading room since 1898, and still carry on this part of the work.

An additional gift of \$1,000 was received from Mr. Andrew Carnegie in 1906, which increases the annual appropriation to \$1,100. This amount has been used in completing the building. The walls have been decorated, steel shelving purchased for the stack-room, electric chandeliers for the reading rooms, and a charging desk have been added.

Sleepy Eye. A library association was organized in 1897, with a membership fee of \$2.00 a year. In 1900, a free reading room was opened in the city hall, where the state traveling library

was located together with the 300 volumes belonging to the association. About this time, Mr. F. H. Dyckman, of Orange, N. J. who had begun his business career in Sleepy Eye, offered to build and equip a library building on the following conditions: That it should be free to all citizens of Sleepy Eye and surrounding townships; that it should be maintained as a perpetual institution, and that the sum of \$1,000 should be raised for the purchase of books. The gift was immediately accepted, more than the required amount was subscribed, and the building was dedicated in October, 1901.

The council now makes an annual appropriation for the support of the library, and an excellent entertainment course is given by the board each year to supplement the book fund.

Spicer. A traveling library was first sent to Spicer, a village of 200 people, in the fall of 1906. The books were placed in a drug store, and around this nucleus a local library of 200 volumes has grown. Dr. Jacobs, the local physician, has given space for a reading table and also furnished a number of magazines. \$47 has been raised for purchase of books by means of a basket social. A library board has now been appointed by the village council.

Spring Valley. The public library and rest room was opened in October, 1901, and maintained by subscriptions until the council levied a one-mill tax for its support. The library occupied rented rooms until its permanent home, the \$8,000 Carnegie building was completed in December, 1904. This building has a rest room on the first floor, and a room is provided in the basement where suppers may be served. Various organizations are given the use of this room for this purpose with the understanding that the proceeds shall be divided with the library.

Among important gifts to the library may be mentioned a bust of Shakespeare from the Choral Club, \$21 worth of books from the Up-to-date Club, \$20 worth of books from the Tourist Club and reference books purchased by the librarian from the salary received for two weeks when the library was closed on account of an epidemic.

Staples. In the fall of 1905, a reading room was opened by the Civic Improvement League for the special benefit of the



CARNEGIE LIBRARY, SPRING VALLEY.

railroad men. Two rooms were attractively furnished and well supplied with magazines. In the spring the reading room was discontinued, and the books were removed to a drug store where the traveling library is also located. The ladies of the league have re-organized as a library association with a membership fee of \$1.00 a year.

Stillwater. The public library was organized by the Ladies' Library Association in 1869, and for 30 years was supported by subscriptions, membership dues, and entertainments. In 1899, a tax of three-fourths of a mill was levied for its support, and the library was organized under the state law. A gift of \$25,000



Courtesy of Stillwater Library Board.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY, STILLWATER.

from Mr. Andrew Carnegie, afterwards increased to \$27,500 was received in 1901, and the building was completed in 1903. During the last two years the grounds around the building have been beautified by terraces and walks.

In 1904, the commissioners of Washington County made an appropriation of \$300 on condition that the privileges of the library should be extended to the entire county. This amount was increased to \$350 in 1906. State traveling libraries have been loaned through the Stillwater Library to various parts of Washington County, but the Stillwater Library is now making up libraries of its own to loan throughout the county. There are 217 borrowers from the county living outside the city limits, and the county circulation during 1906 was 1,759 from the central library, and 1,704 from the traveling libraries.

A bequest of \$10,000 has been left to the library by Mrs. Sarah A. Murdock, one of the founders of the library, and a devoted member of the board until her death. Among other gifts may be mentioned flower beds from Mr. Frank Berry, a lawn settee from Mrs. Helen McClure, and a collection of books for children, presented by Mrs. Harriet S. Jenks, as a memorial to her husband.

Taylor's Falls. In this village of 500 people, a subscription library of 2,375 volumes, is maintained by membership fees of \$1.00 a year. The library building is owned by the association.

Thief River Falls. The Ladies' Library Association organized a library in 1901, and a room 16x24 was built for its use adjoining the city hall.

In the spring of 1906, the city council passed an ordinance establishing a library and appropriated \$500 for its support. At that time the property of the Library Association including the building, books and furniture was turned over to the city. The room was tastefully papered and painted, and furniture was purchased by the Library Association with the surplus remaining in their treasury. The library was re-organized by the secretary of the Commission in October, 1906.

Tracy. A subscription library of about 1,100 volumes is maintained by an association with membership fees of \$1.00 a year. A room in the city hall is provided by the council.

Two Harbors. The public library was established by the

council in 1898, and was located in the office of Mr. James Coggs-well, who gave his services as librarian at a nominal sum. In February, 1906, the library was removed to a pleasant and well lighted room on the ground floor of the new city hall. At this time, the library was re-organized by the Commission, and is now open every day in charge of a permanent librarian.

Virginia. In 1905, a gift of \$10,000 for a building was received from Mr. Andrew Carnegie, and a site on the lake front facing the main street was secured.

The council at once levied a tax for the support of the library. The taxes for 1905 and 1906 have accumulated, and are now available, amounting to more than \$3,000.

The building has been entirely completed within the \$10,000, so that the library is ready to open with a good financial outlook. \$1,500 has been expended for books and furniture, leaving a sufficient balance in the treasury to provide for the current expenses of the year.

Wabasha. The Ladies' Library Association was organized in 1871, and by means of subscriptions and entertainments has maintained a library which now contains 3,600 volumes. The annual membership fee is \$1.00, and books are loaned singly for 10 cents each. The library is open two evenings and an hour of one afternoon each week.

Wadena. The Public Library Association was organized in 1900, and has maintained a free library since that time. The books are kept in the village council room, and the association gives an annual entertainment to raise money for books and for the librarian's salary. The library is open on Saturday afternoon and evening.

Walker. A library association was organized in 1900, and about 100 books were acquired by means of gifts and subscriptions. These have been kept in connection with the state traveling library in the law office of Mr. Daniel DeLury, who has served as librarian. In 1906, the young ladies of the village gave a dance by which about \$75 was raised, and over 100 books were added to the library. The books have now been removed to the telephone office, where they are available at all hours; the tele-

phone operator acts as librarian. The village council has purchased book-cases, and agreed to pay the librarian's salary.

Warren. The High School library of about 2,000 volumes is open to the public, and is supplemented by the state traveling libraries. The library is in charge of one of the teachers, who has this year re-organized the library under the direction of the Commission.

Waseca. A library and rest room is maintained by the Woman's Improvement League. The library of 800 volumes is open to any one in the community upon payment of the annual membership fee of \$1.00.

Wayzata. Through the assistance of Mrs. E. C. Gale, a library association was organized and a reading room was opened in the new town hall. The proceeds of a play was used to purchase periodicals, and the reading room was well patronized.

Wells. Through the efforts of the Six O'clock Club a library association was organized in 1905. Over \$500 was raised by subscriptions and the proceeds of entertainments. The council gave the use of a room in the village hall, and the pupils of the manual training department built four tables for the reading room. The library was organized by the secretary of the Commission, and formally opened May 4th, 1906 with a program in the opera house, and an informal reception in the library room.

Wheaton. The school library has been opened to the public for a reading room under the care of student librarians. The question of establishing a Carnegie library is now under consideration.

White Bear. The public library was opened in October, 1891. At that time the village council levied an annual tax of one-half mill for its support, which in 1903 was increased to three-fourths of a mill, and now amounts to over \$400 a year. The library is open evenings from 6:30 to 9:00 and has made a special feature of the reading room. Sunday opening was tried during the winter of 1905-6, but was discontinued on account of lack of patronage.

A printed finding-list was issued in 1906, and has been distributed free of cost to patrons of the library.

Willmar. The public library was opened in 1904, upon the completion of the Carnegie building. The library opened with 600 volumes, which had a circulation of over 13,000 in the first six months. During the past two years, the percentage of non-fiction circulated has increased from 15 per cent in 1904 to 19 per cent in 1906. A renting collection of popular novels helps to supply the demand for new fiction. The annual flower show in the basement of the library brought in \$100 in 1906.

The Great Northern Railroad has given a room over the station to be used as a reading room for their employees.



CARNEGIE LIBRARY WILLMAR.

Courtesy of Willmar Tribune.

Windom. The library organized by the Windom Library Association in 1883, was turned over to the Tourist Club in 1900. The books, 550 in number, have now been placed in the assembly room at the court house, where a reading room has been opened. The members of the club donate their own magazines each month. The room is always open, and has been largely patronized as a rest room by women from the country.

Winnebago. In 1899, the Ladies' Club of Winnebago opened a reading room and game room for the benefit of the young people. A small library was accumulated by gift and purchase, which was turned over to the city in 1903, when the tax levy voted the previous year became available. In 1904, the library was removed to a centrally located room on the ground floor. At

this time, Mr. George Eygabroad gave \$1,000 for the purchase of books.

Informal book-talks have been given at the library to arouse interest in various classes of literature, and direct results may be traced in the increase of circulation of non-fiction which has grown from 16 per cent in 1904 to over 21 per cent in 1906.

Winona. The library association organized in 1863, maintained a subscription library until 1886, when its property was turned over to the city, and the Free Public Library was established. In 1899, Mr. W. H. Laird erected the present building at a cost of \$50,000.

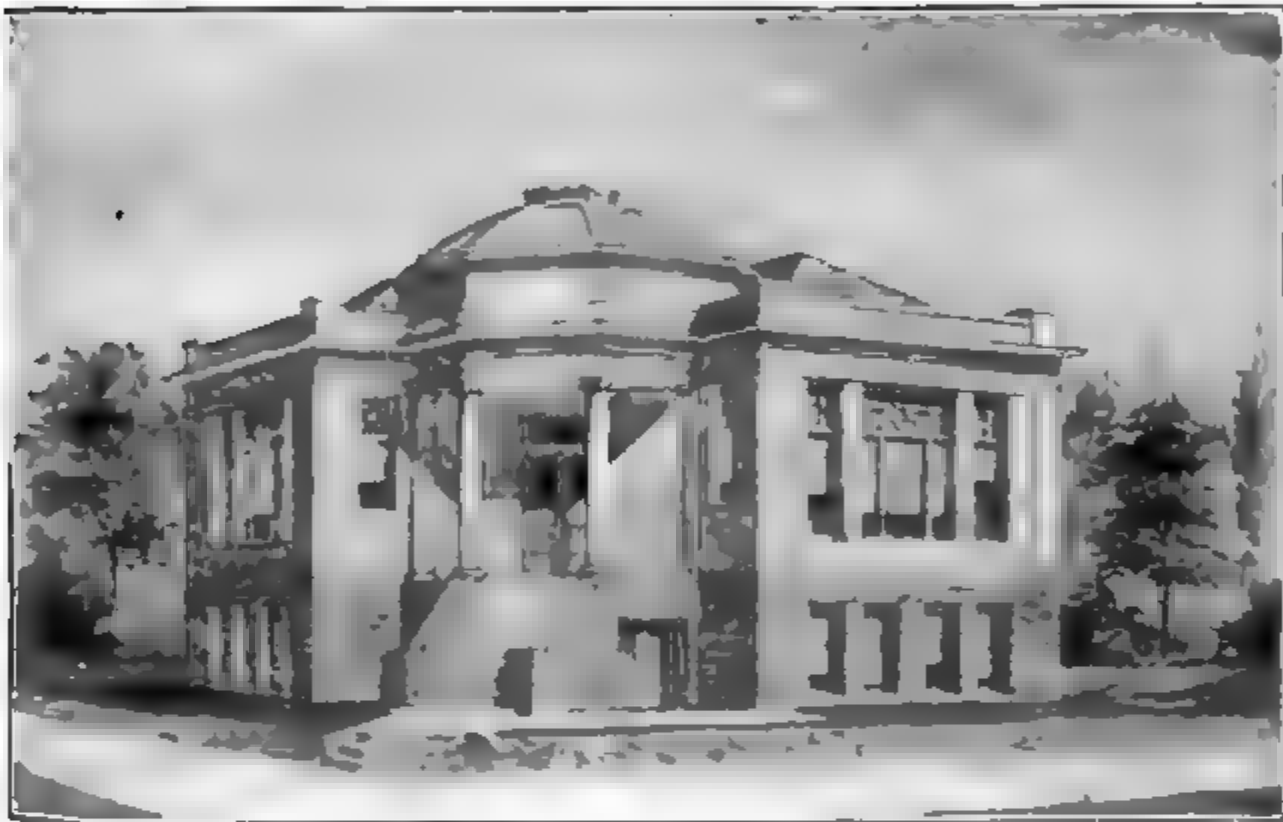
In 1905, the third floor of steel shelving was added to the stack-room to provide for the increased accessions. The work in the children's department has been greatly increased. The age limit has been withdrawn; and the story-hour has been instituted under the direction of the children's librarian. At the central library, a department of local history has been established, with a complete file of Winona County newspapers as a nucleus.

In the fall of 1906, a branch library was opened at the Washington School located in the East End of the city among the German and Polish population. The branch is open three evenings each week and on Sunday afternoon, and the reports of its use during the first four months show the great need for this extension. The reading room is supplied with daily papers and magazines, and several hundred books including a large proportion in the German and Polish languages are placed in this branch. The Winona Library makes generous provision for its foreign patrons. The library now contains nearly 3,000 German books and about 1,000 Polish books.

The annual exhibition of the Minnesota Art Society was held at the Winona Library in March, 1905. Two paintings, *An Old Flemish Town*, by Charles Warren Eaton, and *Spring in the Berkshires*, by H. Bolton Jones, were purchased by the citizens of Winona and presented to the library. A number of pictures from the art collection of Hannibal Choate have been loaned to the library.

Worthington. For a number of years the High School Library of Worthington was free to the public, and received an

annual appropriation from the council. A gift of \$10,000 was received from Mr. Andrew Carnegie in 1903, and the building was opened early in 1905. At this time, 800 books from the High School Library were turned over to the public library. The library is open every afternoon and evening and the reading room, supplied with 40 periodicals and newspapers, has been made an important feature. The per cent of non-fiction circulation increased from $14\frac{3}{4}$ in 1905 to $22\frac{2}{3}$ in 1906.



CARNEGIE LIBRARY, WORTHINGTON.

Courtesy of Worthington Tribune

Zumbrota. The public library was maintained by an association from 1868 to 1879, when the village council levied a tax of one-mill under the library law enacted that year. The annual appropriation now amounts to about \$300. The library occupies two rooms on the ground floor, and is open three evenings each week and Saturday afternoon.

In November, 1906 through the efforts of Mr. J. H. Farwell, president of the village, an offer of \$5,000 for a building was received from Mr. Andrew Carnegie. This has been accepted, and work will go forward in the spring of 1907.

STATISTICS OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

PLACE	Population (1900 Census)	Year Established	RECEIPTS 1900				EXPENDITURES, 1900							Total Volumes added 1900	Total Volumes in Library	Borrowers		Circulation 1900	Librarian
			Taxes	*Other Receipts	Total	Books	Binding	Periodi- cals	*Other Expenses	Total	City	Country							
Aikin	1,896 1906		\$233 34	\$109 47	\$342 81	\$104 25	60 00	.....	73 00	\$177 85	473	672	255	20	3,047	Miss Esther L. Seavey		
Albert Lea	3,057 1897		1,500 00	157 71	1,657 71	500 00	60 00	.....	1,028 98	1,588 98	473	3,917	2,300	2	31,671	Mrs. Elizabeth Brainerd		
Alexandria	3,057 1881		1,200 00	2,404 34	3,604 34	385 92	12 50	49 15	22 98	3,409 75	482	5,952	753	3	10,785	James Fitzgerald			
Anoka	4,053 1894		1,200 00	274 81	1,474 81	270 14	79 50	00 20	1,322 49	1,732 33	152	3,932	648	102	16,903	Mrs. Orra C. Bland			
Austin	6,489 1869		1,844 10	413 09	2,257 19	247 00	84 65	82 00	1,470 67	1,884 32	423	5,108	2,258	16	18,862	Mrs. Flora C. Conner			
Bemidji	3,800 1904		957 84	974 28	1,932 12	237 30	38 00	47 28	723 36	1,045 94	94	1,258	292	40	6,919	Miss Mabel Kemp			
Blue Earth	2,364 1900		1,088 07	707 09	1,795 76	a	.....	.....	.....	.....	315	1,865	793	40	9,868	Miss Alta M. Cummings
Brainerd	8,133 1899		1,405 1890	344 71	2,214 08	245 56	18 50	.....	1,767 71	2,013 27	295	2,087	6,035	5	9,530	Miss Bess H. Hargoyne		
Caledonia	6,117 1865		1,898 97	344 71	2,214 08	245 56	18 50	.....	1,767 71	2,013 27	295	2,087	6,035	5	9,530	Miss Bess H. Hargoyne		
Cloquet	6,794 1902		1,279 36	1,052 91	2,332 27	1,048 35	575 70	739 65	645 65	1,712 50	240	4,679	11,806	30	16,755	Miss Elizabeth Lommen			
Crookston	64,942 1890		10,534 03	321 00	10,855 00	2,771 84	575 70	739 65	7,541 70	11,628 95	3,065	47,679	11,806	.....	117,528	Miss Lydia M. Poirier		
Duluth	45,218 903			
Evanston	2,995 1879		1,032 70	725 49	1,758 19	157 05	.....	32 50	642 08	832 21	148	2,839	690	1	8,510	Miss Minnie Bird		
Fairmont	8,279 1897		1,674 68	837 41	2,512 09	535 19	148 50	107 15	847 13	1,537 97	675	7,191	3,220	2	20,903	Miss Sarah E. LeCrawe			
Farmault	6,092 1890		1,870 73	635 06	2,505 39	151 93	39 70	57 50	2,058 48	2,307 70	550	3,046	1,911	2	13,785	Miss Lillian R. Stringham			
Fergus Falls	1,032 1902		354 30	161 84	516 14	279 75	.....	14 31	165 01	449 07	349	1,153	319	129	4,446	Miss Anna O'Brien		
Graceville	460 1901		25 00	3 15	28 15	20 00		
Grand Marais	2,055 1900		971 69	3,462 43	4,434 12	923 14	.....	.....	33,071 79	3,994 93	1,185	1,313	683	10	6,880	Mrs. Elizabeth Huntley	
Grand Rapids	3,810 1905		221 23	199 22	420 45	263 95	.....	.....	99 89	363 84	474	3,836	223	.....	8,372	Miss Hazel Wood
Hutchinson	3,489 1901		1,118 00	80 86	1,198 86	233 35	112 65	85 08	853 22	1,284 30	229	2,282	1,323	13	11,522	Miss Marjorie Wakefield			
Hutchinson	1,776 1890		197 11	120 44	317 55	79 39	.....	.....	112 99	192 38	140	1,693	400	10	4,106	Mrs. David Brown	
Jacksonville	1,205 1898		271 12	126 90	398 02	100 00	.....	44 40	238 75	373 15	122	739	375	.....	4,184	Mrs. Alice J. Willis	
Janesville	2,877 1898		525 15	337 23	862 38	113 92	8 80	22 75	321 27	466 74	139	1,549	604	.....	8,925	Miss Jennie E. Baker		
Lake City	582 1894		50 00		
Lakeview	2,415 1904		1,032 68	925 61	1,958 29	298 62	97 55	42 55	1,137 22	1,575 94	389	1,920	1,078	67	12,088	Miss Clara A. Jechle			
Litchfield	5,850 1893		918 22	468 03	1,386 25	145 00	33 06	13 00	663 11	1,894 16	295	2,309	882	18	10,566	Mrs. Alice A. Lamb			
Little Falls	1,272 1891		1,063 25	120 36	1,183 61	124 17	80 40	50 50	635 15	890 22	185	2,090	799		
Livonia	1,604 1906		800 00	659 65	1,459 65	546 72	.....	51 15	768 56	1,366 43	111	1,171	675	.....	8,595	Mrs. Ingeborg Jerde	
Lyon	10,996 1894		4,028 84	3,872 42	7,909 26	1,415 94	348 85	70 29	43,550 93	5,398 01	1,340	12,395	1,662	1	37,328	Miss Maud van Buren			
Madison	938 1902		150 00	67 70	217 70	.....	.....	.....	129 80	129 80	15	830	235	203	3,269	Miss Esther Reb
Mapleton	2,243 1894		1,000 00		
Marquette	281,974 1890		68,039 30	7,216 85	75,255 15	8,325 18	7,246 79	2363 79	462,743 65	80,969 31	11,306	160,653	48,664	16	10,512	Miss Elizabeth L. Rank			
Minneapolis	954 1903		100 00	60 07	160 07	38 28	.....	.....	75 57	113 83	63	678	630	4	600 412	Miss G. A. Countryman	
Montevideo	2,595 1880		512 15	159 65	671 80	485 84	30 15	.....	194 00	708 99	228	3,965	213	2	8,496	Mrs. Margaret K. Webb		
Monticello	973 1901		100 00	259 19	359 19	81 76	.....	.....	137 66	216 44	143	3,864	436	20	6,408	Miss Edith Parker	

STATISTICS OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES, Continued.

PLACE	RECEIPTS 1906			EXPENDITURES, 1906						Borrowers		Circulation 1906	Librarian			
	Population (1906 Census)	Year Established	Taxes	*Other Receipts	Total	Books	Binding	Period- icals	†Other Expenses	Total	Volumes added 1906			Total Volumes in Library	Borrowers	
															City	Country
Moorehead	4,764	1906	3,236 87	6,902 02	10,138 89	393 74	..	67 90	29,617 04	10,078 68	612	1,321	614	2	65,703	Miss Nelle A. Olson
Morris	2,003	1886	1,000 00	746 41	1,746 41	20 00	..	41 85	1,015 13	1,058 98	80	2,251	502	2	7,412	Mrs Savilla Elliott
Newport	372	1889	161 47	117 08	278 55	..	..	53 58	72 06	146 64	80	1,011	116	7	1,550	Mrs L. W. Shelton
Northfield	3,438	1894	586 07	378 88	964 95	131 22	..	59 40	539 92	730 54	313	3,008	1,756	6	15,499	Miss Edith M. Pye
Ortonville	1,612	1899	204 45	165 91	370 36	19 90	..	1 00	132 99	153 89	26	905	99	6	4,881	Miss Mary E. Karn
Owatonna	5,651	1896	1,989 12	1,871 20	3,860 32	973 85	1	120 40	1,845 88	2,940 13	802	10,827	3,429	607	35,439	Miss Josephine Morton
Park Rapids	1,719	1900	285 60	201 50	487 10	191 62	52 15	52 70	4102 16	345 93	117	2,141	835	65	15,852	Mrs Cora E. McKnight
Pipestone	2,885	1899	1,049 78	790 13	1,839 91	414 58	..	..	676 85	1,144 13	600	2,584	632	18	15,852	Mrs Adelaide Wharton
Plainview	1,140	1906	..	239 87	239 87	47 27	..	..	138 40	185 67	261	261	94	13	..	Miss Etta Gortell
Red Wing	8,149	1893	1,740 72	74 27	1,890 99	646 00	137 00	98 00	1,922 00	2,806 00	627	6,014	1,020	10	20,089	Miss Arabel Martin
Redwood Falls	1,806	1905	1,037 89	348 38	1,386 27	180 90	43 55	18 85	730 68	973 98	504	2,138	675	11	11,714	Miss Elizabeth Conner
Rochester	7,233	1895	3,048 50	248 93	3,297 43	486 44	80 40	178 56	2,394 55	3,082 25	632	9,883	1,432	8	26,493	Miss Margaret Palmer
Rushford	1,133	1877	100 00	387 42	487 42	102 50	..	26 90	67 52	196 92	119	1,497	..	..	..	Miss Emma Crampton
St. Cloud	9,422	1899	2,506 91	521 38	3,028 29	174 00	108 90	120 55	1,808 99	2,012 44	52	7,949	2,628	5	25,278	Mrs Marie E. Brick
St. Paul	197,024	1893	31,000 00	51 604 21	82,604 21	15,084 84	2,468 15	1,016 84	33,019 20	51,603 03	8,187	86,198	21,502	11	304,626	Mrs Helen J. McCaine
St. Peter	4,514	1895	1,000 00	329 86	1,329 86	21 95	..	65 50	744 04	805 08	286	3,595	621	20	10,978	Miss Josephine Powell
St. Anthony	1,580	1897	290 50	114 66	345 16	180 20	22 15	13 10	452 20	267 65	88	1,005	715	..	4,857	Miss Ethel Coleman
St. James	2,483	1878	1,128 44	508 45	1,636 89	271 98	46 50	..	968 75	1,287 23	271	6,377	516	..	12,626	Miss Eva M. Davis
St. Joseph	2,312	1897	600 00	275 13	875 13	113 80	..	..	284 65	398 45	87	1,728	788	3	5,347	Miss Amanda Meyer
St. Mary	1,573	1901	697 57	174 88	872 45	74 27	11 30	50 15	667 82	803 54	175	1,737	1,733	3	7,642	Miss Nellie M. Grant
St. Marys	12,435	1899	3,000 90	1,089 97	4,090 93	861 56	228 70	130 40	2,524 94	3,745 60	750	8,938	1,733	217	33,313	Mrs G. B. McPherson
St. Marys Falls	3,502	1901	345 85	1,896 56	2,242 41	898 33	15 20	..	1,001 35	1,914 86	12	1,763	265	2	9,077	Mrs Elizabeth Blanchard
St. Marys Harbor	4,402	1896	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Miss Anna C. Hansen
Two Harbors	6,056	1905	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Miss M. F. Dunagan
Virginia	1,724	1889	434 34	330 22	764 56	134 39	13 55	20 80	355 11	523 85	199	2,414	292	15	6,387	Miss Stella M. Long
White Bear	4,040	1904	1,067 36	582 88	1,650 24	204 18	70 20	92 18	787 95	1,154 51	448	2,375	1,606	..	19,944	Miss Edith L. Frost
Whitefish	1,553	1899	353 12	193 98	547 10	7 80	3 00	19 00	540 64	571 04	18	1,828	696	1	5,461	Miss Blanche C. Seger
Winnebago	20,334	1893	7,111 37	1,696 45	8,807 82	1,858 45	518 77	318 34	5,056 72	7,751 28	2,278	26,577	4,427	2	105,215	Miss Jeannette A. Clarke
Winona	2,276	1905	1,000 00	774 91	1,774 91	160 88	8 76	75 30	480 14	7,728 32	184	1,728	864	6	7,286	Mrs Emma G. Sibley
Winthrop	1,129	1879	300 00	153 75	543 75	66 16	..	1 60	75 51	152 02	32	1,678	..	..	..	Miss Josephine Batson

*Includes unexpended balance. †Includes salaries, care of building and supplies. All items of expenditure have been tabulated by the commission, and may be had upon application. ‡Included in book account. § Report incomplete. b. No appropriation in 1906. c. Includes additional Carnegie gift. d. Includes expense for building upon recently organized under city control no statistics available. f. Purchase of library from former association. g. For six months. & Salaries, room, heat and light furnished by council.

FREE ASSOCIATION LIBRARIES.

PLACE.	Population.	When Established.	Income. 1906.	No. of Volumes.	No. of Borrowers.	Circulation.	LIBRARIAN.
Akeley.....	1,635	1905	\$151.30	594	344	3312	Mrs. J. O. Marshall
Benson.....	1,766	1905	100.00	75	350	.....	Mrs. C. L. Bates
*Buffalo.....	1,124	1906	182.00	315	.....	.....	Mrs. Narcissa B. Eaton
Cannon Falls	1,460	1905	135.00	92	86	206	Mrs. J. C. Applegate
Fulda.....	701	1901	40.00	400	85	.....	Mrs. E. A. Erickson, Sec
Granite Falls..	1,340	1900	.....	400	.....	.....	Volunteer Service
Howard Lake	763	1904	147.00	375	215	936	Mrs. Alice Devine
Kimball.....	364	1904	100.07	1289	200	4160	Miss Elva Nye
†Leroy.....	788	1906	500.00	500	.....	.....	Volunteer Service
Le Sueur.....	1,842	1905	160.00	535	478	5168	Miss Carrie M. Cadwell
Mantorville...	484	1899	30.00	485	200	.....	Miss Mary W. Roth
New Richland	697	1901	.....	329	.....	1757	Mrs. C. A. Wagner, Sec.
Robbinsdale..	541	1904	25.41	500	70	.....	Lewis Schaiff
Spicer.....	203	1906	47.70	200	45	81	Miss Anna McManus
Staples.....	2,163	1905	35.75	204	300	.....	Mrs. J. A. Burger, Sec.
Wadena.....	1,868	1900	76.00	876	366	4715	Miss Vera Coppernoll
Walker.....	652	1900	112.25	236	181	3507	Miss Edna Spencer
Wayzata.....	524	1904	200.00	680	100	1600	Mrs. Addie Thayer
Wells.....	1,814	1906	306.75	1065	386	2599	Mrs. Byron Hughes
Windom.....	1,884	1900	75.00	548	100	.....	Mrs. T. C. Collins

*Opened in February, 1907. Tax levy voted in March, 1907.

†Opened in January, 1907.

SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARIES.

PLACE.	NAME OF LIBRARY.	Population.	Dues Per Year.	Dues Per Book.	No. of Volumes.	No. of Readers.	Circulation.	LIBRARIAN.
Annandale....	Library Ass'n...	522	\$.25	\$.25	823	60	1800	Miss Anna H. Zech
Appleton.....	Public Library...	1,321	1.00	.10	1300	.....	2080	Mrs. Anna LaRue
Belgrade.....	Library Ass'n...	530	.25	.....	117	54	817	Theodore Blomberg
Elbow Lake...	Literary Club Lib.	850	1.00	.....	350	30	730	Mrs. Easton Sanley
Excelsior.....	Circulating Lib..	1,000	.....	.10	2000	.....	.....	George B. Gould
Glencoe.....	Glencoe Library.	1,805	.40	.10	820	120	3000	Volunteer Service
Kasson.....	Library Ass'n...	1,049	1.00	.05	700	.....	2350	Mrs. Catherine Kellar
Taylor's Falls	Public Library...	508	1.00	.05	2375	39	1200	Mrs. L. F. Snow
Tracy.....	Public Library...	2,015	1.00	.....	1186	40	.....	Mrs. L. A. Steel
Wabasha.....	Ladies' Lib. Assn.	2,619	1.00	.10	3588	70	3180	Mrs. H. B. Whiting
Waseca.....	Woman's Improv- ment League...	2,838	1.00	.....	800	.....	2663	Miss Ella A. Dibble

COLLEGE AND SPECIAL LIBRARIES.

PLACE.	NAME OF LIBRARY.	Kind of Library.	No. of Volumes.	LIBRARIAN.
Collegeville	St. John's Abbey.....	College..	21,000	Alexus Hoffmann
Duluth	Duluth Bar Library Ass'n..	Law ..	12,000	Miss Emma Hicks
Duluth	Sacred Heart Institute ..	School ..	8,788	Sister M. Katharine
Faribault	Saint Mary's Hall ..	School ..	3,362	Miss Mary L. Winter
Faribault	Seabury Divinity School ..	Theol'gic'l	10,000	The Warden of Seabury Hall
Faribault	Shattuck School	School ..	3,000	Mrs. F. L. Haerberle
Minneapolis	Augsburg Seminary	College ..	6,000	Wilhelm Peitersen
Minneapolis	Hennepin Co. Medical Society	Medical ..	3,563	Miss Blanche W. Scallen
Minneapolis	Teachers' Library Ass'n ..	School ..	5,840	Miss Rhoda B. Long
Northfield	St. Olaf College	College ..	6,150	O. G. Felland
Northfield	Scoville Memorial Library (Carleton College)	College ..	20,000	Miss Eleanor J. Gladstone
Owatonna	Pillsbury Academy	School ..	2,700	John H. Jensen
Red Wing	Lutheran Ladies' Seminary ..	School ..	1,000	E. O. Kaasa
Rochester	German Library Ass'n	German ..	2,500	Paul H. Priebe
St. Paul	Hamline University	College ..	11,400	Miss Anna M. Davis
St. Paul	Neill Library, Macalester College	College ..	8,500	Frederic G. Axtell
St. Paul	Luther Seminary	Theol'gic'l	3,981	O. E. Brandt
St. Paul	Norwegian Luther Seminary ..			E. L. Arndt
St. Paul	St. Paul Seminary	Theol'gic'l	25,000	Rev. John Seliskav
St. Paul	St. Thomas College	School ..	5,000	Rev. E. B. Gauvreau
St. Peter	Gustavus Adolphus College ..	College ..	10,000	J. A. Youngquist
Winnebago	Parker College	College ..	2,300	E. W. Van Aken

LIBRARIES IN STATE INSTITUTIONS.

INSTITUTION	PLACE.	No. of Volumes.	LIBRARIAN.
State Law Library	St. Paul ..	58,000	John E. King
State Historical Society	St. Paul ..	85,106	Warren Upham
State University	Minneapolis ..	110,000	James Thayer Gerould
State Normal School	Duluth	4,046	Miss Katherine W. Ensign
State Normal School	Mankato	8,189	Miss Alice N. Farr
State Normal School	Moorhead	8,000	Edwin T. Reed
State Normal School	St. Cloud	7,500	Miss Gertrude Cambell
State Normal School	Winona	11,194	Miss Mary Grant
School for the Blind	Faribault	2,720	Miss Fannie E. Ladd
School for the Deaf	Faribault	2,563	Louis C. Tuck
School for the Feeble-minded ..	Faribault	612	
State Public School	Owatonna		
State Training School	Red Wing	2,103	Miss Anna K. LaVan.
State Hospital for the Insane ..	Fergus Falls ..	1,153	
State Hospital for the Insane ..	Rochester		
State Hospital for the Insane ..	St. Peter	500	
State Prison	Stillwater	6,000	Casper Ernst
State Reformatory	St. Cloud	1,800	D. H. Knickerbacker
Minnesota Soldiers' Home	Minneapolis ..	800	The Orderly of the Building

DEPARTMENT OF TRAVELING LIBRARIES.

Mrs. Karen M. Jacobson, Librarian.

The traveling library, started in 1900, is an effort on the part of the state to promote the education of its citizens by sending out books to communities not otherwise provided for.

The removal of the Commission headquarters from Minneapolis to the New Capitol, St. Paul, has resulted in increasing the number of applications during this biennial period from 199 to 419. Citizens visiting their beautiful capitol have for the first time heard of the traveling library and gone home to express their appreciation of this branch of education conducted by the state, by applying for a library.

That a reading habit may be formed, the libraries are made up largely of recreative reading, both fiction and non-fiction, with a belief that in some cases this habit may lead to serious study, that in every case it will serve to bring to Minnesota's growing population a wider knowledge and quicken the moral sense.

Though originally the traveling library was designed for rural communities and for towns and villages where no public libraries exist, the recent library development as instanced by the spread of Carnegie libraries, has made the traveling library, with the more recent copyrighted books, a valuable adjunct to the small public library.

To the public library of limited volumes and means that desires to open its doors to the county residents who come to their town as a market, the traveling library has saved the situation, for the state books are free and accessible to every citizen of the state. This wedge, once entered, serves to pry open resources once thought unavailable and county extension becomes insured.

Reaching out still farther to every interest within the boundaries of the state, the traveling library now serves the foreign born citizen, the more remote farms, the ambitious homesteader, the hard working miner, the isolated railroad and lumber camps, as well as the special student, the club woman, and the general reader.

Of the 18,000 volumes now owned by the Minnesota Free Traveling Library, 16,000 volumes circulate in fixed sets, the remainder from the general collection in response to individual requests.

I. The fixed sets conform to the following conditions:

(1) The traveling library of 50 volumes is designed for small public libraries where the book fund is limited and for village communities where no library exists. An application must be signed by ten tax payers, or in the case of a public library by the library board, which not only insures the safe return of the books but serves to interest leading citizens in the library cause. The application is accompanied by a fee of \$1.00 out of which the transportation is paid both ways. The books are loaned for six months, but may be exchanged as frequently as the local association deems advisable. A group of six books in the Norwegian, Swedish, German, Finnish, or French languages is included without extra charge if there is a request for the same.

These libraries are made up of 30 books for adults and 20 books for children. Catalogs are no longer sent out for a choice of library as this method necessitated libraries to be reserved in response to this choice; and the demand for traveling libraries made this reservation unfair to applicants waiting for libraries. The selection of the new library for the various communities is now left to the librarian of the Commission who in every case sends out the most recent library available, well knowing that all library patrons prefer the newest books. The first thirteen libraries sent out by the Commission have been made over during this biennial period that they may contain some of the newer books. The following reading lists have been retained: Russia, Scandinavia, Holland, Mexico, and Scotland; while new libraries have been made up on the reading lists of South America, The Far East, School and College Life, Minnesota, Northern Seas and Lands, Middle Ages, Our Own Country, some good English fiction, and Out-of Door Americans.

A local secretary performs the duties of a library board; he is the adviser of the librarian, collects the money for fees, and signs the report submitted by the librarian on the return of each library to the Commission. A local librarian serves the people

in his community, advertises the library, keeps the record of number of borrowers and circulation, and conducts the business with the Commission. But for the unselfish work of the local librarians it would be impossible to conduct the traveling library system and it is a pleasure to make this public acknowledgment of their splendid service which in every case is voluntary and without remuneration.

(2) The 25 volume library is but a smaller edition of the 50 volume library and is loaned for the most part in rural communities. The fee is 50 cents instead of \$1.00, but otherwise conforms to the conditions of (1). It is to be regretted that the rural patrons have had no new libraries during this period, but lack of funds has made this impossible.

(3) Juvenile libraries of 25 volumes are doing inestimable good in small public libraries and in many district school libraries. This is a new departure in the traveling library work and so far the libraries have been made up as follows: (a) For boys, (b) For girls, (c) For younger readers, (d) For boys and girls, (e) Little books for little people. These libraries have been duplicated five times, as, indeed, have all of the traveling libraries. The juvenile library is loaned on the same terms as the regular 25 volume library, and for a fee of 50 cents. The juvenile library is loaned in addition to a regular traveling library, or by itself as the community desires. Besides these fixed sets, volumes for boys have been sent out from the general collection as additional volumes in a fixed library, or in extra juvenile libraries of 25 or 50 volumes.

(4) Foreign books. There is no undertaking of the Commission more appreciated by the reading public than this recent attempt to supply the demand for foreign books. Though the movement has but just begun 625 foreign books have been circulated. Throughout the United States, public libraries are making an effort to supply the foreign born citizens with at least the classics of the tongues represented in the various communities. Not only will this sympathetic temper bring people to the libraries where they will find English literature suited to their needs, but it will materially promote the local library cause when the foreign born taxpayer realizes that his own needs, as well

as those of his children, are supplied through the tax which he pays in common with other citizens. The public libraries of St. Paul, Minneapolis, Winona, Owatonna, Mankato, Sleepy Eye, Litchfield and Willmar circulate foreign books and many of the smaller public libraries would be glad to grant this privilege were foreign books not so expensive and the book fund so small. Since the library is recognized as an educational institution, second only to the school; since it is the only opportunity given to the average adult to continue his education; since Minnesota gives so liberally to its schools and libraries; it seems especially fitting that the State Commission should circulate books in foreign tongues through the state traveling libraries. Groups of six volumes in the Norwegian, Swedish, German, Finnish or French languages are loaned without extra charge with the regular traveling library when there is a request for the same. Public libraries or any station that has an English traveling library can borrow foreign libraries of 25 volumes for a fee of \$1.00, out of which the transportation is paid.

Cases of easy supplementary reading in German or French are loaned through the public library to High Schools conducting classes in the modern languages. These have been of value particularly in preparing for the college entrance examinations. Fee 50 cents for 25 books.

(5) The Study Club libraries for the use of Women's Clubs have grown in a measure commensurate not only with their own great work in the state but also with the library development in which the club woman is often the true promoter. One has only to glance through the record of Minnesota Public Libraries given on pp. 24-63 of this report to realize what work the club woman is doing for the library cause of our state. In recognition of this fact one member of the Library Commission appointed by the governor, is a representative of the Minnesota club women. To the club woman also, is the Commission indebted, either directly or indirectly, for most of the periodicals sent to public libraries through the Clearing House.

Naturally it follows that the Commission sends out study libraries for the use of these club women. Something of the increased demand for these libraries may be gathered from the

statistics of the last five years, since the number of club libraries loaned in the respective years was 10, 10, 8, 24, and 34. These fixed libraries vary in number of volumes according to the subject. They are accompanied by typewritten outlines designed (1) to show the scope of the subject and the basis on which the books were selected and (2) to be suggestive to the local program committee. Folios of pictures accompany the art and travel libraries, the collections increasing from year to year.

Libraries have been made up on the following subjects:—History of art; American art; American literature; American Revolution; Austria; China; English history to 1603; English history, 1603 to date; English literature to 17th century; English literature, 17th century to date; English painting; French history; French and Spanish painting; French travel; German, Flemish, and Dutch painting; Germany; Holland; Italian painting; Japan; Mexico; Norway and Sweden; Russia; Scotland; Shakespeare; Sir Walter Scott and his work; United States history; United States travel. If there is a demand for the same, a club traveling library will be made up on Home economics on the outlines about to be published by Mrs. Margaret J. Blair; and libraries on the History of the drama, and Italian travel are in process of making.

A club library is loaned on the receipt of an application signed by the officers of the club and a fee of \$1.00. In addition to this the club pays the transportation both ways. A suggestive outline and list of books contained in the library, is sent for the use of the program committee on the receipt of the application and fee, but the libraries are not sent out till August. They may be kept the usual club year of nine months, from September to June.

Since many of the art clubs prefer to study the various schools in some fixed sequence and the travel clubs plan a series of countries, many clubs deem it expedient to speak in advance of the year's work for the more popular libraries. The Commission makes this reservation on the receipt of the application and fee. For further work with club women see—

(1) General Collection under Department of Traveling Libraries, page 76, and

(2) Reference Work under Clearing House for Periodicals,
page 14.

STUDY CLUB TRAVELING LIBRARIES.

1905-6.

Aitkin	United States travel.
Appleton	Germany.
Cannon Falls	English painting.
Crookston.	Current events.
Fulda	French history.
Glencoe	Shakespeare.
Hibbing	Russia.
Leroy	United States history.
Litchfield	Shakespeare.
Marietta	American Revolution.
Moorhead	Italian art.
Pine City	England.
Red Lake Falls	English literature.
St. Charles	English history to 1603.
Sandstone	American literature.
Sauk Center	German, Flemish, and Dutch painting.
Sherburne	Japan and China.
Sleepy Eye (Qui Vive).....	American art.
Sleepy Eye (Woman's).....	French art.
Spring Valley	Scotland.
Waseca	English history, 1603 to date.
Wells	Colonial history.
Windom	Italian art.
Worthington	Norway and Sweden.

STUDY CLUB TRAVELING LIBRARIES.

1906-7.

Ada	Scott and Shakespeare.
Aitkin	French travel.
Alexandria	English history to 1603.
Alexandria	English painting.
Appleton	Scotland.
Beaulieu	Colonial history.
Bemidji	Italian art.
Biwabik	English literature.
Bray	American revolution.
Cannon Falls	England.
Crookston	Current events.
Eveleth	Italian painting.
Fulda	English literature.
Glencoe	Shakespeare.
Heron Lake.....	Mexico.

Leroy.....	United States history.
Litchfield	Shakespeare.
Luverne	History of art.
Moorhead	Italian art.
New Ulm.....	Modern English history.
Pine City.....	Shakespeare.
Red Lake Falls.....	English literature, 17th century to date.
Red Lake Falls.....	American literature.
Redwood Falls.....	Austria.
St. Charles.....	English history, 1603 to date.
St. Cloud (Sorosis).....	Egypt.
St. Peter.....	Japan and China.
Sauk Center.....	Germany.
Sherburn	French history.
Sleepy Eye (Qui Vive).....	French and Spanish painting.
Sleepy Eye (Woman's).....	American art.
Waterville	German, Flemish and Dutch painting.
Wells	United States travel.
Worthington	Holland.

(6) Home Science Libraries. As an experiment, the Commission made up five libraries for the Woman's Auxiliaries of Farmers' Institutes on lists furnished by Mrs. Bertha Dahl Laws, lecturer for the organization and based on Mrs. Laws' study outline arranged by the months of the year. To the 50 volumes purchased there were added public documents published by national and state agricultural stations, which are bound into volumes corresponding to the outline of study by months.

The Home Science libraries are loaned on the receipt of an application signed by the officers of the Woman's Auxiliaries for a fee of \$1.00 out of which the transportation is paid both ways. The libraries are renewed for an additional six months on the receipt of a new fee.

The "experiment" has proved a success, three of the libraries being renewed for an additional six months and the other two being engaged in advance. It is a pleasure to assist so worthy a study, but whether the Commission can make up additional libraries to exchange for those already studied must depend upon the appropriation fixed by the present legislature.

II. General Collection.

The experience of other commissions as well as our own goes to show that however great the patronage of the fixed traveling

library and the unquestioned good accomplished through this source, there is still an immense field to be covered by giving the right book to the right person through an open or general collection. While the regular traveling library reaches for the most part a class of patrons who read for recreation, this general collection is designed to reach those who consult books for a more serious purpose. Following are some of the methods in which the general collection supplements the fixed traveling library:

(1) The regular traveling library station. It is the policy of the Commission never to refuse a request for non-fiction from any traveling library station. When reference material or any book not fiction is asked for, the local librarian forwards the request to the Commission, who sends the material to the local librarian to be returned with the next traveling library. Material on the Isle of Pines, sheep raising, Keats, agriculture, European history, books of travel, and books for boys have been sent from the general collection. Were it better known that we are glad to send additional non-fiction to traveling library stations, the demand would increase many fold.

The Minnesota traveling library stations have never been systematically visited, but it is hoped that with a larger appropriation the librarian of the Commission may at once enter upon this department of the work. A personal acquaintance between the Commission and the local librarian cannot fail to give better service to the traveling library patrons. Individual needs would thus be supplied from the general collection with no additional expense, and the problem of the boy and girl in the small town would have special study. It stands to reason that a library of 18,000 volumes scattered over the state should have the personal attention of the Commission librarian, that its affairs may be given the same business-like attention necessary to conduct any business.

(2) Home Library. The Home library is a collection of 10 volumes lent for three months to isolated communities too remote from neighbors to obtain the ten signatures necessary to secure the regular traveling library. For this library an application must be signed by the applicant and an additional signature of a school or county officer is required. No fee is charged, but the applicant pays the transportation both ways and is responsible for the safe return of the books.

The libraries are not made up in fixed sets, but the books are chosen to meet the demands or needs of rural homes as nearly as practicable. In each case when definite books are asked for they are sent as far as is possible. Information is requested as to the age and sex of each person in the family old enough to read, or if the books are to be available to one or more neighbors, the age and sex in the circle of users. It is desirable that any marked taste for any subject or kind of books should be noted, as well as preference for books in a foreign language.

It is to be especially noted that the Home library does not take the place of the 25 volume rural library and no rural station can be discontinued in favor of the Home library. This is a privilege granted only to the family who for some reason cannot join with ten others in the community library. As no Home library can be freighted for less than 25 cents the transportation both ways amounts at least to 50 cents, which is the fee for the regular 25 volume library, out of which the Commission pays the transportation which is often more than the 50 cent fee. Additional advantages of the regular library are that there are 25 volumes instead of 10, that the library is loaned for six months instead of three, and that more foreign books are included. The only advantage afforded by the Home library is that books may be loaned on an application signed by the candidate and one guarantor, instead of ten taxpayers who in some communities do not exist.

31 Home libraries have been loaned, mostly on general reading though the following subjects have also been represented: German history, electricity, economics, railroad control, printing and advertising, nursing, nature, and home economics, while from every part of the state comes the same cry for "Books for boys." Up to this time Home libraries of foreign books have not been sent out, as there were so many applications that the demand far exceeded the supply on the present appropriation. But if the Home library has a place in the traveling library system of Minnesota, how much more has the foreign Home library.

(3) Women's Clubs. The Commission has always more applications for club libraries than there are libraries, so that the general collection is of great value in supplying additional mater-

ial for club work, particularly when the subject is a duplicate of one of the fixed study club libraries. The terms are the same as for the fixed library, and though fewer volumes are offered, and the pictures are wanting, yet many clubs are glad to receive this material as second choice.

A second phase of the club work is met by the general collection. Throughout the year, requests come in for material on given subjects which is often presented in book form and not in magazines. Books are sent by mail or express for the transportation charges.

For reference work that can be supplied through magazine articles see Clearing House for Periodicals, page 14.

(4) Student's Section. The books for this section were selected and purchased through the Department of Pedagogy of the University of Minnesota and are designed to assist those studying for professional state certificates. These books are loaned to individuals upon an application signed by the applicant upon the recommendation of the school superintendent, or other school officer, and one other responsible citizen. Not more than two books are loaned to one person at a time. They may be kept three months, and renewed for another month if not reserved for another applicant; if reserved, no extension of time can be allowed. There is no fee for the use of these books, but borrowers pay postage or express both ways.

(5) High School Debate Libraries. The Commission has so many requests for material on the subjects for debate assigned by the High School Debating League that sets of books and magazines have been sent to the district directors of each congressional district outside of St Paul and Minneapolis, and these directors have circulated the sets in their districts through the high schools or public libraries.

(6) Lumber Camps. As the librarian of the Commission means never to circulate through the traveling library books unpleasantly soiled, worn, or with missing pages, it transpires that in the course of the year the traveling library has discarded volumes that are yet in very readable, though short-lived condition. These have been made up into boxes and sent to lumber and railroad camps with illustrated story magazines that have

been selected for this purpose from the Clearing House for periodicals. Twenty-three camps have thus been-supplied with reading matter, consisting of about 250 volumes and several hundred magazines. The Commission pays the freight and the books are not returned.

Grateful acknowledgment is made to the public libraries of Winona, Redwood Falls and Rochester for gifts of books and magazines to promote this work.

Such discarded books as would not be interesting to men have been sent to small public libraries that are just emerging from traveling library stations to traveling library reading rooms; as have also volumes of donated reference books that could not be used in the logging camps.

(7) Picture Bulletins. A number of the public libraries have donated to the Commission such picture bulletins as they will no longer use. These are on the subjects of the various national holidays celebrated in schools and libraries, on birds, the seasons, noted persons, and book advertisements of various kinds. A complete list may be had from the Commission. These are loaned for the transportation which is about 25 cents each way by freight and may be kept for an indefinite period.

CIRCULATION OF TRAVELING LIBRARIES.

1905-6

TOWN.	COUNTY.	Population.	No. of Vols. Loaned.	Readers.	Circulation
Center	Le Sueur	898	50		31
	Todd	22	200	19	548
Prairie	McLeod	454	100		328
	Polk	Rural	50		37
	Meeker	2,415	150	125*	1043
	Itasca	80	50	35	
e	Brown	21	100	22	221
ce	Hennepin	125	50	53	285
airie	Todd	1,256	50		
	Pope	280	200	93	688
	Rock	2,272	150	122*	954
	Lyon	25	150	64	632
	Fillmore	546	100	20	178
	Watonwan	1,290	50	31	103
	Lac qui Parle	1,604	50		87
	Rock	176	50	25	98
	Ottertail	26	100	18	120
h	Meeker	85	100		
lle	Dodge	484	200	82†	1031
	Blue Earth	938	250	60*	993
	Lac qui Parle	326	50	28	92
	Chippewa	405	50	60	247
	Wabasha	556	150	30	446
Lawn	Pine	Rural	25	26	75
ale	Sherburne	Rural	150	23	336
	Stearns	2,151	100	59	567
	Wadena	368	100	14	267
	Mille Lacs	1,319	25		127
	Chippewa	488	100		260
le	Douglas	83	25		
a Lake	Faribault	432	50	25	173
lo	Wright	973	150	149*	994
lo Prairie	Wright	Rural	75	31	420
ake	Carlton	481	75	25	455
	Kanabec	805	50	55	319
	Redwood	608	50	34	393
wn	Rice	574	100	30	218
i Lake	Cottonwood	1,083	100		165
	Freeborn	25	50	40	132
k	Itasca	684	50	38	226
	Lac qui Parle	201	50		151
	Douglas	100	50	35	209
	Hubbard	21	50		110
rket	Scott	137	25		43
	Washington	137	200	66	893
gue	Le Sueur	1,419	200	47	193
hland	Waseca	697	150		226
	Nicollet	341	150	75	767
	Polk	10	50	12	84
d	Rice	Rural	150	47	274
ermay	Wadena	Rural	25	13	50
e	Itasca	Rural	100	54	102
Lake	Kandiyohi	65	100	14	276
ve	Anoka	24	150	22	141
	Polk	51	25	13	48
e	Bigstone	1,612	200	62*	1053
	Douglas	1,056	150	115†	679
r	Fillmore	100	50	25	132
	Wright	20	25		37

Public library.

Association library.

CIRCULATION OF TRAVELING LIBRARIES.
1905-6

TOWN.	COUNTY.	Population.	No. of Vols. Loaned.	Readers.	Circulation.
Breckenridge	Wilkin	1,850	100	.....	.....
Breckenridge	Wilkin	Rural	50	.....	.....
Breese	Marshall	23	25	.....	44
Bricelyn	Faribault	335	100	39	206
Bridgie	Itasca	26	75	21	84
Brockway	Stearns	10	75	20	333
Brookpark	Pine	60	100	48	707
Brooks	Redlake	26	100	29	119
Brownsdale	Mower	266	250	66	1210
Browns Valley	Traverse	902	100	.....	397
Buck's Head	Renville	Rural	50	.....	120
Buena Vista	Beltrami	55	200	26	298
Buffalo	Wright	1,124	250	169†	1366
Buffalo Lake	Renville	474	100	.....	481
Bungo	Cass	149	200	43	686
Burtrum	Todd	275	250	43	1135
Byron	(Olmstead	315	50	.....	35
Caledonia	Houston	1,405	200	.....	388
Campbell	Wilkin	317	50	.....	111
Canby	Yellow Medicine	1,505	25	30	82
Cannon Falls	Goodhue	1,460	200	57†	470
Canton	Fillmore	367	300	48	473
Carlos	Douglas	150	50	.....	.....
Carlton	Carlton	612	200	81	1177
Carver	Carver	620	50	17	75
Casino	Cass	22	100	24	362
Cass Lake	Cass	1,062	100	.....	80
Castle Rock	Dakota	40	50	19	149
Cedar	Anoka	125	150	19	277
Cedar Mills	Meeker	33	125	16	188
Cedarville	Martin	24	75	4	82
Center City	Chisago	237	200	24	580
Ceylon	St. Louis	21	125	.....	339
Champlin	Hennepin	83	50	10	76
Chandler	Murray	90	50	.....	163
Chaska	Carver	2,085	250	55	528
Cheney	Dodge	21	25	.....	19
Clara City	Chippewa	564	100	48	322
Claremont	Dodge	317	200	43	662
Claremont	Dodge	Rural	75	26	205
Clearwater	Wright	287	250	14	430
Clinton	Big Stone	400	100	.....	67
Clitherall	Ottertail	149	250	14	430
Cohasset	Itasca	217	50	.....	53
Cokato	Wright	721	150	72	962
Cokato	Wright	Rural	125	20	189
Collis	Traverse	22	125	29	568
Comstock	Clay	72	100	26	165
Constance	Anoka	48	150	29	367
Correll	Bigstone	200	50	42	169
Cottonwood	Lyon	883	150	43	513
Cove	Mille Lacs	66	100	33	313
Cromwell	Carlton	151	50	14	94
Crooked Creek	Pine	Rural	200	33	612
Crookston	Polk	6,794	200	2000*	955
Crow River	Meeker	29	25	12	32
Cunningham	Itasca	Rural	100	.....	167
Current Lake	Murray	22	50	.....	.....
Danvers	Swift	219	100	42	167

* Public library.
† Association library.

CIRCULATION OF TRAVELING LIBRARIES.
1905-6

TOWN.	COUNTY.	Population	No. of Vols. Loaned.	Readers.	Circulation.
Swift Falls	Swift	28	50	.....	.....
Tansem	Clay	22	50	18	187
Teien	Kittson	23	50	.....	.....
Tenney	Clay	150	100	.....	203
Thief River Falls	Red Lake	3,502	100	275*	345
Tower	St. Louis	1,340	50	60	226
Tyler	Lincoln	699	100	25	106
Wabasso	Redwood	178	50	.....	76
Waconia	Carver	809	50	.....	55
Wadena	Wadena	1,868	100	37†	656
Walker	Cass	652	50	35†	403
Wall Lake	Ottertail	23	25	.....	70
Walters	Faribault	82	50	.....	39
Wanamingo	Goodhue	120	50	18	39
Wanger	Marshall	Rural	50	.....	232
Warren	Marshall	1,040	250	259‡	852
Warroad	Roseau	536	100	30	92
Washburn	Hennepin	16	150	25	176
Waterford	Dakota	272	200	36	948
Waterville	Le Sueur	1,383	50	.....	.....
Waverly	Wright	582	150	57	425
Wayzata	Hennepin	524	50	100†	62
Wells	Faribault	1,814	225	107†	1137
West Concord	Dodge	616	100	.....	551
West Lake	Kandiyohi	42	25	10	75
West Newton	Nicollet	22	50	.....	75
Westbrook	Cottonwood	460	200	43	626
Williams	Beltrami	Rural	100	10	126
Willow River	Pine	571	50	.....	.....
Willmar	Kandiyohi	4,040	50	1597*	368
Wilmot	Nobles	150	100	.....	467
Windom	Cottonwood	1,884	175	148†	565
Winsted	McLeod	314	150	34	492
Winthrop	Sibley	1,031	75	15	123
Winton	St. Louis	390	100	.....	.....
Woodlake	Yellow Medicine	347	200	.....	210
Wrightstown	Ottertail	47	150	22	347
Zimmerman	Sherburne	23	50	.....	39
Zumbro Falls	Wabasha	149	150	60	592

*Public library.
†Association library.
‡School library.

CIRCULATION OF TRAVELING LIBRARIES.

1905-6

TOWN.	COUNTY.	Population.	No. of Vols. Loaned.	Readers.	Circulation.
Goodhue & Belle Creek	Goodhue	Rural	50	40	120
Graceville	Big Stone	1,032	100	118*	386
Graham	Benton	Rural	25	.....	65
Granada	Martin	313	100	.....	231
Grand Marais	Cook	248	156	62†	581
Grand Meadow	Mower	459	200	155*	1422
Grand Rapids	Itasca	2,055	150	192*	675
Great Bend	Cottonwood	Rural	50	32	196
Green Isle	Sibley	298	50	.....	.....
Green Valley	Lyon	60	150	30	380
Greenwood	Mille Lacs	Rural	75	7	105
Grey Eagle	Todd	396	150	.....	105
Grove Lake	Pope	65	50	27	126
Guckeen	Faribault	100	75	.....	71
Grygla	Marshall	15	50	30	119
Hackensack	Cass	17	100	27	162
Hader	Goodhue	31	50	12	86
Hanska	Brown	319	150	93	1177
Harris	Chisago	767	100	40	281
Hastings	Dakota	3,811	150	223*	.....
Hawley	Clay	725	50	.....	.....
Hawley	Clay	Rural	50	12	40
Hayward	Freeborn	62	25	.....	101
Henderson	Sibley	820	200	101	1032
Hendrum	Norman	368	50	.....	291
Herman	Grant	648	50	.....	215
Heron Lake	Jackson	898	200	93	995
Hibbing	St. Louis	6,566	200	30	183
Hills	Rock	320	100	30	200
Holland	Pipestone	255	25	.....	16
Howard Lake	Wright	763	100	139†	252
Huntley	Faribault	100	150	20	148
Huntley	Faribault	Rural	100	12	362
Hutchinson	McLeod	2,489	150	1336*	1300
International Falls	Itasca	587	150	29	416
Irving	Kandiyohi	51	50	.....	.....
Ivanhoe	Lincoln	Rural	25	.....	31
Janesville	Waseca	1,205	225	313*	1096
Jordan	Scott	1,311	200	26	457
Kelliher	Beltrami	Rural	50	.....	.....
Kelsey	St. Louis	40	20	17	161
Kensington	Douglas	229	100	39	186
Kenyon	Goodhue	1,252	200	34	665
Kerrick	Pine	62	150	47	829
Kimball	Stearns	364	200	100†	773
Kuehnelt	Marshall	Rural	50	.....	139
Lafayette	Nicollet	122	200	.....	451
Lake Park	Becker	674	150	75	834
Lake Park	Becker	Rural	25	18	82
Lake Park & Cormorant	Becker	Rural	150	33	476
Lakefield	Jackson	916	50	.....	84
Lakeville	Dakota	350	150	202	897
Lamberton	Redwood	657	100	36	317
Langola	Benton	Rural	75	69	596
Laporte	Hubbard	21	50	32	116
Leaf Valley	Douglas	31	150	23	236
Leroy	Mower	788	100	*	381
Le Sueur	Le Sueur	1,842	200	126†	1718
Le Sueur	Le Sueur	Rural	50	15	46

*Public library.

†Association library.

CIRCULATION OF TRAVELING LIBRARIES.

1905-6

TOWN.	COUNTY.	Population.	No. of Vols. Loaned.	Readers.	Circulation.
Le Sueur Center	Le Sueur	698	50	...	31
Leslie	Todd	22	200	19	548
Lester Prairie	McLeod	454	100	...	328
Liberty	Polk	Rural	50	...	37
Litchfield	Meeker	2,415	150	125*	1043
Loman	Itasca	80	50	35	...
Lone Tree	Brown	21	100	22	221
Long Lake	Hennepin	125	50	53	285
Long Prairie	Todd	1,256	50	...	...
Lowry	Pope	280	200	93	688
Luverne	Rock	2,272	150	122*	954
Lynd	Lyon	25	150	64	632
Mabel	Fillmore	546	100	20	178
Madelia	Watsonwan	1,290	50	31	103
Madison	Lac qui Parle	1,604	50	...	67
Magnolia	Rock	176	50	25	98
Maine	Ottertall	26	100	18	120
Manannah	Meeker	85	100	...	...
Mantorville	Dodge	484	200	82†	1031
Mapleton	Blue Earth	938	250	60*	993
Marietta	Lac qui Parle	326	50	26	92
Maynard	Chippewa	405	50	60	247
Mazeppa	Wabasha	556	150	30	446
Meadow Lawn	Pine	Rural	25	26	75
Meadowvale	Sherburne	Rural	150	23	335
Melrose	Stearns	2,151	100	59	567
Menahga	Wadena	368	100	14	267
Milaca	Mille Lacs	1,319	25	...	127
Milan	Chippewa	488	100	...	260
Millerville	Douglas	83	25	...	...
Minnesota Lake	Faribault	432	50	25	173
Monticello	Wright	973	150	149*	994
Monticello Prairie	Wright	Rural	75	31	420
Moose Lake	Carlton	481	75	25	455
Mora	Kanabec	805	50	55	319
Morgan	Redwood	608	50	34	393
Morristown	Rice	574	100	30	218
Mountain Lake	Cottonwood	1,063	100	...	165
Myrtle	Freeborn	25	50	40	132
Nashwauk	Itasca	684	50	38	226
Nassau	Lac qui Parle	201	50	...	151
Nelson	Douglas	100	50	35	209
Nevis	Hubbard	21	50	...	110
New Market	Scott	137	25	...	43
Newport	Washington	137	200	66	893
New Prague	Le Sueur	1,419	200	47	193
New Richland	Waseca	697	150	...	226
Nicollet	Nicollet	341	150	75	767
Noble	Polk	10	50	12	84
Northfield	Rice	Rural	150	47	274
North Germany	Wadena	Rural	25	13	50
Northome	Itasca	Rural	100	54	102
Norway Lake	Kandiyohi	65	100	14	276
Oak Grove	Anoka	24	150	22	141
Olga	Polk	51	25	13	48
Ortonville	Bigstone	1,612	200	62*	1053
Osakis	Douglas	1,056	150	115†	679
Ostrander	Fillmore	100	50	25	132
Otsego	Wright	20	25	...	37

*Public library.

†Association library.

INDEX, Cont'd.

- | | |
|--|--|
| Minneapolis.....7, 9, 42, 64, 71 | St Peter.....9, 53, 65 |
| Minneota .....42, 64 | Sandstone.....53, 65 |
| Minnesota Historical Soci-
ety.....9, 53, 67 | Sauk Center.....7, 9, 54, 65 |
| Minnesota Library Associa-
tion.....18, 20 | Sleepy Eye.....7, 9, 10, 54, 65, 71 |
| Montevideo.....7, 9, 42, 64 | Spicer .....6, 55, 66 |
| Monticello.....44, 64 | Spring Valley.....9, 55, 65 |
| Moorhead.....6, 7, 9, 44, 65 | Staples.....6, 55, 66 |
| Moorhead-Fargo Library Club 21 | State Art Society.....41, 62 |
| Morris.....7, 9, 44, 65 | Steele Co.....10, 11, 47 |
| New Richland.....45, 66 | Stillwater....8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 56, 65 |
| Newport.....45, 65 | Student's section .....77 |
| North Mankato.....45 | Study Club libraries.....71, 74 |
| Northfield.....9, 46, 65 | Subscription libraries....5, 6, 8, 66 |
| Organization of libraries.....6, 7 | Suggestive list of books.....18 |
| Ortonville.....10, 46, 65 | Summer school for library
training.....15 |
| Osakis.....46 | Taylor's Falls.....7, 8, 57, 66 |
| Owatonna....7, 9, 10, 11, 46, 65, 71 | Thief River Falls.....6, 7, 57, 65 |
| Park Rapids.....7, 10, 47, 65 | Township extension.....10 |
| Periodicals, clearing-house....13 | Tracy.....57, 66 |
| Picture bulletins.....17, 78 | Traveling libraries 10, 11, 12, 68-85 |
| Pipestone.....9, 47, 65 | Twin City Library Club.....20 |
| Plainview .....6, 7, 9, 10, 48, 65 | Two Harbors.....7, 10, 57, 65 |
| Plans for library buildings.....7 | Virginia.....6, 7, 9, 59, 65 |
| Poole's Index to periodical lit-
erature.....14 | Wabasha.....59, 66 |
| Public libraries.....5, 6, 8, 24, 65 | Wadena.....59, 66 |
| Publications.....17 | Walker.....59, 66 |
| Reader's guide to periodical
literature.....14 | Warren.....7, 60 |
| Reading rooms.....6 | Waseca.....60, 66 |
| Red Lake Falls.....48 | Washington Co.....10, 11, 57 |
| Red Wing....7, 9, 10, 13, 20, 48, 65 | Wayzata.....6, 60, 66 |
| Redwood Falls....6, 7, 9, 50, 65, 78 | Wells.....6, 7, 60, 66 |
| Reference work.....14, 77 | Wheaton.....7, 60 |
| Robbinsdale.....50, 66 | White Bear.....10, 60, 65 |
| Rochester ...7, 8, 9, 13, 50, 65, 78 | Willmar.....9, 61, 65, 71 |
| Rushford.....7, 9, 10, 51, 65 | Windom.....61, 66 |
| St Cloud.....9, 52, 65 | Winnebago .....9, 61, 65 |
| St Paul Public Library..... | Winona.....7, 9, 62, 65, 71, 78 |
|9, 10, 52, 65, 71 | Women's Clubs.....21, 71, 74, 76 |
| St Paul Teachers' Training
School.....7 | Worthington.....6, 7, 9, 62, 65 |
| | Zumbrota.....7, 9, 63, 65 |

CIRCULATION OF TRAVELING LIBRARIES.
1905-6

TOWN.	COUNTY.	Population	No. of Vols. Loaned.	Readers.	Circulation.
Swift Falls	Swift	28	50	.....	.....
Tansem	Clay	22	50	18	187
Teien	Kittson	23	50	.....	.....
Tenney	Clay	150	100	.....	203
Thief River Falls	Red Lake	3,502	100	275*	345
Tower	St. Louis	1,340	50	60	226
Tyler	Lincoln	699	100	25	106
Wabasso	Redwood	178	50	.....	76
Waconia	Carver	809	50	.....	55
Wadena	Wadena	1,868	100	37†	656
Walker	Cass	652	50	35†	403
Wall Lake	Ottertail	23	25	.....	70
Walters	Faribault	82	50	.....	39
Wanamingo	Goodhue	120	50	18	39
Wanger	Marshall	Rural	50	.....	232
Warren	Marshall	1,040	250	259†	852
Warroad	Roseau	536	100	30	92
Washburn	Hennepin	16	150	25	176
Waterford	Dakota	272	200	36	948
Waterville	Le Sueur	1,383	50	.....	.....
Waverly	Wright	582	150	57	425
Wayzata	Hennepin	524	50	100†	62
Wells	Faribault	1,814	225	107†	1137
West Concord	Dodge	616	100	.....	551
West Lake	Kandiyohi	42	25	10	75
West Newton	Nicollet	22	50	.....	75
Westbrook	Cottonwood	460	200	43	626
Williams	Beltrami	Rural	100	10	126
Willow River	Pine	571	50	.....	.....
Willmar	Kandiyohi	4,040	50	1597*	368
Wilmot	Nobles	150	100	.....	467
Windom	Cottonwood	1,884	175	148†	565
Winsted	McLeod	314	150	34	492
Winthrop	Sibley	1,031	75	15	123
Winton	St. Louis	390	100	.....	.....
Woodlake	Yellow Medicine	347	200	.....	210
Wrightstown	Ottertail	47	150	22	347
Zimmerman	Sherburne	23	50	.....	39
Zumbro Falls	Wabasha	149	150	60	592

*Public library.
†Association library.
‡School library.

STATE LAW CREATING THE PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION.

From Revised Laws of Minnesota, 1905.

2250. **Members—Term.** The State Public Library Commission shall be composed of the president of the State University, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the Secretary of the State Historical Society, each ex-officio, and two other members to be appointed by the governor upon the expiration of the terms of those now in office, each for the term of six years and until his successor qualifies. Vacancies shall be filled by like appointment for the unexpired terms. ('99 c. 353 ss. 1, 5)

2251. **Compensation.** No member of such commission shall receive any salary or compensation for his services as such, but each shall be paid his traveling and other expenses necessarily incurred in attending meetings of the commission, in visiting or establishing libraries, and in performing his duties connected with the work of the commission. ('99 c. 353 ss. 6, 7)

2252. **Purchase of Books; Office.** The commission may purchase collections of books, to be the property of the state, and used as a state circulating library, from which any town, village, or community may borrow under prescribed regulations. It shall divide such books into groups, to be known as traveling libraries, catalog and prepare them for circulation, and make rules for the conduct of its business, such as shall insure the care, preservation, and safe return of all books loaned. Suitable rooms shall be provided in the capitol for its use. ('99 c. 353 ss. 8, 12)

2253. **To advise librarians, etc.** Said commission without charge, shall give advice and instruction to the managers of any public library, and to the trustees or agents of any village, town or community entitled to borrow from said collections, upon any matter pertaining to the organization, maintenance, or administration of libraries. It shall assist, by counsel and encouragement, in the formation of libraries where none exist, and may send its members to aid in organizing the same, or in improving those already established. ('99 c. 353 s. 9)

2254. **Statistics, Reports, Disbursements.** The commission shall keep statistics of the free public libraries of the state, and a record of the work done and the books loaned by it, and report the same to each regular session of the legislature, with a statement of its expenditures, the use made of the traveling libraries, and such other matters as it deems proper. Upon presentation of itemized vouchers, approved by at least three members of the commission, the state auditor shall issue his warrants for all proper expenditures hereunder. ('99 c. 353 ss. 10, 13)



MINNESOTA PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION

FIFTH BIENNIAL REPORT

1907-1908



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MINNESOTA PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION.

OFFICE: THE CAPITOL, ST. PAUL.

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Members Appointed by the Governor:

MARGARET J. EVANS, Chairman, Northfield.

(Term expires 1908.)

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(Term expires 1910.)

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CLARA F. BALDWIN, Secretary.

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CONTENTS.

	Page.
Secretary's Report	5
Field Work	6
Library Visits	6
Organization of Libraries	6
Library Buildings	7
Summer School	7
Clearing House for Periodicals.....	10
Exhibits	11
Publications	12
Progress in Minnesota Libraries	14
New Libraries Established	14
Extension Work	20
County Extension	20
Branches and Stations	22
Reference Work	24
Children's Work	24
Special Features	24
Buildings	26
Improvements	27
Gifts	28
Summary of Gifts to Libraries	29
Itinerary Pictures	30
Library Associations	30
Statistics of Public Libraries	34
Free Association Libraries	36
Subscription Libraries	36
College and Special Libraries.....	37
Libraries in State Institutions.....	37
Traveling Libraries	38
Fixed Groups	38
Juvenile Libraries	40
Foreign Libraries	41
General Loan Collection.....	42
Home Libraries	42
Students' Libraries	43
Club Libraries	44
Children's Library	48
Reference Work	48
Gifts	48
Future of the Traveling Library.....	49

ILLUSTRATIONS.

Map, showing Traveling Libraries by Counties.....	Frontispiece
Crookston Carnegie Library	27
Glenwood Carnegie Library	17
Hamline University Library	27
Hibbing Carnegie Library	16
Montevideo Carnegie Library	17
Zumbrota Carnegie Library	26

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

ST. PAUL, MINN., DEC. 31, 1908.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives.

As required by Section 2254 of the Revised Laws of Minnesota, 1905, the State Public Library Commission has the honor to submit herewith its fifth biennial report, that for 1907-8.

Respectfully submitted,

MARGARET J. EVANS,
Chairman.

MINNESOTA PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION.

Secretary's Report.

The Minnesota Public Library Commission was created by an act of legislature in April, 1899, and was organized September 8, 1899.

The fact that seven other states established library commissions the same year testifies to the general recognition in recent years of the public library as an educational institution. The public school system of our state has been brought to its present successful operation through generous state aid and encouragement, and the public library in order to fulfill its mission as an adjunct to the school has an equal claim upon the state for aid. Twenty-eight states are now undertaking library extension work, following in general two lines of activity—1st, Encouraging the establishment of libraries in all communities able to support them and bringing to the highest possible standard of efficiency all the libraries in the state, and 2nd, Maintaining a system of traveling libraries to aid in solving the problem of making free books accessible to the entire population of the state.

In the following report the first line of activity which concerns the aid rendered by the Commission to public libraries is treated under the general heading of Field Work, which includes the advisory and instructional work of the Commission, the summer school for library training, the periodical exchange, and the publications issued and distributed for the benefit of public libraries. Following this report is a summary of library progress during the last biennial period, including accounts of new libraries established, buildings erected, and various other items more or less directly connected with the development of our public library system, together with statistics of libraries in Minnesota.

The second part of the report is devoted to traveling libraries, giving an account of their work and development during the last two years, followed by statistics of circulation.

PART I.

FIELD WORK.

In towns where no libraries exist, the Commission endeavors to become acquainted with conditions and to co-operate with individuals or organizations who are seeking to awaken public interest. Printed matter is furnished for use in newspapers, and when advisable, the secretary makes a personal visit to confer with those interested or to hold a public meeting for discussion of the library question. When the library movement is started either by an association or under municipal control, the Commission gives advice regarding laws and methods of organization, rules and regulations, selection and purchase of books, furniture and supplies, and sends an organizer to assist the local librarian in classifying the books, and installing proper business methods.

To the libraries already established, a large number of which are struggling on with inadequate support, it is the aim of the Commission to make annual visits to meet with the library board for discussion of ways and means and plans for further development, and to help the librarian to solve the many problems which arise from day to day.

LIBRARY VISITS.

During the last biennial period, 133 visits have been made by members of the Commission staff to 109 libraries in 94 towns, making a total of over nine months spent in field work. Of these visits 22 were made to render technical assistance, and 25 for the purpose of addressing public meetings or club meetings. As chairman of the Library committee of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, the secretary has been given an opportunity to present the work of the Commission, not only at the annual meetings of the Federation, but at nine district meetings in various parts of the state.

ORGANIZATION OF LIBRARIES.

The organization of a library from the technical side includes the classifying and proper arrangement of the books on the shelves, inaugurating of the foundation records:—the accession

book and shelf-list; installing a proper charging system and starting the records which will be necessary for the librarian to furnish the daily and monthly reports from which the annual report required by law is compiled. When the librarian has had summer school training, further assistance is rendered in cataloging. This service is given by the Commission without charge, except that the library is asked to pay the local expenses of the organizer. Requests for help have been so numerous that it has been found necessary to limit the amount of time given to any one library to three weeks.

During 1907-8, the Commission has organized the libraries opened for the first time at Benson, Buffalo, Cokato, Detroit, Glenwood, LeRoy, Preston and Virginia, and re-organized the libraries at Glencoe, Jackson and Tracy. The library at Sleepy Eye has been cataloged and visits were made to Bemidji and Brainerd to assist new librarians who were taking up the work without training. School libraries at Blooming Prairie, Browns Valley, Delano, Preston, South St. Paul and Winthrop have been organized, and assistance in classification has been given to the school libraries at Annandale and Albert Lea College.

LIBRARY BUILDINGS.

To assist building committees in planning library buildings, the Commission has made a collection of library building plans, and has given much attention to this important subject. The secretary of the Commission has in some instances made several personal visits to discuss plans and has advised with architects as to details of furniture and arrangement.

SUMMER SCHOOL.

In order to raise the standard of service in Minnesota libraries, the Commission conducts a six-weeks' course in library methods as a department of the University summer school. The course is open only to those having library positions or who are under definite appointment to such positions and to students or teachers in charge of school libraries. There is no charge to residents of Minnesota, but a registration fee of \$10 is paid by students from other states.

The school does not claim in any way to offer a substitute for the training given in regular library schools, but is designed primarily to assist the librarians of small public libraries which cannot afford to employ trained service.

The course of instruction includes classification, cataloging, book-selection and buying, binding and care of books, reference work, children's work and all business records necessary in a small library, based on the actual requirements of work in such libraries, the lectures being supplemented by practice work whenever subjects permit. The aim is to give the foundation principles of technical work, with simple methods, and on the inspirational side to give a broader view of the possibilities of the small public library and the place it should occupy in the life of the town.

The eighth annual session of the school was held at the State University, June 17 to July 26, 1907. In the absence of the secretary of the Commission, who is director of the school, the school was in charge of Mrs. Karen M. Jacobson, then librarian of the Commission, assisted by Miss Maud van Buren, librarian, Mankato Public Library, who gave a week's course on children's work; and Miss Margaret Palmer, librarian of Superior, Wis., who dealt with the subject of reference work as limited by the resources of small libraries. Miss Mary Moulton Cheney, of the Minneapolis School of Fine Arts, gave a demonstration of Principles to be considered in library handwriting and printing, and Miss Edith Griffith, of the Handicraft Guild, a delightful lecture on Historical book-binding. A talk on the Relation between public libraries and public school libraries was given by Mr. C. G. Schulz, Asst. Supt. of Public Instruction. In the series of afternoon lectures arranged for the University summer school, library work was represented through the efforts of the Commission by Mr. Henry E. Legler, Secretary of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission, who spoke on The library in modern education.

An important feature of the school was the visits made to the libraries of St. Paul, Minneapolis, Stillwater and Hudson, Wis. for practical demonstration of the methods in use in different kinds of libraries; to the binderies, book-store, and the publishing house of the H. W. Wilson Co.

STUDENTS OF SUMMER SCHOOL.

1907

- Miss Murlen Fellows, Minneapolis.
Miss Kate M. Firmin, Minneapolis.
*Miss Clara A. Jehle, Librarian, P. L. Lindstrom, Minn.
Mrs. Asbury F. Laity, Librarian P. L. Madison, S. D.
Miss Edla M. Laurson, Librarian, P. L. Mitchell, S. D.
*Miss Jessie McKenzie, Librarian, Normal School, Moorhead, Minn.
Miss Amanda Meyer, Librarian, P. L. Sleepy Eye, Minn.
*Miss Nelle A. Olson, Librarian, P. L. Moorhead, Minn.
Miss Lois A. Spencer, Librarian, P. L. Falls City, Neb.
*Miss Augusta Starr, Librarian, High School, Glencoe, Minn.
Miss Edith Whitman, Asst. P. L. Fargo, N. D.

The 9th annual session of the school was held June 29 to July 31, 1908, immediately following the meeting of the American Library Association at Minnetonka. Attendance at this meeting was considered a part of the course, taking the place of special lectures, so that the regular work of the school occupied but five weeks.

The course was under the direction of the secretary of the Commission, who gave the instruction in classification and subject-cataloging and conducted round-table discussions on the A. L. A. meeting, administration, library house-keeping and library extension. Miss Martha Wilson, of the Commission, gave the instruction in cataloging, including fourteen lessons in elementary cataloging with practice work on books which would be found in the average small library. Miss Wilson also gave the lectures on reference books, binding and care of periodicals.

The subject of book selection was treated by Miss Maud van Buren, librarian, Mankato Public Library, and included discussion of principles of book-selection, aids in book-selection, trade catalogs and bibliographies, editions and publishers, with study of children's books, using the model library which the Commission has collected for this purpose.

Miss Cheney's talk on the Principles of lettering as applied to the making of signs, labels and bulletins was again a feature of the

*Attended special lectures.

course. The public lectures given to the University Summer School were open to the library class, although attendance was not compulsory.

Visits were made to the libraries of St. Paul, Minneapolis, Stillwater and Hudson, Wis., to the Gerber bindery, Minneapolis, the Handicraft Guild and the bookshop of Mr. Edmund D. Brooks.

STUDENTS OF SUMMER SCHOOL.

1908

Mrs. Laura A. Bassett, Librarian, P. L. Valley City, N. D.
Mrs. David Brown, Librarian, P. L. Jackson, Minn.
Mrs. M. I. Gilson, Librarian, P. L. Pipestone, Minn.
Miss Nellie B. Gregg, Librarian, P. L. Northfield, Minn.
Miss Hattie E. Marvin, Librarian, P. L. Zumbrota, Minn.
Miss Rhoda Peterson, Asst. Librarian, P. L. St. Peter, Minn.
Miss Esther Reb, Librarian, P. L. Mapleton, Minn.
Miss Margaret Ringier, Librarian, P. L. Quincy, Ill.
Miss Mabel Robords, Asst. Librarian, P. L. Springfield, Mo.
Miss Ruth Steadman, Librarian, P. L. Livingston, Mont.
Miss Eva G. Stevens, Librarian, P. L. Spring Valley, Minn.

CLEARING HOUSE FOR PERIODICALS.

To assist the libraries throughout the state to build up their reference collections, the Commission conducts a clearing-house for periodicals. By this means libraries dispose of their surplus magazines and receive numbers which they need. Every library is urged to keep a collection of bound magazines as large as their funds will permit, for their value as reference material is inestimable. The earlier numbers become more difficult to supply each year and it is important to complete files whenever the opportunity arises, even if the binding must be postponed.

Many libraries have been supplied during the past two years and 10,334 numbers distributed, beside the number loaned for reference work and given to the lumber camps.

The over-crowded condition of the room has made it imperative to limit the number of magazines which can be accepted, and to ask that the librarian submit a list before sending in the magazines. Only a limited number of those which are indexed in Poole's Index and the Reader's Guide can be handled, and it has been decided to retain those which the majority of the smaller libraries bind.

The Commission pays the freight upon all magazines sent in and the libraries upon those which they receive.

EXHIBITS.

CHILDREN'S LIBRARY.

The Commission has acquired a collection of 350 of the best books for children. The books are typical of the various classes, the best illustrators of child life are represented in the picture books, and the most practical and attractive editions of all kinds are shown. This library is used chiefly for exhibit and study at summer school, but serves also as a permanent exhibit in the Commission office to offer suggestions for purchase to the visiting teacher, librarian or trustee.

From this collection typical groups of books will be loaned to libraries for exhibit.

LIBRARY BINDINGS.

The A. L. A. Committee on book-binding, which has given much attention to the problem of better bindings for library use has within the last year been successful in inducing certain publishers to issue new fiction in a stronger binding and to re-inforce the backs of children's books. Librarians and book-committees have been urged to purchase these library editions, since they have been found to easily outwear two of the ordinary bindings, and the additional cost of ten cents per volume is a great economy when it is considered that these books will never need to be re-bound. Since the continuation of the plan depends upon the demand from libraries, the Commission has endeavored to encourage this effort not only by advertising the special bindings at every opportunity, but by purchasing all of the titles thus far issued to be loaned for inspection to any librarian or book-committee.

VENICE OF TO-DAY.

A collection of forty sketches of Venice, half in color and half in black and white by F. Hopkinson Smith has been purchased by the Commission to be loaned to libraries throughout the state. A traveling library on the history, description and art of Venice will be made up to accompany the pictures when desired.

ETCHINGS.

The Commission has obtained from Frederick Keppel & Co., New York, a loan collection of etchings which will be exhibited in the libraries of the state during the season of 1908-9, and will be available to any library which will pay express charges one way.

POST-CARDS.

An interesting collection of post-cards illustrating Western ranch-life belonging to Miss Maud van Buren of Mankato, was loaned through the Commission to a large number of libraries during 1907-8.

PUBLICATIONS.

The regular publications of the Commission include the biennial reports to the Legislature, of which the present report is the fifth, and the bulletin entitled Library notes and news, now issued quarterly. This bulletin, which is sent to all librarians and trustees in Minnesota, serves as a means of communication between the Commission and the libraries and contains information as to the activities of the Commission, suggestions and aids for librarians, items of general interest in the library world, and a full account of the library news of our own state. It is also the official organ of the Minnesota Library Association, and prints proceedings and papers of this association in full. The Commission published in 1907 a small pamphlet entitled Library laws of Minnesota, a compilation of the laws relating to public and school libraries, and to the library commission.

In addition to the above, the Commission distributes to libraries various pamphlets issued by the A. L. A. Publishing Board, and the League of Library Commissions, and publications of libraries which are helpful and suggestive to small libraries. Of the aids in book-selection, the A. L. A. Book list, which is sent free to all librarians and members of book-committees, is by far the most important. This is a monthly list of the best new books recommended to small libraries for purchase. It is edited with the co-operation of many librarians, to which the Minnesota Commission contributes its share.

COMMISSION PUBLICATIONS.

Biennial reports 1900-1908.
 Library notes and news v. 1-2.
 Library laws of Minnesota.
 Public documents in the small library.

BOOK SELECTION.

A. L. A. Booklist.
 Suggestive list of books for the small library.
 List of books for school libraries—Oregon.
 Books for boys and girls—Hewins.
 Children's library—Prentice & Power.
 Children's reading—Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.
 Graded lists of library books—East Orange, N. J.
 Graded list of stories for reading aloud—Hassler.
 One hundred of the best novels—Newark Public Library.
 Thousand of the best novels—Newark Public Library.
 Foreign book lists.
 List of selected German books.
 List of French books.
 List of Norwegian and Danish books.
 Audubon Society leaflets.

ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION.

Library tracts.
 Why do we need a public library?
 How to start a public library.
 Library rooms and buildings—Soule.
 Notes from the art section of a library—Cutter.
 Village library—Tarbell.
 Training for librarianship.
 Material for a public library campaign—Hadley.
 Library handbooks.
 Essentials in library administration—Stearns.
 Cataloging for small libraries—Hitchler.
 Management of traveling libraries—Bullock.
 Aids in book selection—Kroeger.
 A. L. A. Reprints.
 Books and life—Birge.
 Library administration on an income of \$1,000 to \$5,000 a year—
 Freeman & Ranck.
 Library buildings—Eastman.
 Question of library training—Stearns.
 Rational library work with children—Olcott.
 Magazines for the small library—Macdonald.
 Small library buildings—Marvin.
 Library discipline (Wisconsin Bulletin).

PROGRESS IN MINNESOTA LIBRARIES.

When the Commission began active work in January 1900, there were 30 public libraries organized under the state law, and supported by taxation, 5 free libraries supported by associations and 13 subscription libraries. The number of public libraries has now increased to 75, the number of free libraries supported by associations to 31 and the number of subscription libraries has decreased to 10, making a total of 116 circulating libraries. This is an increase of 19 during the last biennial period, nine of these being added to the number of libraries established under state law, and eleven to the number of free libraries maintained by associations, while one subscription library has been transferred to the list of free association libraries.

Of the 59 cities and villages in the state named in the census report of 1905 as having a population of over 2,000, there are still fourteen without tax-supported libraries. Of this number Detroit, New Ulm, and Staples now have free libraries maintained by women's clubs, and Tracy, Wabasha and Waseca maintain subscription libraries. Of the remaining eight cities Eveleth is now considering the library question with much interest, East Grand Forks, West St. Paul and South St. Paul have access to libraries in adjacent cities, while Chaska, Ely, St. James and Shakopee report no definite library interest. Of the cities and villages having a population of between 1,000 and 2,000, there are still 39 which have no library, while the table of library statistics shows that 34 cities and villages of similar size, and 31 villages having a population of less than 1000 are maintaining libraries with more or less success.

NEW LIBRARIES ESTABLISHED.

During the last biennial period, free libraries have been established under state law at Buffalo, Glenwood, Granite Falls, Hibbing, Howard Lake, Melrose, Preston, Walker and Wayzata. Six of these libraries, including those at Buffalo, Granite Falls, Howard Lake, Preston, Walker and Wayzata had previously been organized by associations; while the libraries at Glenwood and Hibbing were established for the first time under Carnegie donations.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

Bemidji—The library which was started by the Ladies Library Association in 1904, was turned over to the city early in 1907. According to the provisions of the city charter, a library board of five members was appointed, and the council has made appropriations to carry on the work of the library. A Carnegie gift of \$10,000 was made in 1908, a site has been provided, and an effort is now being made to increase the amount to \$15,000, the council having agreed to raise the annual appropriation to \$1,500.

Buffalo—Through the joint efforts of the Women's Clubs, a library association was organized, and the library was opened February 1, 1907, with about 300 books on the shelves. At the following spring election, the library question was carried by a good majority, and the tax levy now amounts to about \$200 per year. The library has been removed to better quarters than those first occupied, and a permanent librarian has been appointed.

Glenwood—Through the efforts of the Commercial Club a Carnegie gift of \$10,000 was secured in the spring of 1907 and a site donated by the village valued at \$2,500. The building was opened August 1, 1908, with about 1,200 books on the shelves, most of which are donations. The building is well arranged, finished in excellent taste, and furnished with the best library furniture. In the basement a room has been provided for the village council and the lecture-room is rented to the Commercial Club.

Grand Marais—In this village of less than 500 people on the north shore of Lake Superior, a library was established by village ordinance in 1905, and the tax levy at first amounting to \$100 a year but reduced to \$25 in 1908, has been allowed to accumulate, while for the present the traveling library supplies the demands of readers.

Granite Falls—A library started by the Progress Club in 1902, has been located in the city hall. A library board was appointed by the city council in July, 1908, and recently organized, and the library will be re-opened in the near future.

Hibbing—A library board was appointed by the council in 1906, and the following year a Carnegie gift of \$25,000 was

obtained. The library was opened August 1, 1908, with Miss Margaret Palmer as librarian. The work of the reading-room has been especially emphasized, with a generous supply of magazines and papers, including a number in foreign languages. There are already about 2,000 books on the shelves, and many volumes of magazines have been obtained to complete the reference files. The organization of the work by a librarian of training and experience insures its development along the broadest lines.

Howard Lake—The library established in 1905 by the Library and Improvement Club is provided with a room in the village hall, and the council furnishes heat and light in addition to an appropriation of \$60 a year.

Lindstrom—The library which had been collected by an association, but unused for some time was re-opened as a public library in January, 1907. The council has made appropriations amounting to \$175 per year, and the building has become a very popular institution especially with the children, who have been its best patrons. In addition to the 1,623 volumes loaned in 1908 686 books from the traveling library have been circulated.

Melrose—The council has recently levied a tax for library purposes, but the board is not yet organized.

Preston—The history of the Preston public library began April 10, 1908, with a public presentation to the library board by the Browning Club of their well selected library of 345 volumes. At the same time the citizens gave a shower of 144 additional books, besides gifts in money. The Lecture Bureau of Preston donated books to the value of \$15, including a subscription to the World's Work and Review of Reviews, and a dozen other periodicals were subscribed for or donated. A gift of 100 books from the Library Commission made a most acceptable addition to the collection of children's books. Additional gifts by friends of the library have brought the number of books up to nearly 800, in addition to the traveling library. The library rooms are in an apartment over the Postoffice, overlooking the Court House park, which is exceptionally pleasant, and well adapted to the purposes of the library.





GLENWOOD CARNEGIE LIBRARY. (Courtesy of Glenwood Gopher Press.)



MONTEVIDEO CARNEGIE LIBRARY \$10,000.

The city council has very generously met the needs of the library in voting an annual appropriation of \$300, and by furnishing light and heat.

Virginia—The Carnegie library completed in 1906, was opened in May, 1907, with 1,100 volumes and a goodly supply of newspapers and magazines. Reports show a steady increase in the use of the library, and an excellent financial condition, as evidenced by the fact that \$1,200 has recently been set aside for the purchase of books.

Wayzata—The library, which was opened in the new town hall in 1904, has now been organized under state law, and is granted \$200 a year by the village council.

FREE ASSOCIATION LIBRARIES.

Library Associations have been organized at Barnesville, Big Falls, Brown's Valley, Cokato, Fair Haven, Kenyon, North Mankato, Paynesville and the Camp Lincoln colony at East Shore Park on White Bear Lake.

Libraries have been started by Women's Clubs at Breckenridge, Detroit and New Ulm, making a total of 16 libraries now under the auspices of Women's Clubs.

Other association libraries added to the list are those at Northome and Hanska not previously reported, the library at Caledonia formerly given in the list of public libraries, but not at present supported by the council, and the Kasson Library which through a misunderstanding was listed as a subscription library in the report for 1905-06.

Barnesville—Through the efforts of the Ladies' Literary League, a public library was opened in Barnesville in the spring of 1908. The city gives the use of the council chamber, furnished, heated and lighted.

Benson—A most successful reading-room was conducted during 1905-06 through the efforts of Rev. and Mrs. C. L. Bates, but it was not until May, 1907, that the library was organized and the first board of directors appointed. The library was cataloged in November, 1907, and a book shower held. Money is raised by donations and membership fees and a gift of \$500 from

Mr. H. W. Stone, one of the directors, has put the library on its feet. The light and rent of the building and the services of the librarian are also donated. There are now 1,364 books on the shelves, and 470 active borrowers.

Breckenridge—The ladies of the P. E. O. started a library a year ago, which now contains about 250 books. The library has been open once a week, the members of the club serving their turn as librarians.

Brown's Valley—The formal opening of the library and reading-room took place November 6, 1908, when a reception was held in the Commercial Club rooms across the hall from the library. Citizens have raised \$500, and the rooms have been attractively furnished. Among important gifts are a table from the Ladies' Progress Club, \$25 from Mr. J. J. Hill of St. Paul, and a number of books and magazines. An excellent list of magazines has been subscribed for, and the reading-room is open twice a week.

Camp Lincoln—The Camp Lincoln Colony at East Shore Park on White Bear Lake, organized a library in May, 1908, for the benefit of residents in the neighborhood. The library is kept in the residence of Mrs. Samuel Bloomer, who serves as librarian, and has donated a large number of the books.

Cokato—A library association has been organized, with a membership fee of 50 cents, and the library was opened May, 1908, with about 200 books on the shelves, since increased to over 300. The village council has granted the use of a room in the village hall, also fuel and lights.

Detroit—The Ladies' Library Club was organized in 1907 for the purpose of establishing a public library. The library was opened in May, 1908, with over 500 books on the shelves. The use of a room in the basement of the Congregational church was given through the summer and fall, until the books were removed to a very desirable location just off the main street. Members of the club serve as librarians. The use of the library has steadily grown and the ladies have received generous response to a recent appeal for subscriptions which insures the permanence of the institution.

Fair Haven—A library has been established through the efforts of a few individuals, assisted by gifts of 150 books from the St. Cloud Reading Room Society, and 100 books from the Commission. About 400 books have accumulated which are kept in a general store, in charge of the librarian, Mrs. Hattie Baldwin.

Hanska—The library movement was started ten years ago by the "Fram Society." About 1,500 volumes have been collected, including many Norwegian and German books. The foundation for a library building and club house costing \$6,000, described in the paragraph on Library buildings, has been laid and an association will be incorporated.

Kenyon—The Round Table Club of Kenyon has maintained the traveling library since 1901. By means of a book shower given in November, 1907, and a gift of 200 volumes from Rev. William Wilkinson, a permanent library of about 400 volumes has been gathered around the traveling library nucleus. This is located in the director's room of the Citizens State Bank, the use of which is generously given by the officers. Bookcases were made by the students of the Manual Training classes for which the club supplied the material. In April, 1908, a library association with a membership fee of 50 cents was organized, with a view to making the library a public institution, and the club has turned over all of its library property to the association.

Le Roy—The library which was opened by the book club in January, 1907, has had a marked success. Although there has been no assistance from the council, and the library has been entirely free to all in the community, the ladies have been unusually successful in raising funds and the year closes with a good balance in the treasury and \$400 laid aside for a building fund.

New Ulm—The members of the Literary and Current News Clubs re-opened the public library in February, 1908. There are 346 English and 97 German books, belonging to the former Library Association, which are placed in the High School building and accessible once a week.

North Mankato—A library association was organized in January, 1907. \$200 was raised by subscription, and the books are housed in the school building.

Northome—The library was established in 1905, by private individuals, with the intention of turning it over to the village. About 150 books have been collected which are kept in a store in connection with the traveling library.

Paynesville—Through the efforts of the Commercial Club a library was organized in May, 1908, starting with the traveling library as a nucleus. The library is kept in the law office of Mr. Frank Tolman, and Rev. T. A. Stafford gives his services as librarian for an hour each week. Petition for an appropriation will be submitted to the village at the spring election.

EXTENSION WORK

COUNTY EXTENSION.

There are 23 public libraries in the state which have extended their privileges to all residents of the surrounding country who will come to the library for books. These include Aitkin, Bemidji, Blue Earth, Brainerd, Buffalo, Crookston, Duluth, Glenwood, Grand Meadow, Howard Lake, Janesville, Litchfield, Little Falls, Mapleton, Montevideo, Morris, Ortonville, Park Rapids, Plainview, St. Paul, Sleepy Eye, Two Harbors and White Bear. Mapleton leads in the number of borrowers, with a record of 135, Blue Earth comes next with 112 and Aitkin follows with 75.

The St. Cloud library has been made free to residents of Waite Park, which is outside the city limits.

Twenty-eight public libraries charge a fee to country borrowers varying from 25 cents up to \$3.00 a year, and the number of readers ranges from one up to sixteen.

In 1905, in order to further the cause of library extension in counties where library boards do not feel justified in extending the privileges of the library without compensation, a law was passed by the legislature, authorizing library boards "to make contracts with boards of county commissioners-in their own or adjacent counties, or with the village trustees or governing body of any neighboring town, city or village, to loan books of said library, either singly or in traveling libraries, to the residents of said county, town, or village upon such terms as shall be agreed upon in such contract." This law authorizes two distinct plans (1) that of County extension, whereby a centrally located library

may extend its privileges to all residents of the county upon contract made with the county commissioners, and (2) that of Township extension, whereby a library may extend its privileges to adjoining townships or villages upon contract made with the governing body of the township or village.

The County plan has been adopted in Steele, Washington, Anoka, Meeker and Itasca counties, through the libraries of Owatonna, Stillwater, Anoka, Litchfield and Grand Rapids respectively.

The Township plan has been adopted at Graceville and Hibbing.

Steele County—This county was the first to adopt the County extension plan, when the county commissioners made an appropriation of \$300 to the Owatonna Public Library in 1904. This amount was increased to \$500 in 1905, and to \$600 the following year, but reduced to \$500 in 1908. Traveling libraries are sent out from the Owatonna library to seven stations in the county, and arrangements have already been made to open three more stations in the near future. There are 667 country borrowers registered and the total circulation outside the city in 1908 was 3,189, including books taken from the central library as well as those circulated through the traveling library.

Washington County—The Stillwater Public Library adopted the County plan in 1904 when \$300 was appropriated by the county commissioners. This was increased to \$350 in 1906 and to \$400 in 1908. State traveling libraries have been loaned to Stillwater to be located in various parts of Washington County. Books from the Stillwater library and last year's magazines are also sent out with the traveling libraries, and ten stations are now regularly supplied with books. There are 150 cards held by non-residents and 246 cards issued at traveling library stations. The total circulation in 1908 from the central library was 262 in addition to 2,210 books issued from the traveling libraries, making a total of 2,472.

Anoka County—The Anoka Library adopted the County plan in 1905, when an annual appropriation of \$150, increased to \$200 in 1908, was voted by the board of county commissioners. There

are 143 borrowers from the county who came to the An Public Library for their books, but no traveling libraries have been sent out.

Meeker County—In the fall of 1906, the County plan was adopted by the Litchfield public library, when an appropriation of \$150 a year was made by the county commissioners. It was continued in 1907, but omitted in 1908. The Litchfield library paid the fees during 1906-07 on all state traveling libraries located in the county. The fact that the number of readers from the county has increased from 57 in 1906 to 76 the following year and 81 in 1908, shows a growing appreciation of this privilege on the part of residents of the county, and it is expected that county aid will again be secured in the near future.

Itasca County—In 1908 the county commissioners of Itasca County made an appropriation of \$100 to the Grand Rapids Public Library. Since this county has been divided, at least four-fifths of the population is within a radius of ten to fifteen miles from Grand Rapids. The books have always been free to anyone who came to the library so that the appropriation is merely a recognition of service already rendered.

Graceville—The Graceville Public Library was the first in the state to adopt the Township extension plan. The Township of Graceville, which includes the village, now makes an annual appropriation of \$100 to the village library. This library has always been entirely free to all residents of the surrounding country and 177 out of the total of 548 borrowers are residents of the township outside the village.

Hibbing—When the new library at Hibbing was opened, the Township of Stuntz, in which the city is located, made an appropriation of \$3,000 to the library, to be devoted to purchase of books and in addition has agreed to pay \$500 annually for a period of ten years toward the support of the library, on condition that its privileges shall be extended to all residents of the township.

BRANCHES AND STATIONS.

Minneapolis—The Minneapolis library has opened two new stations, making a total of eight branches and ten delivery stations. In January, 1908, Mr. Richard Laveil was appointed Sup

intendent of Branches to have charge of this enlarged work. In addition to regular library stations, traveling libraries are sent to fire stations, factories and social settlements, and a large number of books are circulated through the schools.

St. Paul—Three new stations have been opened in St. Paul, making ten in all, and traveling libraries of 25 volumes each are loaned to each fire station in the city. The school duplicate collection started in 1907 has been enlarged to supply the increasing demand for traveling libraries for schools. The collection now contains 4,500 volumes and 30 schools are supplied with books.

Duluth—A branch library is maintained at West Duluth, and through the efforts of the Twentieth Century Club and the Duluth Gymnasium Club, a branch has been opened in the West End, in the reading room of St. Luke's Church. Books are furnished from the central library and the tables are well supplied with current magazines.

Winona—The East End Branch library, which was opened in 1906, has proved so popular that it is now open every evening during the winter months, the attendance at the branch reading room often exceeding that at the main library.

Mankato—A branch reading room was opened at Hope Chapel in January, 1908. Two schools in outlying parts of the city have been made distributing stations with most satisfactory results, and a case of 100 books placed in the knitting mills has had a large circulation among the employes.

Red Wing—The West End Reading Room opened in 1906 has had a steadily increasing patronage. There are several hundred books on the shelves, in addition to the state traveling library, loaned by the Library Commission for the special use of the station. The reading room is open every evening, while books are issued once a week. Books are also sent to the city hall for use of the men in the fire department.

Rochester—A library of 50 volumes to be exchanged at frequent intervals has been placed in the camera factory, where one of the employes attends to issuing them.

REFERENCE WORK.

The increase in reference work which is generally reported would indicate that our public libraries are coming to be seen as centers of information and study as well as of amusement.

Special developments in this department may be noted at Minneapolis where the art book room is now open on Saturday evenings and Sunday afternoons for the convenience of architects, artisans and designers who cannot come during the day; at Blue Earth and St. Cloud where tables are reserved for High School students, on which needed material is kept for their use; and at Moorhead and Redwood Falls where in the last case nearly 200 volumes of magazines have been added to the reference department.

CHILDREN'S WORK.

Only a very few libraries in Minnesota are large enough to maintain a separate children's department with a special attendant in charge, but all of the library buildings have provided a separate room for children, where books are shelved within their reach, and all possible attention is given to their needs. Since the number of children's books is necessarily limited, it is deemed important to place only the very best books on the children's shelves. In this connection, the Rochester library has started a special collection of the best children's books in fine binding with beautiful illustrations, which are to be used only in the library.

New children's rooms opened at St. Paul, Willmar and Mankato have already been described. The story hour is now an established feature of the work at Jackson, Little Falls, Marshall, Minneapolis, Red Wing, Rochester, St. Paul, Stillwater, Willmar, and special Children's Days are reported at Fairbault, Minneapolis, Moorhead and Rochester.

Graded lists for children have been distributed through teachers at Cloquet, Mankato and Moorhead.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

Free lectures have been given at Minneapolis, Mankato and St. Cloud. At Minneapolis a stereopticon has been purchased for use in this connection, and the lectures for the season

1907-08 were on art subjects designed to arouse more popular interest in the collection of art books. The lectures at Mankato have been chiefly accounts of travel in different countries. At St. Cloud a series of talks by prominent physicians on first aid to the injured was very successful. Classes in elementary sloyd and calisthenics have been conducted for children under thirteen.

A final attempt to maintain a separate reading-room for men where smoking was permitted was made at St. Cloud in 1907. It was considered a failure since it proved too attractive for the younger boys who otherwise frequented the regular reading-room, and did not hold the interest of the older men.

The collections of pictures loaned by the State Art Society and the Art Committee of the Federation of Women's Clubs have been exhibited in libraries at Duluth, Mankato, Litchfield, Fairmont and Hibbing. Duluth has also had special exhibits of paintings by Robert Koehler and David Ericson. A loan collection of American pottery obtained by Miss Maud van Buren for exhibit at the Mankato library, has also been sent to Red Wing and Moorhead, and the collection of Keppel etchings sent to Mankato and Rochester is now in circulation in other libraries through the Commission. The flower show held at the Willmar library early in the fall, has become an annual event, and not only stimulates the interest of children in gardening, but the proceeds, usually about \$100, are given to the library book-fund.

Receptions to teachers have been given at Fairmont, Mankato and Red Wing, and at Janesville the quarterly meeting of the board has been made a social event with a program planned to stimulate interest in the library.

At Winona, a bookcase placed in the delivery-room for the display of good editions of standard authors has brought excellent results, and a case for valuable reference works and curios has been placed in the reading room. A collection of coins has been donated and the local history department has received some notable additions. Entertainment courses for the benefit of the library are established features of the work at Austin, Glenwood, Grand Rapids, Hastings, Hutchinson, Red Wing, Redwood Falls and Sleepy Eye, and serve not only to supplement the book-fund but also to bring to the public a better class of entertainments.

BUILDINGS.

When the Commission began work in January 1900, there were but 7 library buildings in the state including Minneapolis, Rochester, Rushford, Winona, Taylor's Falls, Owatonna and Fern Falls. This number has been increased to 45 with 7 more about to be erected in 1909.

During the last biennial period, 7 Carnegie buildings have been opened at Crookston, Glenwood, Hibbing, Montevideo, Virginia, Zumbrota and Hamline University and Carnegie donations have been made to Aitkin (\$5,000), Bemidji (\$10,000), Crookston (\$5,000 additional), Glenwood (\$10,000), Hibbing (\$25,000), Mapleton (\$5,000), Northfield (\$10,000), Park Rapids (\$5,000), Two Harbors (\$15,000) and Zumbrota (\$1,500 additional) bringing the total Carnegie gifts to Minnesota libraries to \$597,000 distributed among 40 public libraries and one college library.

The building at Montevideo was opened early in 1907. It occupies a commanding site on the edge of the hillside just a block from the Main street, and was planned with special attention to the details of furniture and equipment. Reports show a decided growth in the use of the library during the last two years.

Since the completion of the new building at Zumbrota in May, 1908, the library has been open every evening and Sunday afternoon. The building is the smallest Carnegie library so far erected in the state, and provides a well arranged one-room library on the first floor, with shelving around the walls, and a ladies' rest room in the basement furnished by the business men of Zumbrota, which is open all day.

The Crookston library was formally opened Nov. 27, 1908, with appropriate exercises. It is built in the usual oblong plan with reading rooms on either side of the delivery room and a book room back of the delivery desk. The interior is attractively furnished and decorated. In the basement is a lecture room which will seat about 100 people, and another room designed as a public rest room which is as yet unfurnished.

At Glenwood, Hibbing and Virginia the library was opened for the first time when the buildings were completed and they are described under the heading, New Libraries Established.



ZIMIROTA CARNEGIE LIBRARY. \$6,500.



CROOKSTON CARNEGIE LIBRARY, \$17,500. (Courtesy of St. Paul Dispatch)



HAMLIN UNIVERSITY CARNEGIE LIBRARY, \$30,000.
(Courtesy of Hamline University)

The foundation for a library and club house has been laid at Hanska. The building will contain a library and reading-room, and an auditorium on the first floor, and in the basement, gymnasium, kitchen and dining room and heating plant. It will cost in the neighborhood of \$6,000. This money is being raised by private subscriptions, all of which has thus far been given by residents of the community.

The library at the Agricultural School has been provided with convenient and attractive rooms in the new administration building, and the public library at White Bear has been removed to the new Y. M. C. A. building, where it now occupies two rooms on the second floor.

New libraries opened at Barnesville, Cokato and Howard Lake are located in the village hall, and the library at New Ulm in the High School. The Ladies' Library Association at Fulda has been given the use of a room in the village hall and the library at Walker, which now receives aid from the village, was removed to the telephone office. The school building at Monticello, in which the library has been housed for more than two years, was burned in December 1908, but it is expected that equally satisfactory quarters will be provided in the new building.

The library board at Ortonville has purchased a site for a building, as an excellent location was now available at a reasonable price, and the Ladies' Library Association at Le Roy has put aside \$400 toward a building fund.

Of the 75 libraries in Minnesota, 45 now occupy buildings of their own; 16 are located in the village hall, court house, or school building; one, that at Grand Meadow is given space in the post-office, and 10 occupy rented rooms. Of the association and subscription libraries, the Taylors Falls Library Association owns its building, the building at Hanska is in process of erection, and 13 others are furnished with rooms by the council.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Among improvements in library buildings, the most important is the extension of the library quarters at St. Paul. Shelf room for 40,000 additional volumes has been provided, as well as a large room for the children. A stack room has been furnished in the new wing at Minneapolis, and a bindery has been installed.

Children's rooms at Cloquet and Willmar have also been furnished with low shelving, tables and chairs and made attractive with pictures and plants. The interior of the Duluth library has been re-decorated, and at St. Peter the walls have been tinted, and six new pictures, copies of famous master-pieces, improve the appearance of the reading room. At Jackson, the library room in the village hall has been re-papered, painted and a new floor covering laid. New shelving or stacks have been added at Albert Lea, Lake City, Little Falls, Owatonna, St. Cloud and Willmar; a bronze tablet in memory of Mrs Hunewill, whose bequest of \$21,500 made the library possible, has been placed in the reading room at Owatonna.

GIFTS.

In addition to the Carnegie gifts for buildings, other important gifts are special subscriptions by citizens for the purchase of building sites at Mapleton, Northfield and Two Harbors, and for additional ground at Red Wing; a gift of \$500 to the Benson Library Association from H. W. Stone, and a bequest of \$35 from George Davis to the Buffalo Public Library. Among the many gifts of Women's Clubs may be noted four new oak pilasters to replace those of plaster in the St. Cloud library and a number of valuable pictures from the St. Cloud Reading-room Society, thus swelling the amount of this society's donations to the library to \$14,000.

Among gifts of books may be mentioned the following: \$200 for purchase of books from Mr. Fletcher Walker to the Akeley Public Library; \$200 and stereoscopic views from W. E. C. Ross; to the Blue Earth Public Library; 200 volumes from Rev. William Wilkinson to the Kenyon Library Association; 400 Norwegian books purchased by private subscription for the Madison Public Library; 350 volumes transferred from the School Library to the Moorhead Public Library; 170 children's books from Mrs. T. B. Walker to the Walker Public Library; 125 volumes from Mr. Mort Thompson to the Wells Public Library; \$50 for reference books from Mrs. Harriet Jenks, 50 books of good fiction from Mrs. W. G. Bronson, Jr., and the first 70 volumes of the Atlantic Monthly from Miss Alice Murdock to the Stillwater Public Library.

SUMMARY OF GIFTS TO LIBRARIES.

29

SUMMARY OF GIFTS TO LIBRARIES.

PLACE	DONOR	Date of Gift	Build- ing Fund	En- dow't Fund	Miscellaneous
Aitkin	Andrew Carnegie	1908	\$5,000	..	
Akeley	Fletcher Walker	1907	..	..	\$200 for books.
Albert Lea	Andrew Carnegie	1902	13,000	..	
Alexandria	Andrew Carnegie	1903-5	12,000	..	
	F. B. Van Hoesen . . . . .	..	..	\$5,000	
Anoka	Andrew Carnegie	1903	12,500	..	
Austin	Andrew Carnegie	1901	15,000	..	
Benidji	Andrew Carnegie	1908	10,000	..	
Benson	H. W. Stone	1907	..	..	\$500 for expenses.
Blue Earth	W. E. C. Ross	1904	10,000	..	
	W. E. C. Ross	1906-7	..	..	\$400 for books.
Brainerd	Andrew Carnegie	1903	12,000	..	
Buffalo	George Davis	1907	..	..	\$35.00.
Cloquet	Citizens of Cloquet	1902	7,000	..	
Crookston	Andrew Carnegie	1904-7	17,500	..	
Duluth	Andrew Carnegie	1900	75,000	..	
Farmon	Andrew Carnegie	1903	10,000	..	
Fergus Falls	Andrew Carnegie	1903-5	16,000	..	
Glenwood	Andrew Carnegie	1907	10,000	..	
Grand Rapids	Andrew Carnegie	1905	10,000	..	
Hibbing	Andrew Carnegie	1907	25,000	..	
Hutchinson	Andrew Carnegie	1903	12,500	..	
Kenyon	Rev. William Wilkinson	1908	..	..	200 books.
Lindstrom	C. C. Capron	1903	..	..	300 books.
Litchfield	Andrew Carnegie	1903	10,000	..	
Little Falls	Andrew Carnegie	1902	10,000	..	
Luverne	Andrew Carnegie	1903	10,000	..	
Madison	Andrew Carnegie	1905	8,000	..	
Mankato	Andrew Carnegie	1900	40,000	..	
Mapleton	Andrew Carnegie	1908	5,000	..	
Marshall	Andrew Carnegie	1903	10,000	..	
Minneapolis	Public Subscription	1889	61,665	..	
	Dr. Kirby Spencer . . . . .	..	..	†6,000	
	The John A. Pillsbury Est.	1904	*70,000	..	
Montevideo	Andrew Carnegie	1906	10,000	..	
Moorhead	Andrew Carnegie	1904-5	12,000	..	
Morris	Andrew Carnegie	1903	10,000	..	
Northfield	Hiram Scriver	1898	..	500	
	Miron C. Skinner	1904	..	..
	Robert W. Woodville	1904	..	..	Books worth \$220.
	Andrew Carnegie	1908	10,000	..	
Owatonna	Mrs. Ellis C. Hunewill	1896	5,000	16,500	
Park Rapids	Andrew Carnegie	1908	5,000	..	
Pipestone	Andrew Carnegie	1903	10,000	..	
Plainview	John C. Stratton . . . . .	..	..	1,000	
Red Wing	Andrew Carnegie	1902	17,500	..	
	James Lawther	1902	..	..	Site worth \$5,000.
Redwood Falls	Andrew Carnegie	1903	10,000	..	
Rochester	Huber Bastian	1895	5,000	..	
	George Healy	1895	..	..	\$5,000 for books.
	Mrs. Walter Hurlbut	1905	..	20,000	
Rushford	G. G. Stevens	1898	1,500	..	†\$500.00.
St. Cloud	Andrew Carnegie	1901	25,000	..	
	Ladies' Reading Room Soc	1904-8	..	..	\$14,000.
St. Paul Pub. Lib.	Judge Greenleaf Clark	1904	25,000	..	
Minn. Hist. Soc.	Moses K. Armstrong . . . . .	..	..	2,000	
	Gov. Alexander Ramsey	1903	..	1,000	
	Judge Greenleaf Clark	1904	..	1,000	
Hamline Univ	Andrew Carnegie	1906	30,000	..	
St. Peter	Andrew Carnegie	1903	10,000	..	
Sauk Center	Andrew Carnegie	1903-7	11,000	..	
Sleepy Eye	F. H. Dyckman	1900	10,000	..	
Spring Valley	Andrew Carnegie	1903	8,000	..	
Stillwater	Andrew Carnegie	1901	27,500	..	
	Jacob Bean Estate . . . . .	..	..	..	Building Site.
	Mrs. Sarah A. Murdock	1906	..	10,000	
Two Harbors	Andrew Carnegie	1908	15,000	..	
Virginia	Andrew Carnegie	1905	10,000	..	
Walker	Mrs. T. B. Walker	1907	..	..	170 books.
Wells	Mr. Mort Thompson	1907	..	..	125 books.
Willmar	Andrew Carnegie	1903	11,000	..	
Winnebago	George Eygabroad	1904	..	..	\$1,000 for books.
Wimons	W. H. Laird	1899	50,000	..	
Worthington	Andrew Carnegie	1903	10,000	..	
Zumbrota	Andrew Carnegie	1906-7	6,500	..	

*East Side Branch building.

†Annual income from real estate.

‡For maintenance of building.

ITINERARY PICTURES.

Two new groups have been added to the series of itinerary pictures, the first of these being three of the Heroes from the Library of Congress pictures: Bellerophon, Achilles and Prometheus, purchased by the Litchfield library and the second historical set of pictures purchased by the Hutchinson library. These are brown Copley prints of St. Gaudens' Lincoln and Shaw memorial, Stuart's Washington, French's Minute Man, Walker's Pilgrims on the Mayflower and Blashfield's Explorers and Discoverers from the Minnesota capitol. Other groups already in circulation are the six representative classic and modern pictures, belonging to the Red Wing library, the Longfellow pictures by W. L. Taylor owned by the Stillwater library; and the Rochester group of six of the Jessie Wilcox Smith pictures of children.

The groups are exchanged between these five libraries every six months, eventually returning to the library which owns them.

The Commission furnishes packing cases specially made to fit each group of pictures, arranges the circuit, and pays transportation.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS.

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

An event of great importance in the library history of Minnesota, was the meeting of the American Library Association held at Minnetonka in June, 1908. In attendance the meeting stood third in the history of the association. Of the total attendance 658, fully three-fourths were from the Middle West, bearing witness to the great interest in library development in this section of the country. Minnesota led the list with 144 names, Wisconsin following with 102, and Illinois with 73 delegates. The national character of the meeting was still maintained by goodly delegations from the East, South and West, representing every state in the union and even the Philippines and New Zealand.

The use and value of books was the theme for discussion in the general sessions, while in the section meetings various problems of each branch of library work were considered in detail.

MINNESOTA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

The Minnesota Library Association was organized in 1891, and now has a membership of 79 individuals and 12 library boards. Any one interested in library work in Minnesota may join the association. The membership fee is \$1.00 including dues for the first year, and annual dues thereafter are 50 cents. Library boards may also become members of the association upon payment of a membership fee of \$2.00 the first year, with annual dues thereafter of \$1.00, this entitling each member of the board to a vote at meetings of the association.

The fifteenth annual meeting was held in St. Paul and Minneapolis, September, 1907, with an attendance of 135, including 57 librarians or assistants in public libraries, 29 librarians of school, college or institution libraries, 21 library trustees, and 28 teachers, representatives of business interests or others having some direct interest in library work.

The convention was notable not only because of the large attendance but because of the varied interests represented in the program, which included impressions of the library from the outsider's point of view, sessions devoted to the interests of public, school, college, institution and traveling libraries, and a special session for library trustees.

Officers were elected as follows: President, Mr. Warren Upham, St. Paul; Vice President, Mr. James T. Gerould, Minneapolis; Secretary-Treasurer, Miss Katherine Patten, Minneapolis; Executive committee, Miss Clara Baldwin; Miss Elizabeth Clute, St. Paul; Program committee, Mr. J. E. King, St. Paul; Miss Alice Farr, Mankato; Miss Louise Fernald, Rochester.

The 1908 meeting was held at Minnetonka during the A. L. A. meeting. On account of this conference, only a brief business session was held at which the above officers were re-elected for another year.

LEAGUE OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONS.

The League of Library Commissions was organized in 1904 "to promote, by co-operation, such library interests as are within the province of library supervision by the state." Twenty-one states are now represented in the League, which is affiliated with

the American Library Association. The Executive Board consists of the officers, together with the three members of the publication committee. The League holds its annual meeting at the same time and place as the A. L. A. and a mid-winter meeting is held in Chicago for an informal discussion of commission problems, as well as for the transaction of the business of the league.

The chief need of co-operation is in publication of material which is used in all commission states. Through the efforts of the League, the A. L. A. Publishing Board was persuaded to undertake the publication of the A. L. A. Book-list. The expense of editorial work is covered by the Carnegie endowment fund of \$100,000 so that the Commissions obtain this valuable publication at the cost of paper and printing. The Publishing Board has also printed various other pamphlets for the League, the material being furnished by the League Publication Committee.

Other publications have been contributed by various commissions which are members of the League. Minnesota's contribution is the Year-book of library commissions, which has appeared annually since 1906, and contains a history of the establishment and growth of state library commission work, with a statement of the activities undertaken by each of the various commissions.

League publications have been issued as follows:

U. S. government documents in small libraries; by J. I. Wyer, Jr. Ed. 2, May, 1905. (o. p.)

(The first edition was issued by the Minnesota Commission as Publication No. 1.)

Suggestive list of books for a small library; compiled by Cornelia Marvin, June, 1905.

Magazines for the small library, by Katherine I. MacDonald, 1908.

Year-book of library commissions; compiled by Clara F. Baldwin, 1906-08.

Reprints: Report on standards of library training, by A. L. A. Committee, 1905.

The organization of a library in a small town, by Elizabeth D. Renninger, 1906.

How shall a small town make a beginning, by Alice S. Tyler, 1906.

The officers for 1908-09 are: President, Mrs. Percival Sneed, Atlanta, Ga.; 1st vice-president, Mrs. Henry J. Howe, Marshall-

town, Ia.; 2nd vice-president, C. B. Galbreath, Columbus, Ohio; Secretary, Clara F. Baldwin, St. Paul, Minn.; Treasurer, Sarah B. Askew, Trenton, N. J.; Publication committee: Mary E. Hazeltine, chairman, Madison, Wis.; Robert P. Bliss, Harrisburg, Pa.; Chalmers Hadley, Indianapolis, Ind.

TWIN CITY LIBRARY CLUB.

The Twin City Library Club was organized in February 1906, chiefly for the promotion of acquaintance among library workers in St. Paul and Minneapolis. Monthly meetings from February to May, 1906, and four meetings a year since that time have been held, visiting the various libraries for the purpose of becoming familiar with their resources, and the Bureau of Engraving and Handicraft Guild for a general study of arts allied to book making, such as book illustration and binding.

Through this club the local committees for entertainment of the American Library Association were organized.

In December, 1908, a List of current periodicals in libraries of St. Paul and Minneapolis was published by the club, which is on file in all the libraries of the Twin Cities.

The officers for 1908-09 are: President, James T. Gerould, University of Minnesota; Vice-president, Mrs. Helen J. McCaine, St. Paul Public Library; Secretary-treasurer, Clara F. Baldwin, Minnesota Library Commission; Executive committee: D. L. Kingsbury, Minnesota Historical Society, and Mrs. F. W. Reed, Minneapolis Public Library with the foregoing officers.

MOORHEAD-FARGO LIBRARY CLUB.

The librarians of the public, school and college libraries of Moorhead and Fargo have organized a library club for the promotion of mutual library interests. A list of all the periodicals found in the various libraries of these two cities has been compiled, and a copy is on file in each library, so that the librarian may know where magazines are available and avoid duplication.

STATISTICS OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

PLACE	Population (1905 Census)	Year Established	RECEIPTS, 1908		EXPENDITURES, 1908							Volume added 1908	Total in Library	Borrowers		Circulation 1908	Librarian
			Taxes	*Other Receipts	Total	Books	Period- icals	Binding	+Other Expenses	Total	City			Country			
Aitkin.....	1,890	1906	495.49	130.23	625.72	158.64	7.50	16.90	145.33	320.87	1,120	713	5,200	Father J. Seavey.			
Albert Lea.....	5,037	1897	1,479.02	146.38	1,625.40	328.36	†	115.65	1,071.35	1,522.86	4,742	2,631	82,830	Mrs. Elizabeth Brainerd.			
Alexandria.....	3,051	1881	1,178.08	496.55	1,674.63	229.19	†	115.65	809.29	1,038.48	6,419	702	10,298	Jos. Fitzgerald.			
Anoka.....	4,053	1894	11,400.00	205.82	1,605.82	131.76	74.10	49.40	908.20	1,163.46	4,225	875	16,156	Mrs. Orra C. Hland.			
Austin.....	6,459	1869	1,921.93	509.34	2,531.27	318.50	72.80	87.95	1,275.64	1,754.14	5,888	2,400	20,813	Mrs. Flora C. Conner.			
Bemidji.....	2,800	1904	1,087.52	44.86	1,132.38	98.70	17.85	43.06	278.26	394.81	1,202	443	9,899	Mrs. Harriet Campbell.			
Blue Earth.....	2,304	1900	479.96	931.00	1,410.96	217.76	43.63	43.06	615.63	920.37	2,607	1,203	10,709	Alta M. Cummings.			
Brainerd.....	8,133	1899	1,200.00	475.89	1,675.89	362.29	45.83	50.30	670.08	1,134.50	2,577	500	12,838	Maud Halladay.			
Buffalo.....	1,124	1907	204.74	121.44	326.18	67.61	16.00	11.80	147.98	244.19	741	319	3,577	Mrs. Mary Stark.			
Cloquet.....	6,117	1895	1,866.78	26.90	1,893.68	393.89	†	†	1,469.03	1,862.92	3,762	1,714	22,066	Harriet Louise Lowe.			
Crookston.....	6,784	1903	Report incomplete								2,909		16,870	Elizabeth Lommon.			
Duluth.....	64,942	1890	14,000.00	408.51	14,408.51	3,967.35	†	592.25	9,638.79	14,218.39	53,472	14,492	163,100	Lydia M. Porrier.			
Evansville.....	452	1893	75.00	113.67	188.67	23.67	†		26.40	50.07	681		1,785	O. J. Wallen.			
Fairmont.....	2,945	1879	1,028.66	399.63	1,428.29	96.23	44.55	43.00	766.14	949.92	3,635	772	10,257	Minnie Bird.			
Faribault.....	8,279	1897	1,873.64	596.43	2,470.07	558.80	196.46	102.80	1,103.65	1,961.70	8,105		24,668	Sarah E. LeCron.			
Fergus Falls.....	6,692	1890	1,569.84	183.40	1,753.24	216.02	43.60	22.50	1,236.24	1,518.36	2,17	2,446	11,443	Lillian R. Stringham.			
Fergus Falls.....	1,718	1908	655.40	231.88	887.28	129.96	22.30	44.50	616.68	791.14	1,172	161	4,529	Fred Calmeyer.			
Glenwood.....	1,032	1902	422.88	205.21	628.09	203.20	22.30		211.81	437.40	1,680	348	6,240	Anna O'Brien.			
Grand Marais.....	448	1905	25.00	300.00	325.00	Appropriation	ration	accumulated.	6.92	Library not yet re-opened.	open				Hester Hicks.		
Grand Meadow.....	459	1901	25.00	2.77	27.77				6.92	6.92	216	184	376	Agnes Keeler.			
Grand Rapids.....	2,055	1900	11,067.56	420.51	1,488.07	169.35	83.85	51.30	1,120.01	1,424.51	1,742	916	12,285	Mrs. Elizabeth S. Huntley.			
Granite Falls.....	1,840	1900	Library board appointed by council.			52.14	July, 1908.	9.50	Library not yet re-opened.	101.74	719						
Hastings.....	3,810	1903	399.70	152.94	552.64	52.14	146.34		40.00	101.74	4,621	297	7,978	Hazel J. Wood.			
Hibbing.....	6,588	1908	15,500.00	125,245.24	30,748.24	2,024.88			327.32	29,404.11	1,966	599	64,484	Margaret Palmer.			
Howard Lake.....	763	1904	60.00	48.82	108.82	53.50			26.00	76.50	727		64,484	Mrs. John Devine.			
Hutchinson.....	2,489	1901	1,127.87	996.65	2,024.52	229.78	68.25	45.90	1,260.99	1,604.82	2,712	1,282	13,872	Marjorie Wakefield.			
Hudson.....	1,776	1890	557.87	95.37	653.24	123.14			270.50	293.70	1,767	296	4,296	Mrs. David Brown.			
Jacksonville.....	1,205	1898	248.11	155.19	403.30	62.75	29.60	21.00	268.20	380.55	1,022	286	5,810	Mrs. J. A. Willis.			
Jacks City.....	2,377	1898	546.67	552.02	1,098.69	301.52	32.06	12.90	448.04	795.51	2,003	639	10,474	Jennie E. Baker.			
Lake City.....	542	1898	175.00	145.65	320.65	46.37			163.70	209.97	877	190	1,623	Clara A. Jehle.			
Lakeland.....	2,415	1904	1,014.30	272.20	1,286.50	64.34	49.55	50.16	850.46	10,205.4	2,199	1,248	10,629	Mrs. Alice A. Lamb.			
Litchfield.....	5,556	1893	902.54	265.41	1,167.95	363.70	6.00	22.00	613.33	995.03	3,967	1,600	13,000	Cora K. Tanner.			
Little Falls.....	2,272	1891	1,013.93	404.90	1,418.83	313.16	56.05	129.45	779.12	1,277.78	3,896	991	4,659	Mrs. D. E. Halbert.			
Lynne.....	1,604	1906	1,100.00	98.82	1,198.82		54.40	172.30	642.25	696.68	1,875	830	4,172	Mrs. Ingeborg Jorda.			
Manhattan.....	10,966	1894	3,993.48	1,930.08	5,923.56	910.09			2,970.30	4,082.78	14,073	4,199	4,080	4,080	Father Beh.		
Mapleton.....	935	1902	250.00	156.82	406.82	101.94			140.48	248.42	1,080	236					

STATISTICS OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES—Continued.

PLACE	Population (1900 Census)	Year Established	RECEIPTS, 1908			EXPENDITURES, 1908							Total Volumes added 1908	Total in Library	Borrowers		Circulation 1908	Librarian
			Taxes	*Other Receipts	Total	Books	Binding	Period- icals	*Other Expenses	Total	City	Country						
Montevideo...	2,595	1880	1,015.58	161.50	1,177.08	570.23	37.85	37.00	319.64	984.52	549	4,690	559	Rec	ords	8,626	Mrs. Margaret E. Webb.	
Monticello...	973	1901	100.00	379.61	479.61	66.30		15.30	195.01	296.61	137	1,133	137			burned	Edith Parker.	
Mooshead...	4,794	1906	1,797.96	883.14	2,681.10	371.49	61.71	202.75	1,214.63	1,870.58	841	2,696	841	1,494	4	12,696	Edith Whitman.	
Morris...	2,003	1886	1,035.98	611.46	1,647.42	198.76	70.60		825.08	1,094.44	208	3,763	225	225		5,096	Mrs. Savylla Elliott.	
Newport...	372	1889	117.75	29.78	147.53	25.00	30.00	30.10	69.25	124.25	52	1,028	52	346		1,596	Katie Burns	
Northfield...	3,456	1898	601.89	311.68	913.57	169.08	9.60		556.76	768.54	337	3,419	337	2,337	0	22,281	Nellie B. Gregg	
Ortonville...	1,612	1899	25.60	633.58	659.18	214.70	1.05		306.75	522.60	167	1,204	167	1,204	138	5,423	Mary L. Kern	
Owatonna...	5,631	1896	12,509.78	1,897.10	4,406.88	743.80	132.80	96.80	2,479.97	3,453.37	600	12,077	600	4,704	667	32,844	Elizabeth H. Plumb.	
Park Rapids...	1,719	1900	Report incomplete			66.42					129	2,338	129	576	51	10,939	Mrs. W. N. Stone.	
Pipestone...	2,885	1899	984.09	652.57	1,636.66	356.22	52.50	48.90	704.77	1,222.39	459	3,270	459	600	15	13,800	Mrs. M. I. Gilson.	
Plainview...	1,140	1906	271.65	111.28	482.93	111.60	9.85		165.70	287.24	146	3,748	146	378	38	350	Netta Gorrell	
Preston...	1,320	1908	200.00	29.28	229.28	16.99			197.62	755	407	755	407	307	8	2,483	Florence E. Kiehle.	
Red Wing...	8,149	1893	2,311.47	3,254.66	5,566.13	440.02	149.52	132.52	5,045.29	5,787.35	582	6,890	582	628	8	24,263	Arabel Martin.	
Redwood Falls...	1,898	1905	981.02	457.45	1,438.47	78.54	23.00	30.55	733.84	874.93	185	2,307	185			8,661	Elizabeth Conner	
Rochester...	7,233	1865	2,581.26	1,568.02	4,149.27	822.45	165.73	218.05	2,364.72	3,560.95	932	10,667	932	2,065	7	34,405	Louise M. Fernald.	
Rushford...	1,133	1877	100.00	263.23	363.23	26.16		40.20	72.22	138.57	124	1,628	124				Emma Crompton.	
St. Cloud...	9,522	1869	2,583.95	735.45	3,319.40	387.26	114.00	149.40	2,618.06	3,268.72	342	9,398	342	3,668	5	31,269	Mrs. Marie E. Brick.	
St. Paul...	197,023	1893	24,000.00	42,343.93	66,343.93	12,026.16		3,862.25	48,287.90	64,178.61	11,571	103,896	11,571	36,173	34	379,853	Mrs. Helen J. McCaline.	
St. Peter...	4,514	1895	1,000.00	496.92	1,496.92	112.44	60.90	88.25	931.69	1,213.28	326	4,058	326	1,001	14	12,081	Marian Tyler.	
Stanton...	1,589	1902	399.29	226.89	626.18	161.93	48.96	35.10	257.33	503.31	216	1,476	216		888	4,263	Ethel Coleman.	
Stark Center...	2,463	1878	1,370.33	590.83	1,961.16	502.43			754.66	1,258.09	354	7,230	354		7	22,488	L. A. M. Davis.	
Stark Eye...	2,312	1897	600.00	202.60	802.60	170.43			563.69	758.02	179	2,026	179			8,006	Amanda Meyer.	
Sleepy Valley...	1,573	1901	793.85	300.25	1,094.10	54.89	38.10	44.95	634.22	771.96	473	2,011	473	899	11	8,625	Eva G. Stevens.	
Springwater...	12,345	1869	13,331.63	694.07	4,025.70	632.29	169.06	263.70	2,321.43	3,006.48	710	10,100	710	1,800	150	33,670	Mrs. Gertrude R. McPherson.	
Stillwater...	3,502	1901	Report incomplete			123.23		19.80			202	994	202	630		7,735	Mrs. Elizabeth Blanchard.	
Thief River Falls...	4,402	1896	1,322.29	471.63	1,794.02	369.03	2.53	34.80	660.64	1,074.00	329	2,261	329	1,432	24	18,817	Anna C. Hansen.	
Thief Harbor...	6,056	1905	2,033.75	724.86	2,758.61	667.86	149.10	19.25	1,126.56	1,963.76	351	1,459	351	782		7,531	Mattie E. Dunagan.	
Two Harbors...	652	1900	80.00	20.75	100.75	3.50			93.80	97.30	64	404	64	225		6,905	Edna C. Spencer.	
Virginia...	524	1904	184.44		184.44		Report incomplete					650				1,244	Miles Dickey.	
Walker...	1,724	1889	375.34	289.91	665.25		23.05	29.40	278.88	331.33	48	2,536	48	350	25	9,974	Stella M. Long.	
Wayne Bear...	4,040	1904	1,116.41	729.52	1,845.93	244.23	95.58	126.85	1,096.90	1,563.46	318	3,053	318	2,134	6	15,489	Edith L. Frost.	
Whitmar...	1,553	1899	366.40	121.17	487.57	12.20	10.85		436.96	481.01	37	1,704	37	643		4,253	Blanche C. Neger.	
Willmar...	20,334	1863	7,172.70	1,067.95	8,240.65	1,653.49	294.75	534.68	4,852.23	7,335.17	1,702	29,227	1,702	4,581	4	118,484	Jeanette A. Clarke.	
Winona...	2,376	1905	1,014.50	474.61	1,489.11	639.20	63.00		605.33	1,207.53	900	2,705	900	740	2	13,624	Mrs. E. L. McIntosh.	
Winthrop...	1,129	1879	450.00	10,942.83	7,592.83	106.56	7.50	32.30	16,683.74	6,930.10	246	1,961	246	499	8	5,545	Hattie E. Marvin.	

*Includes unexpended balance.
†Includes Carnegie gift.
‡Includes cost of building.

†Includes salaries, care of building and supplies.
b For three months
c For five months
d Includes special fund raised to purchase additional lot.

†Included in book account.
c For eight months.

†Includes county or township appropriation.
d Includes special fund raised to purchase

FREE ASSOCIATION LIBRARIES.

PLACE	Population.	When Established	Income, 1908	No. of Volumes	No. of Borrowers	Circulation	LIBRARIAN
Akeley	1,635	1905	*	779	496	8,062	J. O. Marshall.
Barnesville	1,566	1908	†	1,384	470	5,659	Grace Foland.
Benson	1,766	1905	708.62	257	217	1,356	Mrs. Frank Sivoia.
Big Falls	166	1908	.. .. .	100	.. .. .	.. .. .	Mrs. Katharine F Sparrow.
Breckenridge	1,850	1908	.. .. .	70	50	.. .. .	Mrs. S. W. Chadbourne.
Brown's Valley . . .	902	1908	500 00	350	50	.. .. .	Mrs. C. E. Lyman.
Caledonia	1,405	1890	.. .. .	100	54	77	Mrs. Nellie Bloomer.
Camp Lincoln (White Bear Lake)	.. .. .	1908	14.16	200	.. .. .	.. .. .	J. C. Applegate.
Cannon Falls	1,460	1905	.. .. .	328	.. .. .	.. .. .	Dora Johnson.
Cokato	721	1908	.. .. .	637	364	.. .. .	Ladies' Library Club.
Detroit	2,149	1908	45.00	400	.. .. .	.. .. .	Mrs. Hattie Baldwin.
Fair Haven	704	1908	.. .. .	527	.. .. .	144	Reading Club.
Fulda	701	1901	†44 50	708	247	2,011	Mrs. Catherine Keller.
Hanoka	319	1899	.. .. .	441	255	1,031	Mrs. R. Leland.
Kasson	1,100	.. .. .	275 83	1,300	42	1,827	Myrtle Marshall.
Kenyon	1,252	1908	63.26	771	447	3,576	Mrs. M. J. Hart.
Kimball	364	1904	†60 00	730	665	4,136	Carrie M. Cadwell.
LeRoy	788	1908	744 49	450	125	.. .. .	Matilda Alder.
Le Sueur	1,842	1905	.. .. .	394	.. .. .	.. .. .	Tuesday Club.
Mantorville	484	1904	†7 50	443	47	.. .. .	Frances Krook.
New Richland	697	1901	20.15	410	.. .. .	.. .. .	Mrs. Belle Longstreet.
New Ulm	5,720	1908	‡32 00	141	99	.. .. .	Mrs. Jos. Forsyth.
North Mankato	1,129	1907	.. .. .	387	84	400	Rev. Thos. A. Stafford.
Northome	285	1905	88 87	400	115	600	Charles Scharf.
Paynesville	481	1907	234 41	219	40	.. .. .	Alma J. Samuelson.
Robbinsdale	541	1904	60 00	658	600	550	Mr. Waldron.
Spicer	203	1906	14.00	902	400	.. .. .	Ida J. Feehan.
Staples	2,163	1905	101 20	1,461	575	3,991	Mrs. Byron Hughes.
Wadena	1,868	1900	170 01	668	125	1,883	Mrs. T. C. Collins.
Wells	1,814	1906	† . . . . .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Windom	1,884	1900	25.79	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .

*Expenses paid by Red River Lumber Co.

†Room in village hall.

‡Council pays rent and heat.

§Room in school building.

SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARIES.

NAME OF LIBRARY	Population	Dues per year	Dues per bk.	Income, 1908	No. of Volumes	No. of Readers	Circulation	LIBRARIAN
Annandale Village Imp. Club	600	1 00	.. .. .	* . . . . .	658	50	.. .. .	Mrs. Cora F. Kura.
Appleton Public Library . . .	1300	1.00	.10	*†160.00	1300	60	2080	Mrs. Anna LaRue.
Belgrade Library Ass'n . . .	530	25	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Elbow Lake Book Club	900	1 00	.. .. .	32 00	340	40	.. .. .	Volunteer service.
Excelsior Circulating Library	1000	.. .. .	.10	.. .. .	3000	300	.. .. .	George B. Gould.
Glencoe Library Ass'n	3000	40	.. .. .	160 00	1024	100	2000	C. G. Selvig, Sec.
Taylor's Falls Library Ass'n . .	450	1 00	.05	31 00	2445	27	1185	Frank S. Knight, Sec.
Tracy Library Ass'n	2015	1 00	.. .. .	*100 00	1186	50	.. .. .	Mrs. Lucy A. Steel.
Wabasha Ladies' Lib. Ass'n . .	1200	1 00	.10	.. .. .	3000	.. .. .	.. .. .	Mrs. H. B. Whiting.
Waaseca Improvement League	2838	1 00	.. .. .	68.69	900	60	2796	Ella A. Dibble.

*Room in village hall.

†\$100 appropriation from council.

COLLEGE AND SPECIAL LIBRARIES.

PLACE	NAME OF LIBRARY	Kind of Library	Amount Spent for books 1908	No. of Volumes	LIBRARIAN
Albert Lea	Albert Lea College	College	\$120.00	3,000	Bertha M. Bancroft.
Collegeville	St. John's Abbey	College	2,000.00	22,300	Alexius Hoffmann.
Duluth	Duluth Bar Library Ass'n.	Law	800.00	12,000	Emma Hicks.
Faribault	St. Mary's Hall	School	160.00	3,592	Mary L. Winter.
Faribault	Seabury Divinity School	Theol'gic'l	250.00	10,850	F. A. M'Elwain.
Faribault	Shattuck School	School	250.00	3,500	Mrs. Maud L. Haeberle
Mankato	St. Peter and Paul's Library	School	50.00	870	Clara Klughera.
Minneapolis	Augsburg Seminary	College		5,000	Wilhelm Petterson.
Minneapolis	Hennepin Co. Medical Society	Medical	139.50	3,874	Mrs. Carrie C. Jones.
Northfield	St. Olaf College	College	375.00	7,000	O. G. Felland.
Northfield	Scoville Memorial Lib. (Carleton College)	College	913.00	21,068	Jessie A. Little.
Owatonna	Pillsbury Academy	School		1,200	E. O. Kaasa.
Red Wing	Lutheran Ladies' Seminary	School	102.00	2,307	H. Schellin.
Rochester	German Library Ass'n	German		10,700	Anna M. Davis.
St. Paul	Hamline University	College	700.00	10,500	Frederic G. Axtell
St. Paul	Neill Lib. (Macalester Coll.)	College	345.00	4,271	O. E. Brandt.
St. Paul	Luther Seminary	Theol'gic'l	200.00		F. L. Arndt.
St. Paul	Norwegian Luther Seminary			5,600	Mrs. W. J. Swarts.
St. Paul	Ramsey Co. Medical Society	Medical	600.00		
St. Paul	St. Paul Seminary	Theol'gic'l		3,500	Juhus Haum.
St. Paul	St. Thomas College	School	450.00	5,000	Mary Wadden.
St. Paul	Teachers' Training School	School	500.00	10,000	Hulda Mallgren.
St. Peter	Gustavus Adolphus College	College	275.00	3,500	Pers. E. W. Van Aken.
Winnebago	Parker College	College	38.00		

LIBRARIES IN STATE INSTITUTIONS.

INSTITUTION	PLACE	Amount Spent for Books, 1908	No. of Volumes	LIBRARIAN
State Library	St. Paul	\$5,152.11	63,200	John E. King.
Minnesota Historical Society	St. Paul	4,157.50	94,888	Warren Upham.
University of Minnesota	Minneapolis	23,412.23	125,000	James Thayer Gerould.
State Normal School	Duluth	750.00	4,300	Ruth Ely.
State Normal School	Mankato	600.00	9,601	Alice N. Farr.
State Normal School	Moorhead	802.00	6,463	Edwin T. Reed.
State Normal School	St. Cloud	584.24	8,830	Gertrude Campbell.
State Normal School	Winona	475.00	9,396	Mary Grant.
School for the Blind	Faribault	300.00	2,000	Fannie E. Ladd.
School for the Deaf	Faribault	254.88	3,036	Louis C. Tuck.
School for Feeble-minded	Faribault	40.00	775	Mary T. McLean.
State Public School	Owatonna	250.13	1,889	
State Training School	Red Wing	698.23	2,100	Grace Whittier.
State Hospital for Insane	Fergus Falls		1,153	
State Hospital for Insane	Rochester		500	
State Hospital for Insane	St. Peter		588	Mary Bradford.
State Prison	Stillwater	1,386.91	5,880	
State Reformatory	St. Cloud	304.55	1,200	D. H. Knickerbocker
Soldiers' Home	Minneapolis		1,706	Thomas Robinson.

PART II.

TRAVELING LIBRARIES.

The problem of books for rural communities presents a different aspect from the same question as applied to towns. There is no library when once established, soon becomes the center of educational, cultural and social activities, while the country residents are denied these privileges because of the difficulty of obtaining books owing to distance and expense of transportation.

The solution was offered in 1892 when Melvil Dewey inaugurated in New York state, the first traveling library system. It proved at once to be so successful and practical a plan that other states took up the work and now 25 of the 28 states in which there is organized extension work emphasize the traveling library.

The function of the library, as has been expressed by a leading library worker, is "the development and enrichment of human life in the entire community by bringing to all the people in the community the books which belong to them."

In a state in which there are one million people living on farms the medium of the traveling library is necessary to perform its function, and the books are chosen with particular reference to the needs of the rural communities, to give the best service for entertainment and inspiration. The books for entertainment are largely in the majority, but being of good influence, they help to establish the reading habit, and it is worth while to include books of a more serious purpose, although their circulation is limited, for their value to the few readers and their good is not counteracted by the greater number of lighter books.

The traveling library continues to be one of the most important features of the work of the Commission, and since its beginning in 1900, has steadily grown until every county in the state now has traveling library stations. The books are distributed in a number of ways to suit the needs of the different patrons, varied to facilitate getting the right book to the right person.

FIXED GROUPS.

The Commission still considers the "fixed collection" the wisest and most economical method of conveying books to the general readers, as in these libraries provision is made for all tastes, to

are always complete, instead of having to be selected from the books which happen to be in, and the special need can be met by the addition of a few special books.

These libraries are carefully selected and are made up chiefly of the most desirable recent books. From the mass of current fiction, the best and most interesting of all types are chosen, and to these are added live books on subjects of interest; agriculture, science, sociology, home science, literature, biography, travel and the best of the books for the children.

In the fixed groups the libraries are made up as follows:

FIFTY VOLUME LIBRARIES.

These are made up of 30 volumes for adults and 20 books for children, a large percentage of each division being fiction, with books on various subjects so selected as to make a well-rounded collection.

As the presence of the traveling library in the community is often the incentive to special study of some particular country or subject, each library has a special reading list of several books, and there have been added during the last biennial period, libraries with reading lists on the following topics: West Indies; Germany; Present day topics; Greater America. The late libraries are in great demand, and to give out the most recent ones as far as possible each collection is duplicated five times.

These libraries are loaned for a fee of \$1 out of which the Commission pays the transportation charges from and to St. Paul, and they are kept for six months. The books are packed in a good hard wood case with shelves, which serves as a bookcase.

The establishment of a traveling library station is effected by forming a local library association of ten taxpayers, who agree to become responsible for the library while in their community, including loss of books and injury beyond reasonable wear, to circulate the books free of charge, provide a suitable place for housing them, and appoint a librarian. The duties of the librarian are, charge of the books, distribution, advertising the library that all the people of the community may know that the books are to be had, the collecting of fines, the keeping of the record of the number of readers and circulation, proper packing of the library upon its return, and rendering report to the Commission.

Much of the success of the traveling library depends upon the wise choice of a librarian, and too much praise cannot be given to these voluntary and unpaid workers throughout the state, whose zeal and interest are giving such faithful service in making it effective. The losses each year are remarkably small, and in most cases, the books are carefully used, and appreciated.

The libraries are obtained by filing with the Commission an agreement for the traveling library signed by the ten taxpayers who form the library association and a librarian's agreement signed by the person who is to have charge of the books. The agreement blanks are sent upon application to the Commission. Libraries cannot be reserved, as this makes unfair discrimination, but upon receipt of the application and fee the best library available is sent. Requests for libraries with reading lists upon a special topic, to be used in connection with club study are always considered and are sent whenever possible.

TWENTY-FIVE VOLUME LIBRARIES.

These are similar in scope to the 50 volume libraries, and are designed for use in the sparsely settled communities, where there are fewer readers, and where the larger cases could not be used to advantage. These are loaned upon the same conditions as the 50 volume libraries, except that because of the limited number of people in the locality, the signature of five taxpayers will be accepted, and these rural libraries are loaned for a fee of 50 cents.

JUVENILE LIBRARIES.

The Commission recognizes that the largest field of usefulness of the library is with the children and that by establishing the reading habit while young, by cultivating a taste in the children for good books, a force will be created, which will make for personal happiness, public efficiency, and good citizenship. The importance of good reading for children cannot be overestimated, and to help supply this need and demand, libraries of 25 volumes have been made up consisting wholly of books for children of all ages. The greatest care is taken in the selection of these books, and the best only are included, both as to subject matter, edition and illustration. The limited book funds of the small libraries throughout

the state hamper their usefulness in this very important direction, and the Juvenile traveling library is of service in supplementing their limited collection. They are some times loaned to district schools where the library is inadequate, and are also used in connection with regular traveling libraries where there are many children and no library.

These are loaned for a fee of 50 cents. During the last biennial period two new collections have been added and one old one remodelled.

FOREIGN LIBRARIES.

In the effort to bring books to all the people of the state, the needs of the foreign-born citizen, so numerous in Minnesota, are not forgotten. Many of the older people cannot read the English language, and knowledge of American laws and life must be given to them in their own language for their enlightenment, as well as for the influence upon the younger generation, who are the coming American citizens. They have also the right, as taxpayers to books which they can understand, and classics of their own tongue should be supplied as far as possible.

The public libraries of St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Mankato, Owatonna, Sleepy Eye, Willmar and Winona circulate foreign books, and many of the smaller libraries recognize the need, but are unable to supply the books because of lack of funds, the foreign books being expensive and difficult to obtain.

To assist these libraries in supplying reading matter for their foreign constituency as well as to send books to those living far from a public library, the Commission has bought books in several foreign languages and has used them to good advantage. The collection now comprises 1050 volumes.

Twenty-five volume libraries in either French, German, Norwegian or Swedish are furnished to any traveling library station taking also an English library. The French and German libraries are especially designed for use as supplementary reading in towns whose high school curriculum complies with University entrance requirements. The foreign libraries are loaned for a fee of \$1.00.

Many of the communities taking traveling libraries have a few readers who enjoy the books in foreign languages, and to supply

these, the Commission will send with any traveling library, six books in either Finnish, French, German, Norwegian or Swedish, upon application, without extra charge.

During the past year, the German collection has been enhanced by the addition of 200 volumes. These are representative books of the best German authors, mostly fiction, but also including some biography, literature, drama, history and travel.

The demand for Scandinavian books is now greater than the supply and the necessity is felt for immediate purchase of books in these languages, and also in Finnish, so largely needed in the northern part of the state.

GENERAL LOAN COLLECTION.

While the "fixed collection" is felt to afford the best service to the general reader, in the administration of club libraries, books for students and requests for particular books or on a special subject, greater flexibility was needed to do the greatest good, and from the purchase of books bought to supply specific wants, a supply of books has been accumulated which is called the "General Loan Collection," and which is the basis of supply for many different kinds of calls.

To this library has been added the club libraries, once in fixed collections, and this entire section of the traveling library, now comprising about 2,500 volumes has been classified, shelf-listed and cataloged during the past summer.

The uses of this collection are many and varied:

TRAVELING LIBRARY REQUESTS.

The Commission considers all requests for particular books, other than fiction, and supplies them when feasible. The calls come very frequently through the librarian of the traveling library, and the books are sent with the library without extra charge. Some of the subjects that have been supplied in this way are: Farming, Railway Legislation, Tariff, Windbreaks, U. S. History.

HOME LIBRARIES.

These are collections of from ten to twelve volumes loaned to individuals living in communities so isolated that a local library association cannot be formed, and where even the rural libraries

cannot be used to advantage. These libraries are not in fixed groups, but are made up to fit each especial case, taking into consideration the ages and tastes of the readers. Largely popular in nature, and usually consisting chiefly of fiction, they are sometimes made up along special lines, such as: Practical Agriculture, U. S. History, Western Life and Adventure, and Home Science.

The agreement for the libraries is signed by the applicant, who becomes personally responsible for the care and safe return of the books, and by a school officer of the district in which he lives. The libraries are sent without fee, but the transportation is not paid by the Commission. The home library is not allowed to usurp the place of the rural library and is not sent to places where there are sufficient number of taxpayers to make a library association possible. The expense of transportation in nearly every case, exceeds the fee for the 25 volume library, which is sent prepaid, the number of books is smaller, and fewer people are served thereby.

STUDENTS LIBRARIES.

An important section of the general loan collection is that consisting of books of especial use to students and teachers, on child study, psychology, and methods and aids in teaching. The original collection was selected through the department of pedagogy of the University of Minnesota, and to these have been added during the past two years, such additional volumes as are of especial value, and for which there was demand.

These books have been bought for the purpose of aiding those studying for professional state certificates, or, those who, while teaching in the rural schools, are completing work for University credits. They are loaned to individuals upon an agreement signed by the applicant and a school or county superintendent. They are loaned in groups of two or three at a time, may be kept for three months, with privilege of renewal for one month, if not asked for elsewhere. There is no fee for the use of these books, but the borrowers pay postage or express charges both ways. In special cases 20 or 25 volume pedagogy libraries have been made up and loaned to superintendents for use of the teachers of his district, where a teachers' club has been organized. These are loaned

without fee, but the freight charges are not prepaid, and the superintendent becomes personally responsible for the care and distribution of the books, and their safe return to the Commission of

A list of these books is now in preparation, and will be ready for distribution very soon.

CLUB LIBRARIES.

Fully two-thirds of the books in the general loan collection have been purchased for use by the clubs and from the money given by the club women of the larger cities a valuable reference library has grown.

Study club libraries increase each year in popularity and usefulness, and from 10 loaned in 1904, the number has increased to 12 in 1908, with 12 advance reservations for 1909-10.

The books in each club library are not limited to a particular number, enough being sent to every place to cover the subject and to give material for each paper, where the program is submitted, and when such material is obtainable. The clearing house for periodicals is a valuable adjunct in making up club libraries and many folios of magazine articles, carefully arranged for convenient use are made up each year to supplement the books. Further aids to study are given in pictures of various kinds. University prints are sent with the libraries on art and the libraries are furnished with Underwood views and stereoscopes.

With the development of club work and club study has come the realization that specific work in one direction brings the results and greater satisfaction to the club. The advantage of thorough consideration of one subject is obvious in connection with the club libraries, as by thus specializing books can be arranged which will cover the subject fully, treating of its various phases, while a satisfactory library cannot be made to fit a miscellaneous program. Some clubs are taking a course covering several years work, as for instance in United States history, which covers three winters study, and gives ample time for collateral reading and the libraries covering the periods embraced, are broad in scope including supplementary material on the various aspects of American life as well as historical fiction.

The Commission is prepared to furnish libraries upon the following subjects: American art; American literature; Arts

crafts; Austria; China; Civics; Drama; Egypt; England, History; England, Travel; English art; English literature of various periods; and Shakespeare; France, History; France, Travel; French art; German, Flemish and Dutch art; Germany; Greece, History; Greece, Travel; Greek sculpture; Holland; Home science; Ireland and Wales; Italian art; Italy, History; Italy, Travel; Japan; London; Mexico; Norway, Sweden and Denmark; Roman sculpture; Rome, History; Russia; Scotland, Travel; U. S. History; U. S. Travel. In many cases more than one library is furnished on the same subject, and the books on English and American literature, Shakespeare, History of England and the U. S. are divided according to periods for purposes of detailed study. New subjects will be supplied as far as the resources of the general collection permit, or purchases made when the book fund will allow. Aids are furnished to the program committees by means of outlines prepared by our own and other Commissions, and lists of books upon any subject under consideration, and also loan programs which have been used by other clubs.

Club libraries are loaned upon application signed by the officers of the club, for a fee of one dollar, in addition to which the club pays the transportation both ways. They are sent out usually in August and September, and are kept for nine months, the regular club year. In some places the libraries are borrowed by the Public library board for the use of the clubs and many of the clubs paying the fees themselves follow the plan of allowing the books to be circulated when not in actual use by the members.

During the last biennial period, 91 clubs have been supplied, and there has been circulated through these libraries, 2,614 books, 494 magazines and pamphlets and 7,358 pictures.

STUDY CLUB TRAVELING LIBRARIES.

1907-08

Ada	Eliot, Lamb, Tennyson.
Aitkin	England.
Alexandria	England.
Appleton	Holland.
	German, Flemish and Dutch painting.
Argyle	Dickens, Tennyson, Watson.
Barnesville	Homer.
Benson	Italy—Travel.
Blue Earth	History of art.
Brandon	France—History.
Breckenridge	U. S.—History.
Cannon Falls	France—Travel.
Eveleth	Italian art and miscellany.
Fairmont	America in the 19th century.
Fergus Falls	Greek sculpture.
Glencoe	Shakespeare: King John—Othello.
Granada	English history.
Graceville	Norway, Sweden and Denmark.
Le Roy	United States.
Litchfield	Shakespeare: As you like it—King Sonnets.
Madelia	Shakespeare: Macbeth—Merchant Venice.
Moorhead	History of the drama.
New Ulm	Victorian age of English literature.
Norwood	U. S. History—Civil war.
Ortonville	Japan.
Pine City	Miscellaneous.
Red Lake Falls	American authors.
Redwood Falls	Germany.
Roosevelt	United States.
Royalton	U. S.—History.
St. Cloud	Greece.
St. Peter	China.
Sauk Center	American literature.
Sleepy Eye (Woman's Club) ..	American art.
Sleepy Eye (Woman's Club) ..	U. S.—Travel—East.
Sleepy Eye (Qui Vive)	Scotland, Ireland and Wales.
Staples	Greek history.
Staples	Shakespeare: Merry wives of Wi Henry IV—Macbeth—Twelfth
Wells	U. S.—Travel—West.
Worthington	Greece.

STUDY CLUB TRAVELING LIBRARIES.

1908-09

Ada	Scotland, Ireland and Wales.
Aitkin	Italy.
Alexandria	Italian painting.
Appleton	England—Travel.
Barnesville	Homer.
Benson	Italy.
Black Duck	U. S.—History—Colonial.
Blue Earth	Italian art.
Brainerd	Music.
Brandon	U. S.—Since the civil war.
Buffalo (History).....	Shakespeare—General.
Buffalo	Shakespeare: Othello—Romeo and Juliet —Tempest.
Cannon Falls.....	France and Austria-Hungary.
Detroit	Civics.
Euclid	Agriculture.
Eveleth	Italian art.
Fairmont	U. S.—Travel—West.
Fergus Falls	Sculpture.
Fulda	Greece and Rome.
Glencoe	France.
Graceville	Italy—Miscellany.
Heron Lake	American writers.
Kenyon	Home science.
Lake City.	Japan.
Le Roy	American literature.
Le Sueur	Holland.
Lindstrom	U. S.—History.
Litchfield	Holland.
Long Prairie	U. S.—Travel—West.
Lonsdale	U. S.—History—Civil war.
Luverne	Shakespeare: As you like it—King Lear.
Montevideo	English art.
Moorhead	Drama.
Morris	Arts and crafts.
New Ulm (Woman's literary.. club)	Byron, Shelley and Keats.
New Ulm (Current events)...	Home economics.
Ortonville	U. S.—Travel—West.
Perham	Germany.
Red Wing	German, Flemish and Dutch painting.
Redwood Falls	Germany.
Royalton	Greece, Rome and Italy.

St. Charles.....	U. S.—Travel—East.
St. Cloud	Modern Greece.
Sandstone	Miscellaneous.
Sauk Center	American literature.
Sherburne	Norway, Sweden and Denmark.
Sleepy Eye	Norway, Sweden and Denmark.
Staples	Roman history.
Wells	American art.
Windom	Minnesota.
Worthington (Travel club)...	Greek literature.
Worthington	History of the drama.

CHILDREN'S LIBRARY.

The collection of children's books already described under heading Exhibits, in Part 1 of this report is a part of the general collection. Occasional loans are made to libraries or individuals to fill particular needs.

REFERENCE WORK.

This feature of the traveling library has developed very largely during the last biennial period, and material has been furnished to club workers, debating societies, teachers and students.

The requests cover a wide range, and the amount of material sent varies in quantity from a copied page from a borrowed book to a library of thirty volumes for use of high school students preparing graduating essays. The limited resources of the general collection are supplemented by the magazine files of the clearing house and by inter-library loans, books from the St. Paul public library have been pressed into service. Among the subjects that have been supplied are: Prison systems, Industrial South, Mural painting, Child labor, Art museums, Oberammergau, Science in the home, Education of women in Spain, Coal mining in England, Life saving, as well as material concerning lives of authors, artists, and other persons of achievement.

A record of this service has not been kept until November 1908 and during that month and December, 37 requests were filled and 25 books and 130 magazine articles were sent out.

GIFT.

NEW LIBRARIES.

With the general work of reorganization now in process with the traveling libraries, it happens that a number of books which

have served a period of usefulness in the collections, have become available for other uses. One of the purposes of the traveling library being to serve as the opening wedge for a public library in the small town, the Commission recognizes the organization of a permanent association made by any traveling library station by a gift of one hundred books when the library has secured that number toward a permanent collection. These books, while somewhat worn, are good readable books which can be used to good advantage in the libraries.

The following places have been assisted in this way during the past two years: Barnesville, Benson, Breckenridge, Buffalo, Cannon Falls, Cokato, Detroit, Fair Haven, Glenwood, Hibbing, Howard Lake, Kenyon, Kimball, North Mankato, Preston, Staples.

LUMBER CAMPS.

Each year a number of lumber camps throughout the state are given a supply of reading matter. Boxes are filled with books which have been withdrawn from the traveling libraries for various reasons and which are in readable but short lived condition, and with popular, illustrated magazines from the clearing house. Only books of live interest are sent and these are varied to appeal to different tastes. In the past two years 36 camps have been supplied, and in this way 478 books and 1159 magazines were distributed.

FUTURE OF THE TRAVELING LIBRARY.

The traveling library has passed beyond the experimental stage, and is established as a feature of the rural community working with and supplementing the work of the rural school, and the increasing interest and demand point to steady growth and usefulness.

Reorganization of the traveling libraries, in order to give increased efficiency of service, is being pushed as rapidly as the demands of current work will permit. The older libraries have become greatly worn and many books must be purchased to renew these, while the increasing number of traveling library stations necessitates the addition of more collections. The children's li-

braries must be increased in number to satisfy the demand, and new foreign libraries in the Finnish, Norwegian and Swedish languages are needed at once.

Finding lists of books on the special subjects of Agriculture, Teaching and Home science will be issued shortly.

The work of the traveling library department is greatly hampered by lack of room, the one room which is now used for all the work including packing, being entirely inadequate. All available space has been used for shelving, but this accommodates but less than half the books.

The clearing house for periodicals occupies a room in the sub-basement, is greatly overcrowded and poor ventilation renders it almost impossible for a work room. It is hoped that the rooms now occupied by the Historical Society may become available for the work of the Commission when their new building is erected.

It is expected that the systematic visiting of traveling library stations which has been unavoidably delayed may be begun in the early spring, and that from these visits an understanding of the particular needs of each community will come about and that the usefulness of the traveling libraries may be greatly increased thereby.

CIRCULATION OF TRAVELING LIBRARIES 1907-8.

TOWN	COUNTY	Population	No. of Vols. Loaned	Circulation
*Aitkin.....	Aitkin.....	2,500	200	705
†Akeley.....	Hubbard.....	2,200	125	782
Alden.....	Freeborn.....	850	257	781
Aldrich.....	Wadena.....	80	50	250
Alvwood.....	Itasca.....	Rural	25	85
Ashby.....	Grant.....	400	200	693
Atkinson.....	Carlton.....	500	158	458
Audubon.....	Becker.....	450	58	272
*Austin.....	Mower.....	6,489	61	55
Baker.....	Clay.....	Rural	200	328
†Barnesville.....	Clay.....	1,586	125	242
Bay Lake.....	Crow Wing.....	Rural	75	204
Bear River.....	St. Louis.....	300	112	285
Beardsley.....	Bigstone.....	500	150	275
Beaton.....	Kittson.....	Rural	212	474
Beaulieu.....	Mahnomen.....	Gov't sch'l	25	.....
Beaver Creek.....	Rock.....	Rural	50	.....
Beaver Township.....	Fillmore.....	Rural	100	199
Becker.....	Sherburne.....	300	153	144
Belle Plaine.....	Scott.....	Rural	50	115
Belview.....	Redwood.....	500	50	132
*Bemidji.....	Beltrami.....	3,800	150	345
Benedict.....	Hubbard.....	Rural	50	35
†Benson.....	Swift.....	2,000	162	476
Bethel.....	Anoka.....	175	303	1652
Big Lake.....	Sherburne.....	280	200	39
Bingham Lake.....	Cottonwood.....	700	150	709
Bird Island.....	Renville.....	1,000	100	554
*Blue Earth.....	Faribault.....	3,000	150	1,147
Borup.....	Norman.....	150	50	.....
Braham.....	Isanti.....	Rural	81	258
Braham (Andree).....	Isanti.....	Rural	150	366
*Brainerd.....	Crow Wing.....	Rural	31	78
Brandon.....	Douglas.....	298	121	248
Bray.....	Redlake.....	Rural	58	271
Bricelyn.....	Faribault.....	400	50	32
Bridgie (Orth).....	Itasca.....	Rural	75	177
Brooks.....	Redlake.....	Rural	100	185
Browerville.....	Todd.....	1,000	106	407
Brownsdale.....	Mower.....	260	159	703
Browns Valley.....	Traverse.....	721	106	96
Brownston.....	McLeod.....	Rural	50	.....
*Buffalo.....	Wright.....	1,124	312	1,229
Bungo.....	Cass.....	Rural	50	182
Burtrum.....	Todd.....	200	103	713
Callaway.....	Becker.....	600	50	100
†Cannon Falls.....	Goodhue.....	1,460	203	517
Canton.....	Fillmore.....	367	100	398
Carlos.....	Douglas.....	150	100	176
Cass Lake.....	Cass.....	1,062	50	101
Cedar Mills.....	McLeod.....	Rural	100	215
Chaska.....	Carver.....	2,085	193	645
Chatfield.....	Fillmore.....	Rural	100	118
Chatfield.....	Fillmore.....	1,600	50	118
Chokio.....	Stevens.....	396	50	.....
Clearwater.....	Wright.....	287	153	751
Clitherall.....	Ottertail.....	150	200	276
*Cokato.....	Wright.....	800	225	1,725
Collis.....	Traverse.....	Rural	50	322
Cove.....	Mille Lacs.....	Rural	100	359
Cromwell.....	Carlton.....	151	93	390
Crooked Creek.....	Pine.....	Rural	50	463
*Crookston.....	Polk.....	6,794	150	1,171
Cunningham.....	Itasca.....	Rural	50	105
Darling.....	Morrison.....	Rural	150	463
Dassel.....	Meeker.....	500	156	657
Deerwood.....	Crow Wing.....	Rural	56	141

* Public Library.

† Association Library.

CIRCULATION OF TRAVELING LIBRARIES 1907-8.

TOWN	COUNTY	Population	No. of Vols. Loaned	Circulation
Derrynane.....	Le Sueur.....	Rural	50	116
*Detroit.....	Becker.....	2,500	100	234
Dodge Center.....	Dodge.....	1,000	50	.....
Eagle Bend.....	Todd.....	700	106	935
East Bethel.....	Anoka.....	Rural	104	404
East Chain Lakes.....	Martin.....	Rural	100	453
Eden Prairie.....	Hennepin.....	889	100	103
Elliott.....	Wilkin.....	Rural	50	199
Emmons.....	Freeborn.....	300	50	13
Enok.....	Kittson.....	Rural	106	119
Erhard.....	Ottertail.....	Rural	143	419
Ericsburg.....	Koochiching.....	.....	56	59
Esdon.....	Crow Wing.....	Rural	75	266
Everdell.....	Wilkin.....	Rural	100	164
*Fairmont.....	Martin.....	2,995	150	590
Farmington.....	Dakota.....	867	200	1,167
*Fergus Falls.....	Ottertail.....	6,692	37	.....
Finlayson.....	Pine.....	24	174	305
Fisher.....	Polk.....	387	56	266
Fosston.....	Polk.....	Rural	149	128
Fram.....	Marshall.....	300	56	124
Frazee.....	Becker.....	1,146	156	470
Freedhem.....	Morrison.....	Rural	56	48
† Fulda.....	Murray.....	900	200	275
*Garfield.....	Douglas.....	125	62	54
Garnes.....	Red Lake.....	Rural	50	24
Garvin.....	Lyon.....	Rural	150	567
† Glencoe.....	McLeod.....	2,000	231	1,117
*Glenwood.....	Pope.....	1,748	225	906
Glyndon.....	Clay.....	600	100	423
Golden Lake.....	Anoka.....	Rural	101	112
Gonvick.....	Clearwater.....	Rural	106	349
Goodhue.....	Goodhue.....	410	150	713
Goodhue and Belle Creek ..	Goodhue.....	Rural	128	348
*Graceville.....	Bigstone.....	1,200	50	213
Graham (Rice).....	Benton.....	Rural	25	51
Grand Marais.....	Cook.....	200	150	278
*Grand Meadow.....	Mower.....	459	150	851
*Grand Rapids.....	Itasca.....	2,200	225	1,017
Grasston.....	Kanabec.....	245	56	152
Green Valley.....	Lyon.....	Rural	250	379
Greenwood.....	Mille Lacs.....	Rural	150	190
Hanska.....	Brown.....	450	100	494
*Hastings.....	Dakota.....	3,810	300	963
Hawley.....	Clay.....	724	62	62
Henderson.....	Sibley.....	900	100	382
Hendrum.....	Norman.....	368	50	.....
Henning.....	Ottertail.....	Rural	50	119
Heron Lake.....	Jackson.....	1,000	153	737
*Hibbing.....	St. Louis.....	6,566	50	175
Hinckley.....	Pine.....	471	50	65
Hitterdal.....	Clay.....	140	168	353
Holloway.....	Swift.....	350	50	42
† Howard Lake.....	Wright.....	900	152	436
Hubbard.....	Hubbard.....	Rural	50	96
Huntley.....	Faribault.....	Rural	100	283
*Hutchinson.....	McLeod.....	2,489	250	2,101
International Falls.....	Koochiching.....	800	200	368
Isanti.....	Isanti.....	300	150	239
*Janesville.....	Waseca.....	1,205	125	522
Jordan.....	Scott.....	1,311	100	72
Kalavala.....	Carlton.....	Rural	126	191
Kandiyohi.....	Kandiyohi.....	Rural	56	128
† Kenyon.....	Goodhue.....	1,252	196	1,074
Kerrick.....	Pine.....	Rural	218	924
Kiester.....	Faribault.....	300	103	281
† Kimball.....	Stearns.....	500	150	454

* Public Library.

† Association Library.

CIRCULATION OF TRAVELING LIBRARIES, 1907-8.

TOWN	COUNTY	Circulation	No. of Vols. Loaned	Circulation
Lafayette.....	Nicollet.....	Rural	56	164
Lakefield.....	Jackson.....	1,000	50	30
Lake Park.....	Becker.....	674	50	260
Lake Park.....	Becker.....	Rural	165	507
Lamberton.....	Redwood.....	800	100	461
Lancaster.....	Kittson.....	.....	50	.....
Langola (Rice).....	Benton.....	Rural	100	266
Laporte.....	Hubbard.....	.....	150	314
† Le Roy.....	Mower.....	1,000	327	1,088
† Le Sueur.....	Le Sueur.....	2,000	250	1,438
Leaf Valley.....	Douglas.....	700	150	60
Leslie.....	Todd.....	Rural	150	191
* Lindstrom.....	Chisago.....	562	315	1,578
* Litchfield.....	Meeker.....	2,415	303	1,482
Loman.....	Koochiching.....	80	50	83
Lone Tree.....	Brown.....	Rural	50	102
Long Lake.....	Beltrami.....	Rural	125	777
Long Prairie.....	Todd.....	1,256	150	292
Lonsdale.....	Rice.....	300	115	118
Louriston.....	Chippewa.....	Rural	50	67
Lowry.....	Pope.....	284	100	474
* Luverne.....	Rock.....	2,400	150	803
Lynd.....	Lyon.....	58	153	610
McIntosh.....	Polk.....	671	220	612
Mahnomen.....	Mahnomen.....	500	50	46
Mahtowa.....	Carlton.....	Rural	31	37
Malcolm.....	Beltrami.....	Rural	50	19
† Mantorville.....	Dodge.....	650	150	744
Maple Plain.....	Hennepin.....	Rural	50	77
* Mapleton.....	Blue Earth.....	938	350	1,920
Marietta.....	Lac qui Parle.....	400	278	615
Matawan.....	Waseca.....	Rural	100	158
Maynard.....	Chippewa.....	500	50	180
Meadows.....	Clearwater.....	Rural	50	14
Meadowvale.....	Sherburne.....	Rural	150	283
Middle River.....	Marshall.....	85	200	193
Milaca.....	Mille Lacs.....	1,319	112	546
Mildred.....	Cass.....	Rural	58	56
Millersburg.....	Rice.....	200	56	208
Minnesota Lake.....	Faribault.....	500	106	291
* Monticello.....	Wright.....	1,200	200	1,009
Monticello Prairie.....	Wright.....	Rural	100	477
Montrose.....	Wright.....	333	50	236
Moonlight.....	Clearwater.....	Rural	56	87
* Moorhead.....	Clay.....	4,794	50	465
Moose Lake.....	Carlton.....	Rural	25	55
Morgan.....	Redwood.....	608	54	203
Morton.....	Renville.....	780	100	293
Nelson.....	Douglas.....	42	221	831
Neutral.....	Crow Wing.....	Rural	87	344
Newfolden.....	Marshall.....	27	50	90
* Newport.....	Washington.....	370	100	327
New Prague.....	Le Sueur.....	1,410	150	187
New Richland.....	Waseca.....	1,000	150	244
Nicollet.....	Nicollet.....	350	150	132
Noble.....	Polk.....	Rural	62	115
† North Mankato.....	Nicollet.....	1,129	350	785
† Northome.....	Koochiching.....	285	150	301
Norway Lake.....	Kandiyohi.....	Rural	75	135
Orrock.....	Sherburne.....	400	131	333
* Ortonville.....	Bigstone.....	1,612	475	1,038
Ostrander.....	Fillmore.....	350	106	204
* Park Rapids.....	Hubbard.....	2,000	181	303
† Paynesville.....	Stearns.....	1,000	75	218
Pekin.....	Fillmore.....	Rural	50	72
Pelican Rapids.....	Ottertail.....	Rural	87	441
Perley.....	Norman.....	224	56	178

* Public Library.

† Association Library.

CIRCULATION OF TRAVELING LIBRARIES, 1907-8.

TOWN	COUNTY	Population	No. of Vols. Loaned.
Pickwick.....	Winona.....	150	62
*Plainview.....	Wabasha.....	1,200	150
Plummer.....	Red Lake.....	Rural	81
Ponsford.....	Becker.....	Rural	50
*Preston.....	Fillmore.....	1,350	75
Princeton.....	Mille Lacs.....	Rural	25
Ransom.....	Nobles.....	Rural	200
Red Lake Falls.....	Red Lake.....	1,800	150
Red Wing.....	Goodhue.....	8,149	100
*Redwood Falls.....	Redwood.....	2,000	175
Republic.....	Anoka.....	175	100
†Robbinsdale.....	Hennepin.....	541	200
Rock Lake.....	Pine.....	Rural	100
Rollis.....	Marshall.....	Rural	31
Ronneby.....	Benton.....	250	50
Roosevelt.....	Roseau.....	200	50
Rosemount.....	Dakota.....	254	150
Roseville.....	Grant.....	Rural	39
Rosy.....	Itasca.....	Rural	31
Rothsay.....	Wilkin.....	Rural	50
Rush City.....	Chisago.....	1,100	100
*Rushford.....	Fillmore.....	1,133	200
Rushford.....	Fillmore.....	Rural	31
Rushmore.....	Nobles.....	228	150
Rutledge.....	Pine.....	300	50
Sabin.....	Clay.....	172	56
St. Francis.....	Anoka.....	200	200
St. George.....	Nicollet.....	150	25
St. James.....	Watonwan.....	2,500	150
*St. Peter.....	Nicollet.....	4,500	37
St. Vincent.....	Kittson.....	297	50
Sanborn.....	Redwood.....	549	150
Sand Creek.....	Pine.....	Rural	112
*Sandstone.....	Pine.....	1,589	100
Seaforth.....	Redwood.....	Rural	75
Siggstad.....	Kittson.....	Rural	56
*Sleepy Eye.....	Brown.....	2,312	100
Sleepy Eye.....	Brown.....	Rural	56
Southside.....	Wright.....	Rural	25
†Spicer.....	Kandiyohi.....	203	250
Springfield.....	Brown.....	1,546	200
*Spring Valley.....	Fillmore.....	1,573	226
Stanchfield.....	Isanti.....	1,040	100
†Staples.....	Todd.....	2,500	50
Starbuck.....	Pope.....	535	81
Stewart.....	McLeod.....	500	103
Stillwater.....	Washington.....	Co. Ex.	150
Stockholm.....	Wright.....	.....	25
Sturgeon Lake.....	Pine.....	162	150
Tansem.....	Clay.....	Rural	62
Teckla.....	Clearwater.....	Rural	56
*Thief River Falls.....	Red Lake.....	3,502	275
Thomson.....	Carlton.....	456	50
Tower.....	St. Louis.....	4,000	100
Tower.....	St. Louis.....	Rural	56
Truman.....	Martin.....	600	62
Tyler.....	Lincoln.....	699	100
*Wadena.....	Wadena.....	2,000	25
Wanamingo.....	Goodhue.....	120	150
Warren.....	Marshall.....	1,640	200
Washburn.....	Hennepin.....	Rural	100
Waterford.....	Dakota.....	Rural	153
Waterville.....	Le Sueur.....	1,383	50
Waverly.....	Wright.....	700	50
†Wells.....	Faribault.....	2,100	250
Westbrook.....	Cottonwood.....	600	150
West Concord.....	Dodge.....	616	150

* Public Library.

† Association Library.

CIRCULATION OF TRAVELING LIBRARIES, 1897-8.

TOWN	COUNTY	Population	No. of Vols. Loaned	Circulation
West Newton.....	Nicollet.....	400	75	84
White Earth.....	Becker.....	Gov't sch'l	50	245
Williams.....	Beltrami.....	.....	75	104
*Willmar. —.....	Kandiyohi.....	4,000	50	438
†Windom.....	Cottonwood.....	1,884	300	666
Winsted.....	McLeod.....	314	203	689
Wolverton.....	Wilkin.....	136	130	299
Wrightstown.....	Ottertall.....	Rural	100	266
*Zumbrota.....	Goodhue.....	1,129	100	650

* Public Library.
† Association Library.

In these tables no account has been taken of the stations to which club, students or home libraries have been loaned, nor of their readers or circulation. The figures are necessarily incomplete because no account has been given of the libraries out in the state at the time this report was compiled. Accurate statistics are almost impossible because records are not always carefully kept at traveling library stations and reports are not rendered.

The above table shows a circulation of 106,542 for 28,539 volumes furnished to 285 stations.

STATE LAW CREATING THE PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION.
From Revised Laws of Minnesota, 1905.

2250. Members—Term. The State Public Library Commission shall be composed of the president of the State University, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the Secretary of the State Historical Society, each ex-officio, and two other members to be appointed by the governor upon the expiration of the terms of those now in office, each for the term of six years and until his successor qualifies. Vacancies shall be filled by like appointment for the unexpired terms. ('99 c. 353 ss. 1, 5)

2251. Compensation. No member of such commission shall receive any salary or compensation for his services as such, but each shall be paid his traveling and other expenses necessarily incurred in attending meetings of the commission, in visiting or establishing libraries, and in performing his duties connected with the work of the commission. ('99 c. 353 ss. 6, 7)

2252. Purchase of Books; Office. The commission may purchase collections of books, to be the property of the state, and used as a state circulating library, from which any town, village, or community may borrow under prescribed regulations. It shall divide such books into groups, to be known as traveling libraries, catalog and prepare them for circulation, and make rules for the conduct of its business, such as shall insure the care, preservation, and safe return of all books loaned. Suitable rooms shall be provided in the capitol for its use. ('99 c. 353 ss. 8, 12)

2253. To advise librarians, etc. Said commission without charge shall give advice and instruction to the managers of any public library, and to the trustees or agents of any village, town or community entitled to borrow from said collections, upon any matter pertaining to the organization, maintenance, or administration of libraries. It shall assist, by counsel and encouragement, in the formation of libraries where none exist, and may send its members to aid in organizing the same, or in improving those already established. ('99 c. 353 s. 9)

2254. Statistics, Reports, Disbursements. The commission shall keep statistics of the free public libraries of the state, and record of the work done and the books loaned by it, and report the same to each regular session of the legislature, with a statement of its expenditures, the use made of the traveling libraries, and such other matters as it deems proper. Upon presentation of itemized vouchers, approved by at least three members of the commission, the state auditor shall issue his warrants for all proper expenditures hereunder. ('99 c. 353 ss. 10, 13)

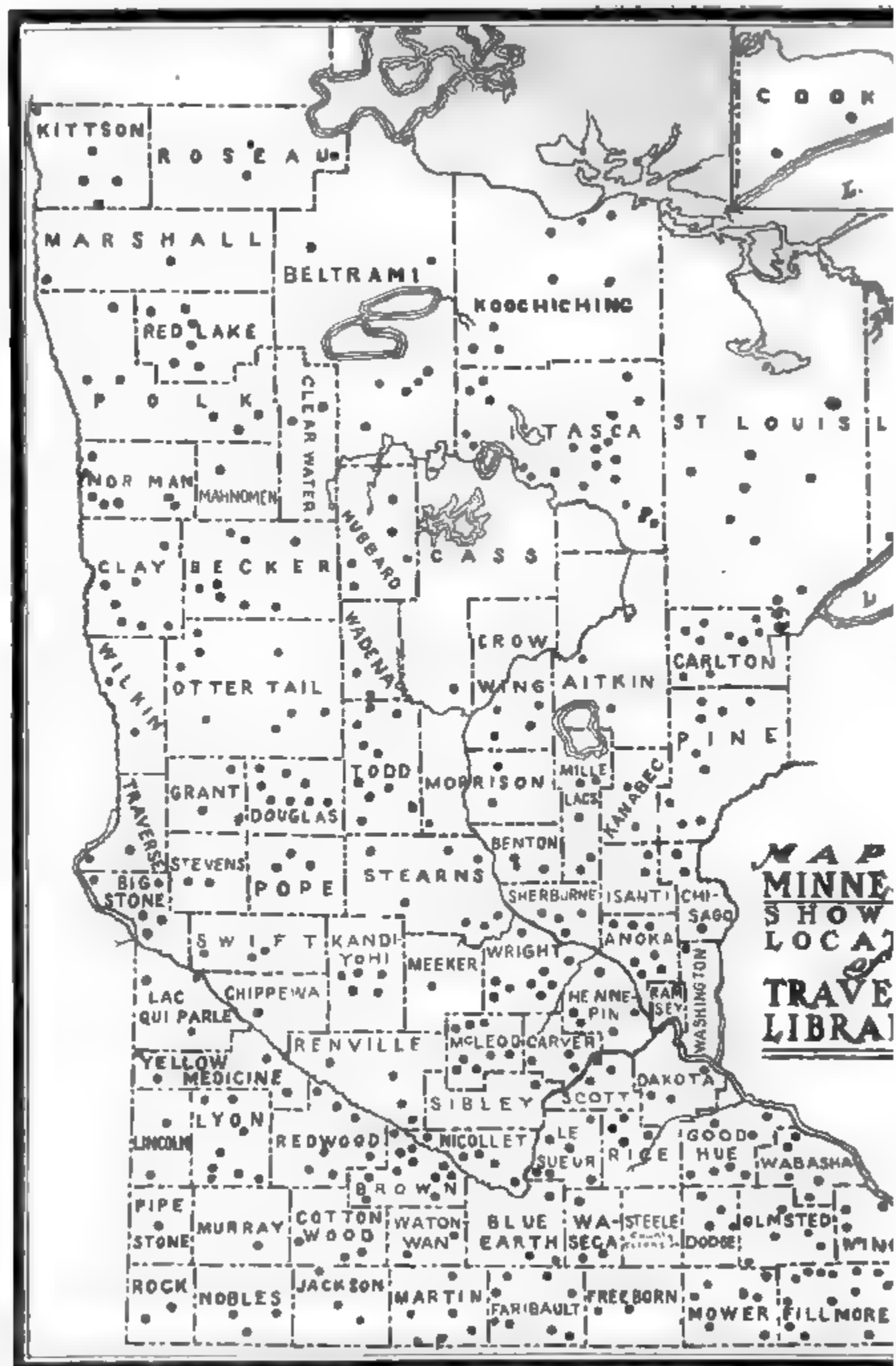
INDEX.

	Page.
cultural school library.....	27
in	20, 26
ey	28
rt Lea	28
rt Lea College.....	7
rican Library Association	30
. A. book list.....	12, 13, 32
. A. Committee on book-	
iding	11
. A. publishing board..	12, 13
andale	7
ka	21, 22
ka Co.	21
committee, Federation of	
omen's Clubs	25
in	25
esville.....	17, 27, 49
idji	7, 15, 20, 26
son	7, 17, 28, 49
ests	28, 29
Falls.....	17
oming Prairie.....	7
k selection, Aids.....	12, 13
nerd	7, 20
kenridge	17, 18, 49
wn's Valley	7, 17, 18
alo.....	7, 14, 15, 20, 28, 49
lings	7, 26-29
etin of Commission.....	12
: Earth	20, 24, 28
donia.....	17
p Lincoln Colony....	17, 18
ion Falls.....	49
regie buildings.....	26, 29
ska	14
dren's libraries	40
dren's Library.....	11, 48
dren's work	24
ringhouse for periodicals	
.....	10, 48, 49, 50
juet	24, 28
ato	7, 17, 18, 27, 49
ege libraries.....	37
nty extension.....	20
okston	20, 26
ino	7
roit	7, 14, 17, 18, 49
uth.....	20, 23, 28, 41
t Grand Forks.....	14
.....	14
owment funds.....	29
ings	12
leth	14

	Page.
Exhibits	11, 12
Expenditures of Commis-	
sion	56-57
Fair Haven	17, 19, 49
Fairmont	24, 25
Fergus Falls	26
Field work	6
Financial report.....	56-57
Foreign book lists.....	13
Foreign libraries.....	41, 42
Free association libraries.....	
.....	14, 17, 36
Fulda	27
General loan collection.....	42
Gifts	26, 28-29, 48-49
Glencoe	7
Glenwood 7, 14, 15, 20, 25, 26, 49	
.....	10, 48, 49, 50
Graceville	22
Grand Meadow.....	20, 27
Grand Rapids.....	21, 22, 25
Granite Falls.....	14, 15
Hamline University.....	26
Hanska	17, 19, 27
Hastings	25
Hibbing	14, 15, 22, 25, 26, 49
Home libraries	42, 43
Howard Lake...14, 16, 20, 27, 49	
Hutchinson	25, 30
Institution libraries.....	37
Itasca County	21, 22
Itinerary pictures	30
Jackson	7, 24, 28
Janesville	20, 25
Kasson	17
Kenyon	17, 19, 28, 49
Kimball	49
Lake City	28
Law Creating Commission...	58
League of Library Commis-	
sions.....	12, 31-33
Le Roy	7, 19, 27
Library Associations	30-33
Library bindings.....	11
Library buildings.....	7, 26-29
Library Commission law.....	58
Library Commissions, League	
of	12, 31-33
Library handbooks	13
Library notes and news.....	12
Library visits	6
Litchfield	20, 21, 25, 30
Little Falls.....	20, 24, 28

	Page.		Page.
Lumber camps	49	St. Cloud	30, 24, 25, 26
Madison	28	St. James	14
Magazines, clearing house.....	10, 48, 49, 50	St. Paul Public Library..	20, 23, 24, 27, 28
Magazines for the small libra- ry	13	St. Peter	29
Mankato.....	23, 24, 25, 41	Shakopee	14
Mapleton.....	20, 26, 28	Sleepy Eye.....	7, 20, 25, 41
Meeker Co.....	21, 22	Small library buildings.....	13
Melrose	14, 16	South St. Paul.....	7, 14
Minneapolis	22, 24, 26, 27, 41	Staples	14, 24
Minnesota Library Associa- tion	12, 31	State Art Society.....	21
Montevideo	20, 26	State Federation of Women's clubs	6
Monticello	27	Statistics of public libraries.....	34-35
Moorhead	24, 25, 28	Steele Co.....	21
Moorhead-Fargo Library Club	33	Stillwater	21, 24, 28, 29
Morris	20	Students' libraries.....	2
New Ulm.....	14, 17, 19, 27	Study club libraries.....	44-45
Northfield	26, 28	Subscription libraries.....	14, 26
North Mankato.....	17, 19, 49	Suggestive list of books.....	11
Northome	17, 20	Summer school for library training	7-10
Organization of libraries..	6-7, 13	Taylor's Falls.....	26, 27
Ortonville	20, 27	Township extension	31
Owatonna	21, 26, 28, 41	Tracy	7, 14
Park Rapids.....	20, 26	Traveling libraries.....	23-25
Paynesville	17, 20	Twin City Library Club.....	21
Periodicals, clearing house..	10, 48, 49, 50	Two Harbors.....	20, 26, 27
Plainview	20	Venice of today.....	11
Plans for library buildings...	7	Virginia	7, 17, 20
Poole's index to periodical literature	10	Wabasha	14
Post cards	12	Walker	14, 27, 28
Pottery exhibit	25	Waseca	14
Preston	7, 14, 16, 49	Washington Co.....	21
Progress in Minnesota libra- ries	14	Wayzata	14, 17
Public libraries.....	14-17	Wells	26
Publications	12, 13, 32	West St. Paul.....	14
Reader's guide to periodicals.	10	White Bear	20, 27
Red Wing.....	23, 24, 25, 28, 30	Willmar	24, 28, 41
Redwood Falls.....	24, 25	Winona	23, 25, 26, 41
Reference work.....	24, 48	Winthrop	7
Rochester	23, 24, 26, 30	Women's clubs.....	6, 17, 28, 44-48
Rushford ..	26	Year book of library commis- sions	32
		Zumbrota	26

Sixth
Annual Report
of the
Minnesota
Public Library
Commission
1910



MINNESOTA PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION
SIXTH BIENNIAL REPORT
1909-1910

VOLKSZEITUNG JOB PRINTING COMPANY
SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA

MINNESOTA PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION.

OFFICE: THE CAPITOL, ST. PAUL

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JENNIE HALL, Clerk.

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*To be succeeded by George E. Vincent, April 1, 1911.

CONTENTS.

	Page
Secretary's Report	5
Field Work	6
Library Visits	6
Library Meetings	7
Organization of Libraries	8
Institution Libraries	8
Library Building Plans	13
Summer School	13
Clearing House for Periodicals	16
Exhibits	17
Publications	18
Progress in Minnesota Libraries	21
New Libraries Established	21
Buildings	24
Improvements	27
Gifts	27
Extension Work	30
County Extension	30
Township Extension	32
Branches and Stations	32
Reference Work	33
Children's Work	34
Library as a Social Center	35
Statistics of Public Libraries	38-39
Free Association Libraries	40
Subscription Libraries	40
State Institution Libraries	41
College, School and Special Libraries	41
Traveling Libraries	42
General Loan Collection	46
Club Libraries	47
Progress in 1909-10.....	54
Traveling Library Statistics	57
Financial Report	65, 66
Library Commission Law	67
Index	68

ILLUSTRATIONS.

Map, showing Traveling Libraries by Counties	Frontispiece
Bemidj Carnegie Library	24
Coleraine Carnegie Library	25
Hanska Liberal Union	27
Mapleton Carnegie Library	26
Park Rapids Carnegie Library	26
Thief River Falls Auditorium	27
Two Harbors Carnegie Library	25

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

ST, PAUL, MINN., DEC. 31, 1910.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives.

As required by Section 2254 of the Revised Laws of Minnesota, 1905, the State Public Library Commission has the honor to submit herewith its sixth biennial report, that for 1909-10.

Respectfully submitted,

MARGARET J. EVANS,

Chairman

MINNESOTA PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION.

Secretary's Report.

The creation of the Minnesota Public Library Commission by the Legislature of 1899, may be regarded as a recognition of the public library as a part of the educational system of the state. In carrying out the purpose of the law, the Commission has constantly kept in view the development of the library system as an adjunct to the school, following two general lines of work—1st, Encouraging the establishment of libraries in all communities able to support them and bringing to the highest possible standard of efficiency all the libraries in the state, and 2nd, Maintaining a system of traveling libraries to aid in solving the problem of making free books accessible to the entire population of the state.

In Part I of the following report, the aid and encouragement given by the Commission to the library movement in general is treated under the heading of Field Work, which includes the advisory and instructional work of the Commission, assistance rendered to public, school and institution libraries, the summer school for library training, the periodical exchange, and the publications issued and distributed for the benefit of public libraries. Following this report is a summary of library progress during the last biennial period, including accounts of new libraries established, buildings erected, and special features of library development, supplemented by statistics of libraries in Minnesota.

Part II of the report is devoted to traveling libraries, giving a general statement of the work and its development during 1909-10, followed by statistics of circulation.

PART I

FIELD WORK

The Commission endeavors through every possible means to obtain a thorough knowledge of library conditions throughout the state, in order that its advice and assistance may be adapted to local needs. In towns where no libraries exist, whenever conditions are favorable, an effort is made to arouse public interest through the co-operation of individuals or local organizations. Printed matter is furnished for use in newspapers and personal visits are made to confer with those interested, and when advisable to hold a public meeting for discussion of the library question. When the library is started either by an association or under municipal control, the Commission gives advice regarding laws and methods of organization, rules and regulations, selection and purchase of books, furniture and supplies, and sends its organizer to assist the local librarian in classifying and preparing the books for circulation, and installing the necessary business records.

To the libraries already established, the Commission continues to act as a bureau of information, giving much advice through correspondence and personal visits as to selection of books, technical details, matters of administration, and questions of library policy.

LIBRARY VISITS.

During the last biennial period, 161 visits have been made by members of the Commission staff to 103 libraries in 96 towns.

Of these visits 12 were made for the purpose of assisting at state and district library meetings, 17 to address club and teachers' meetings, and 14 to make public addresses at meetings called to further local library interests, while many visits have been made to confer with librarians and to meet with library boards for discussion of some special problem, such as building plans, county extension, etc. Thirty-eight visits have been made by the Commission organizer to render technical assistance to 21 public and 12 school libraries. This record does not include the visits to state institution libraries, reported in another paragraph.

LIBRARY MEETINGS.

In the Spring of 1909, the Commission undertook the plan of holding local library meetings in various parts of the state. At these meetings, a group of librarians and trustees from libraries in the same neighborhood came together for a day's conference at the library which was most conveniently located. There were no formal papers, but a list of topics suggested for discussion was sent out with the invitation to the meeting, and the program consisted of informal discussion of these topics and interchange of experience between the representatives of different libraries. In some cases, when local conditions made this desirable, a public meeting was held in the evening. During April and May, 1909, meetings were held at Litchfield, Luverne, Sleepy Eye and Fairmont, with a total attendance at the four meetings of 74, representing altogether 17 libraries. In the Spring of 1910, meetings were held at Virginia, Red Wing, Brainerd, Alexandria and Morris, representing 21 different libraries.

The Commission is also closely affiliated with the work of the State Library Association, assisting in the preparation of programs and in arrangements for the annual meetings, advertising the meetings through the Commission bulletin, and printing the full proceedings and papers. In September, 1909, a joint meeting with the Wisconsin Library Association was held in Duluth and Superior, and in the fall of 1910, the librarians of Northern Minnesota united with those of North Dakota in holding a joint meeting at Fargo and Moorhead, while the regular meeting of the Minnesota Library Association was held at Fairmont.

Representatives of the Commission have also taken part in meetings of the State Federation of Women's Clubs and district teachers' associations throughout the state. The secretary of the Commission is ex-officio chairman of the Library and Reciprocity Committee of the Federation, and in this capacity has been given an opportunity to speak on library matters at the annual meetings of the Federation, and at ten district meetings. Closer correlation between school and public libraries has been sought, and to this end the Commission has been represented at six teachers' meetings during 1909-10, and held an exhibit at the meeting of the Minnesota Educational Association showing the books listed

on the *Teachers' assistant* and other aids in book selection and library methods for school libraries. Arrangements have been made for presentation of library work at each of the district teachers' meetings during the coming Spring.

At the annual meetings of the American Library Association and the League of Library Commissions, the Commission has been represented by its secretary, and other members of the staff.

ORGANIZATION OF LIBRARIES.

The organization of a library from the technical side includes the classifying and proper arrangement of the books on the shelves; starting the foundation records, the accession book and shelf list; installing a proper charging system; and teaching the librarian how to keep the records which are necessary to furnish statistics for the annual report which is required by law. When the librarian has had summer school training, further assistance is given in cataloging. The small salaries which are paid in many of our public libraries entail inexperienced librarians and frequent changes, so that many visits are necessary to instruct new librarians and to keep the work up to the standard which the Commission desires to maintain. This service to the public libraries is given by the Commission without charge, except that the library is asked to pay the local expenses of the organizer. The amount of time given to a library is usually limited to three weeks.

During 1909-10, the Commission has organized libraries opened for the first time at Coleraine, Dodge Center, Grand Rapids and Long Prairie and reorganized the libraries at Grand Falls, Howard Lake, Janesville, Kasson, Mapleton, Northfield and Wayzata. Assistance in cataloging or in revision of old records has been given to libraries at Benson, Buffalo, Crookston, Detroit, Fergus Falls, Hibbing, Monticello, Morris, Virginia and Zumbrota. Assistance has also been given to school libraries at Biwabik, Champlin, Chisholm, Clinton, Coleraine, Elgin, Howard Lake, Morris Agricultural School, St. James, South St. Paul, West Concord, and White Bear.

INSTITUTION LIBRARIES.

At the beginning of the year 1909, the Commission decided

to include in its field the state charitable and correctional institutions which are under the State Board of Control, and Miss Miriam E. Carey was engaged to carry on this work in connection with the general organizing work of the Commission.

Each of the institutions was visited by Miss Carey in January, 1909. Libraries were found in each of them with the exception of the two asylums for the incurable insane. As the Commission had kept in touch with them from year to year, it was not difficult to approach the institutions with a view to introducing the library methods which the Commission advocates. Accordingly, in March, 1909, the work of re-organizing the library at the State Reformatory was begun. The two men who were to carry on the library were detailed to assist Miss Carey, who instructed them in the various branches of the work which they would be required to master in order to make the system a permanent thing. A man who was skillful in lettering and numbering was added to the force, and also an all-round binder who had learned his trade in Austria. With the assistance of this staff the books were thoroughly over-hauled and renovated, the necessary records were made, including a card index of authors, titles and classes. From this the printed finding list necessary for use in such an institution was compiled. This was an arrangement of subjects and titles in alphabetical order. At the completion of this work, Miss Carey left it to be carried on entirely by the men, who made monthly reports to her of the books and periodicals issued. The library was not re-visited until the summer of 1910, when it was found that all of the records had been correctly kept up to date. This seemed to indicate that the new methods formed a good working system, well adapted to the needs of institution as well as other libraries. The library at the State Reformatory contains over 2,300 volumes. The per cent of readers to population from April, 1909 to December, 1909, was 89. The average number of volumes issued monthly in 1910 was 3,569; the average population being 359, of whom 91 per cent were readers.

The State Public School at Owatonna is the institution provided for the care of dependent and neglected children. The object of this institution is to find homes for the children rather

than to make a home for them at Owatonna, yet everything possible is done and every enterprise encouraged which will increase the comfort of the children and make their life attractive. The library at this school has been fostered from the beginning of the institution's history, but was destroyed by fire several years ago. At the beginning of 1909 there was no library in use at this place though a large number of books had been purchased and were waiting to be put into commission. The work was begun in May and continued into June of 1909, and from time to time since then has been kept up, so at the close of 1910 this collection of over 2,000 volumes is completely equipped with all library records and is conducted along approved modern lines, that the children may become acquainted with these things while at the school.

The interest felt in the library from its inception continues and the superintendent is about to furnish and equip a large well-lighted room with furniture and book-stacks specially designed for children. This room it is hoped will become the social center in which clubs and other organizations helpful to children may have their meetings and where story-telling and similar enterprises may be conducted in suitable surroundings.

The Commission views with satisfaction what has been accomplished at Owatonna and feels that without its aid the results would have been much delayed. The officers and teachers of such institutions have their time completely filled by the regular duties of their respective positions, and are glad to have the Commission assume the burden of the detailed work necessary to the permanent usefulness of the library.

In August, 1909, the library at the School for the Blind was classified and indexed as to classes. There are two collections at this institution; one in "ink print," numbering 1,428 volumes and the other in New York point and other raised print, consisting of 2,828 volumes. This library has carried on a remarkable work of book distribution among the non-resident blind, former pupils and others, for a number of years. On an average 31 non-resident readers sent to this library for reading matter, every month, and over 400 volumes a year are sent out. The amount of labor involved in handling books for the blind is much greater

than in other libraries. In view of this fact, the record of steadfast service made by the Faribault library is most commendable.

The library at the School for the Deaf was classified in June, 1909, but nothing further has been done by the Commission. This institution owns a fine collection of books, including a large number of the easy books so essential to deaf beginners. The monthly report shows a free use of the books by both officers and pupils. During the school year of 1909-10 the library was closed on account of contagious disease prevalent among the pupils.

The Commission recommends for this institution, a full dictionary catalog of authors, titles and subjects, and the introduction of the methods in vogue in public libraries, to the end that the deaf children may become accustomed to these things at the school and therefore feel at home in libraries wherever they may go when school days are over.

The library at the School for the Feeble-Minded was indexed as to titles and classes in March, 1910. This institution has a classification of its own, with which the children are familiar. To avoid the difficulty of acquainting them with something new, it seemed best to leave unchanged the familiar system. The teachers' library and also that of the physicians are classified and cataloged.

Out of a school enrollment of about 450, there is an average of 200 readers at this school. These children are put upon the same library footing as others more fortunate; that is, the books they take are charged to them directly and they are held responsible for their care and keeping. They enjoy the same books that other children love and the library is an important factor in their lives.

The State Prison has a library of about 6,000 volumes, the care of which devolves upon certain of the inmates. The monthly reports sent by them to the Commission show a steady use of all classes of books, although the men are allowed to subscribe for periodicals and newspapers and do so to a large extent. The prison which is now building will embody the newest improvements as to furnishing and equipment in institutions of this character, and the Commission hopes to see the library provided with quarters on the same scale as the other departments of the peni-

tentiary. In 1909 there was a total circulation of books to the number of 22,893 among an average population of 703, of whom 70 per cent used the library regularly.

The three hospitals for the insane provide for the reading of the inmates in adequate fashion. At Fergus Falls there is a room at the center which is set apart for library purposes. This room is equipped in a manner to correspond with the rest of this fine institution, and the library is managed by officers who are assigned especially to this duty. At St. Peter there are plenty of suitable books which are placed about in the wards, within easy reach of readers. At the two asylums for incurables there are no permanent libraries, but in August, 1910, the Commission placed in these institutions traveling libraries which had been selected and purchased especially for use among the insane. Owing to the small per cent of inmates in asylums who are capable of reading, the expenditure of large sums of money for books seems unwise, and traveling libraries, owned by the State for use at large, provide just what is needed at minimum expense. The small per cent of readers mentioned is a very eager per cent, and the use of the books at the asylum of Anoka and Hastings has been of a character to more than justify the introduction of the libraries.

The hospital at St. Peter, in spite of the fact that it owns a good many books, has had two of the libraries and wishes another, as they furnish a fresh supply of books from the outside in a manner involving little trouble and expense to the hospital.

Another of the large hospitals, Rochester, is about to receive one of these collections for the first time, and the Commission feels gratified at the results of its endeavors to reach these readers.

The asylum at Hastings received a library of 50 volumes on the 29th day of June, 1910, and kept them until the end of the year. During that time the circulation amounted to 544. The books were placed in a part of the main building which was easy of access by the patients and the library was open every day from 12:30 to 2, being in charge of the head supervisor, Mr. A. A. Hicks.

The library of the State Training School for Boys contains

over 2,000 volumes. It is administered by the daughter of the superintendent, who has devoted much time to it. Several of the boys are assistant librarians. The classification of this library will be undertaken by the Commission whenever the school needs to prepare a new finding list.

At the Home School for Girls there is a library of nearly 1,000 books, which are said to be well chosen for such a place. This school is about to remove to new buildings at Sauk Center, and when this is accomplished the Commission expects to assist the superintendent in the development of the library.

LIBRARY BUILDING PLANS..

To assist in planning library buildings, the Commission has made a collection of plans, interior and exterior views, and best literature available on this subject. The Secretary of the Commission has made personal visits to every town erecting a library building during the past two years, to discuss plans with the library board and building committee, and has advised with architects concerning details of arrangement and furnished sketches for library furniture.

SUMMER SCHOOL.

The Commission conducts a six-weeks' course in library methods, as a department of the University summer school. The course is open only to those holding library positions or under definite appointment to such positions and to teachers or students in charge of school libraries. There is no charge to those holding positions in Minnesota libraries, but a registration fee of \$10 is paid by students from other states.

This brief course does not claim to offer a substitute for regular library school training, but is designed to meet the actual needs of our small public libraries, the large majority of which cannot afford to employ trained librarians. The results accomplished by the school in the eleven years of its existence have shown it to be one of the most essential departments of the work of the Commission, and an important factor in raising the standard of service in Minnesota libraries.

The course of instruction includes classification, cataloging, book selection and buying, binding and care of books, reference

work, children's work, and all business records necessary in a small library, based on the actual requirements of work in the libraries represented, the lectures being supplemented by practical work whenever subjects permit. The aim is to give the foundation principles of technical work, with simple methods, and on the inspirational side to give a broader view of the possibilities of the small public library and the place it should occupy in the life of the town.

The tenth annual session of the school was held at the State University, June 21 to July 30, 1909, under the general direction of Miss Clara F. Baldwin, Secretary of the Commission, who gave the lectures on administration and library extension. The instruction in cataloging was given by Miss Martha Wilson, librarian of the Commission, who gave the lectures on reference work, periodicals and binding. Miss Miriam E. Carey, organizer of the Commission, gave the instruction in classification and related subjects. A special course of ten lectures on book selection given by Miss Harriet Wood, librarian of the Cedar Rapids (Ia.) Public Library, was of unusual interest, stimulating the members of the class to seek a wider personal knowledge of books, through which to meet the individual needs of her own community, and raise its standard of reading.

Visits were made to the libraries in Minneapolis, St. Paul and Stillwater, and Hudson, Wis., to study the methods used in the various kinds of libraries; the Handicraft Guild, book store and the publishing house of the H. W. Wilson Co.

STUDENTS OF SUMMER SCHOOL, 1909.

Ida L. Blomquist, Librarian, Cleveland High School, St. Paul.

Amanda Ekern, Assistant, P. L. Minneapolis.

Margaret Fawcett, Assistant Librarian, University of North Dakota
Grand Forks, N. D.

Nellie B. Gregg, Librarian, P. L. Northfield.

William Hamilton, Assistant, P. L. Minneapolis.

Kathleen D. Hynes, Assistant N. Branch Library, Minneapolis.

Teckla Jackson, Librarian, Public School Library, Eveleth.

Clara A. Jehle, Librarian, P. L. Lindstrom.

Beatrice Mills, Librarian, Carnegie Library, Bemidji.

Clara L. Oakley, Librarian, P. L. Buffalo.

Lillian Partridge, Assistant Librarian, Normal School, Valley City
N. D.

Lulu Phelps, Assistant Librarian, P. L. Deadwood, S. D.

Ana Thomas, Apprentice, P. L. Minneapolis.

Elizabeth Thorson, Apprentice, P. L. Minneapolis.

Eloise Truesdale, Apprentice, P. L. Minneapolis.

Ruth Vandyke, Librarian, High School, Coleraine.

Mary L. Wood, Librarian, P. L. Boise, Idaho.

The 11th annual session of the school was held June 20 to July 29, 1910, under the direction of the secretary of the Commission, who gave lectures on administration, including relation of the librarian to trustees; the business side of the library; rules and regulations, library extension and publicity. The instruction in classification, cataloging, shelf-list and accessioning, was given by Miss Carey, the Commission organizer, and continued throughout the course. Miss Martha Wilson, librarian of the Commission, gave nine lectures on book selection, including a brief consideration of book evaluation and criticism, with a study of typical books, and practical problems of book-buying. These lectures were supplemented by lectures on reference work, including periodicals and indexes, and work with clubs and debating societies. Miss Wilson also gave lectures on binding, followed by a visit to the Waldorf bindery, for practical demonstration of the processes of binding.

A series of ten lectures on work with children, was given by Miss Effie L. Power, first assistant in the children's department of the Carnegie library of Pittsburg. Miss Power dwelt particularly on the books themselves, emphasizing the importance of a thorough knowledge of children's books and of children's interests. A number of former students of the school and other librarians attended these lectures, which were unusually practical and stimulating.

Special lectures by visiting librarians were an attractive feature of the course of 1910. These included two lectures by Mr. Chalmers Hadley, Secretary of the A. L. A., one on the A. L. A., its history and work, and another in the afternoon series, before the entire University Summer School, on The Library as an Educational Factor. Other speakers were Miss Margaret J. Evans, chairman of the Commission, on Self-Culture of the Librarian; Miss Maud van Buren, librarian, Mankato public library, on Library Hobbies; Miss Margaret Palmer, librarian, Hibbing public

library, on Library Work in Northern Minnesota; Dr. Max Batt, of the North Dakota Agricultural College, on Libraries for Farmers in North Dakota, and Miss Isadore G. Mudge, of Simmons College, Boston, on the British Museum Library from the Reader's Standpoint. The visits to libraries, book-stores, and the H. W. Wilson Co. were again an important part of the course.

STUDENTS OF THE SUMMER SCHOOL, 1910.

Clara J. Conway, Asst. Librarian, P. L. Stillwater.
Florence M. Dovre, Librarian, P. L. Sleepy Eye.
Vera M. Dunlap, Asst. Hist. Soc. Library, St. Paul.
Mollie Feldhammer, Montevideo.
Elizabeth E. Glasser, Librarian, Public School Library, Ironwood, Mich.
Amy Hanscom, Librarian, P. L. Willmar.
Emma M. Hart, Librarian, P. L. Spring Valley.
Amy A. Lewis, Librarian, P. L. Fergus Falls.
Honora C. McLachlan, Librarian, P. L. Glenwood.
Gunhild Oftedal, Asst. P. L. Minneapolis.
Inga Pederson, Asst. Agricultural School Library, St. Paul.
Laura K. Perrin, Asst. P. L. Waukegan, Ill.
Mabel Robords, Librarian, Drury College, Springfield, Mo.
Josephine Schain, Librarian, Municipal Reference Dept., P. L. Minneapolis.
Anna Sprung, Librarian, P. L. Devils Lake, N. D.
Agnes E. Torpey, Librarian, P. L. Morris.
Jeannette Winchester, Asst. P. L. Corinna, Maine.
May Worthing, Librarian, P. L. Monticello.

CLEARING HOUSE FOR PERIODICALS.

To assist the libraries of the state to build up their reference collections, the Commission conducts a clearing-house for periodicals. By this means libraries dispose of their surplus magazines and receive in exchange numbers which they need. The Commission pays the freight upon all magazines sent in, and the libraries upon those which they receive. Files for recent years are most in demand, although many libraries are acquiring complete sets of the more valuable magazines for reference material. The over-crowded condition of the room has made it imperative to limit the number of magazines which can be accepted, and to ask that the libraries submit a list before sending in the magazines. As only a limited number of those which are indexed in

Poole's Index, and the Reader's Guide can be handled, it has been decided to retain those which the majority of the smaller libraries bind.

During 1909-10, 6,593 numbers have been given to libraries by the Commission, in addition to 1,618 numbers distributed to lumber camps. The files in the clearing-house are also an invaluable resource in the reference work of the traveling library.

EXHIBITS.

CHILDREN'S BOOKS.

A collection of the best books for children has been gradually acquired by the Commission, including typical books in various classes, in the most attractive and serviceable editions, and picture books by the best illustrators of child life. To this collection has been added all of the books listed in the *Teacher's Assistant*, recently published by the Commission. The books are used for exhibit and study at summer school, and serve also as a permanent exhibit in the Commission office, to offer suggestions for purchase, to the visiting teacher, librarian or trustee.

From this collection exhibits have been sent to meetings of the State Library Association, and library round tables, to the State and District Teachers' associations, and to some of the district club meetings. Groups of books have been loaned to public libraries for special exhibits.

LIBRARY BINDINGS.

Through the efforts of the A. L. A. committee on book-binding, several publishers have been induced to issue certain books in a special binding for library use, according to specifications adopted by the committee. The Commission has made a collection of such books, which have been used for exhibit at state and round table library meetings, where the subject of library bindings has been thoroughly discussed.

VENICE OF TODAY.

The collection of sketches of Venice, by F. Hopkinson Smith, owned by the Commission, has proved a very popular exhibit. During 1909-10, the pictures visited 24 libraries, and are still

available to any library in the state which will pay transportation one way.

ETCHINGS.

During the seasons of 1908-9 and 1909-10, valuable loan collections of etchings obtained from Frederick Keppel & Co., New York, were circulated among the libraries of the state through the Commission. These collections visited 21 libraries, and were much appreciated. In many cases the exhibit was made the occasion of a public reception, when a talk was given on modern illustrators, or similar topics.

ENGLISH ILLUSTRATORS.

A collection of drawings by English illustrators, loaned to the Commission by Mr. Edmund Brooks, of Minneapolis, was circulated among 10 libraries during the season of 1909-10.

U. S. NAVY PICTURES.

A set of 24 water-color reprints, showing the history and development of the U. S. navy, is of special interest to boys. This has been purchased by the Commission, and can be loaned to any library in the state on payment of transportation.

PUBLICATIONS.

The regular publications of the Commission include the biennial report to the Legislature, of which the present report is the sixth, and the bulletin, entitled *Library Notes and News*, now issued quarterly. This bulletin, which is sent to all librarians and trustees in Minnesota, serves as a means of communication between the Commission and the libraries, and contains information as to the activities of the Commission, suggestions and aids for librarians, items of general interest in the library world, and the library news of our own state. It is also the official organ of the Minnesota Library Association, and prints proceedings and papers of this association in full.

New publications issued in 1910 are the *Teachers' Assistant*, a selected list from the *Minnesota Catalog for Public School*

Libraries, arranged for rural schools, grades 1 to 5, which was designed to suggest books of first value to children, and aid teachers in selecting from the larger list; and *Children's Books for Christmas Gifts*, which was compiled in response to many requests from parents and librarians, for suggestions as to the best books to purchase for a child's own library. New editions of the *Traveling Library Leaflets* have also been prepared by the librarian, including a special circular on the *Farmers' Library*, and a list of *Books on Agriculture*.

In 1909, the librarian of the Commission revised the *Catalog for Public School Libraries*, which is published by the Department of Public Instruction, and compiled a *Supplement* to the list, issued in 1910.

The Commission also distributes to libraries various pamphlets issued by the A. L. A. Publishing Board, and the League of Library Commissions, and publications of libraries which are helpful and suggestive to small libraries. Of the aids in book-selection, the A. L. A. Booklist, which is sent free to all libraries, is by far the most important. This is a monthly list of the best new books recommended to small libraries for purchase. It is edited with the co-operation of many librarians, to which the Minnesota Commission contributes its share.

The following is a complete list of publications distributed by the Commission in addition to its own publications:

COMMISSION PUBLICATIONS.

- Biennial reports 1900-1910.
- Library notes and news, December 1904—date.
- Library laws of Minnesota.
- Public documents in the small library.
- Children's books for Christmas gifts.
- Teachers' assistant.
- Traveling library leaflets.

BOOK SELECTION.

- A. L. A. Booklist.
- Subject index.
- Buying-list of books for small libraries—Brown.
- Suggestive list of children's books for a small library—Kennedy.

Graded list of books—Buffalo Public Library.
Children's reading—Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.
Graded lists of library books—East Orange, N. J.
Graded list of stories for reading aloud—Hassler.
One hundred of the best novels—Newark Public Library.
Thousand of the best novels—Newark Public Library.
Selected list of music and books about music for public libraries—
Hooper.

Foreign book lists.

List of selected German books.
List of French books.
List of Norwegian and Danish books.
List of Swedish books.

ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION.

Library tracts.

Why do we need a public library? Material for a public library
campaign—Hadley.
Library rooms and buildings—Soule.
Notes from the art section of a library—Cutter.
Village library—Tarbell.
Training for librarianship.

Library handbooks.

Essentials in library administration—Stearns.
Cataloging for small libraries—Hitchler.
Aids in books selection—Kroeger and Cattell.
Binding for small libraries.
Mending and repair of books—Brown.
U. S. Government documents in small libraries—Wyer.

A. L. A. Reprints.

Books and life—Birge.
Library administration on an income of \$1,000 to \$5,000 a year—
Freeman & Ranck.
Library buildings—Eastman.
Rational library work with children—Olcott.
Magazines for the small library—Macdonald.
Small library buildings—Marvin.
Anniversaries and holidays—Hazeltine.
Library methods for school teachers—Salisbury.

PROGRESS IN MINNESOTA LIBRARIES.

When the Commission began active work in January, 1900, there were 30 public libraries established under state law, and maintained by taxation, 5 free libraries supported by associations, and 13 subscription libraries. The number of public libraries has now increased to 78, while there are 29 free libraries maintained by associations, and 10 subscription libraries which charge a fee for the use of the books. This makes a total of 117 circulating libraries, showing a very small gain over the number reported in 1908.

Encouraging recognition of the value of the library is shown in enlarged appropriations at Minneapolis, where the tax levy has been increased to eight-tenths of a mill, yielding an annual income of about \$160,000, of which \$50,000 will be spent in building and equipping new branches; at Hibbing and Mankato, where in each case the council has added \$1,000 to the annual appropriation; and at Virginia, where the income of the library has more than doubled.

Direct appropriations have been made by the city or village councils to aid nine libraries maintained by associations and thirteen association and subscription libraries are provided rooms in the city hall or court house.

NEW LIBRARIES ESTABLISHED.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

During the last biennial period, free libraries have been established under state law at Coleraine, Detroit, Eveleth and Paynesville. The libraries at Detroit and Paynesville had previously been organized by associations, while the library at Coleraine was established by the council under the Carnegie donation, and a library board has just been appointed at Eveleth. A public reading room has been opened in the village hall at Biwabik.

Coleraine—After the incorporation of the village of Coleraine in the spring of 1909, a library board was appointed, and a Carnegie gift of \$15,000 was secured. The building was completed in the fall of 1910, and opened informally on January 1, 1911, with 340

books on the shelves and a good supply of magazines and papers in the reading rooms. The building is well located opposite the High School, and has a corner entrance, with the usual arrangement of delivery desk and book-room opposite the entrance, with reading room and children's room on either side, and club rooms are provided in the basement. The building is completely finished and well furnished, and provides ample room for future growth.

Detroit—The library which was started by the Library Club in 1908 is now established on a permanent basis. The club raised \$400 for the maintenance of the library in 1909, and the council appropriated \$250 for its support in 1910. A library board has now been appointed, and the library will be turned over to the city. A gift of lots for a building, worth \$1,000, has been received from Mr. E. G. Holmes.

Eveleth—Through the efforts of the Commercial Club, the council has made an appropriation for library purposes and appointed a library board.

Grand Marais—A public library was established by village ordinance in December, 1904, but the tax levy of two mills, amounting to \$100 a year was allowed to accumulate for several years. The library was opened in September, 1909, in a room in the old school building, given by the Board of Education.

Paynesville—At the village election in March, 1910, a tax levy of one-half mill was voted, which provides an annual income of about \$100 for the library. The library is now provided with a separate room, adjoining the law office of Mr. Frank Tolman, who gives his services as librarian during office hours, although the library is regularly open on two afternoons each week.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

The public school libraries of Minnesota have received encouragement through state aid for many years, and have built up valuable collections of books. In some towns which have no public library, the school boards have opened these libraries for general use, that they may as far as possible, serve the needs of the public outside the school. The growing use of school buildings as social centers will tend to make this plan more successful and attention is called to several efforts in this direction, although no complete report can be made.

The School library at Dawson, containing 2,200 volumes, is open to the public every school day and on Saturday evening. The school library at Atwater follows a similar plan. At Aurora, a reading room in the school building is open to the public every afternoon after school hours, and on Sunday afternoon from one to six.

The school library at Deer River is open to the public on Saturdays and on certain evenings during the week.

FREE ASSOCIATION LIBRARIES.

Library associations have been organized at Long Prairie and Shakopee, and free libraries have been started by women's clubs at Blackduck, Brownton and Dodge Center.

The library at Howard Lake is again listed with Free Association libraries, as it is still under the direction of the Library and Improvement Club, although receiving annual aid from the Council. Of the libraries reported two years ago, those at Detroit and Paynesville have been transferred to the list of public libraries organized under state law, and the libraries at Barnesville, Breckenridge, Spicer and Wadena have been temporarily closed for lack of funds.

Direct appropriations from the council have been received by the associations at Blackduck (\$25), Benson (\$200), Browns Valley (\$400), Dodge Center (\$25), Howard Lake (\$60), Kasson (\$200), Mantorville (\$100), New Richland (\$50), North Mankato (\$500 for a building), and Staples (\$120).

Blackduck—A library and reading room was opened March 20, 1909, by the Young Ladies' Club. An attractive room was furnished, and the collection of books acquired by purchase and gift now numbers 450. Money has been raised by entertainments, \$50 from a play, and \$65 from Tag day, gifts from individuals and the council paid for rent and lights the first year, and appropriated \$25 in 1910.

Brownton—The Monday Study Club has started a library in connection with the traveling library which now contains about 400 books.

Dodge Center—A public library started by the Fortnightly Club was opened December 22, 1909, with over 300 books on the shelves. Dr. Gerretson has given the use of his reception room,

where the library has been open one day a week. The council appropriated \$25 and \$70 was raised by means of Tag day. The use of the library has been very gratifying, and the mayor has now appointed a library board.

Kasson—The Library Club has elected a board of nine members to have direction of the library, and the council has appropriated \$200 for running expenses.

Long Prairie—A library association was organized January 14, 1910, originating with the Ladies' Literary Club, who decided to devote to library purposes the money usually spent on the annual banquet. About \$500 was raised by subscription, and the council gave the use of a room in the city hall, with heat and light. The library opened May 12, with about 1,000 books on the shelves, and reports have shown a steady increase in its use throughout the year.

Shakopee—A free library association was organized in October, 1910. Money has been raised by means of Tag day and some subscriptions, and the library is ready to open early in 1911 in the rest-room adjoining the general store of Mr. John Gentgen, who will serve as librarian.

SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARIES.

As far as reports can be obtained, the number of subscription libraries remains the same as in 1908.

The library at Wabasha maintained by the Ladies' Library Association has been placed in the city hall, where it is open as a reading room four nights in the week, with all books and magazines free to the use of the entire public in the building, but to be loaned only to members of the association.

BUILDINGS.

During the last biennial period, six new Carnegie buildings have been completed at Bemidji, Coleraine, Mapleton, Northfield, Park Rapids and Two Harbors, and Carnegie donations have been received as follows: Aitkin, \$1,500 additional; Bemidji, \$2,500 additional; Coleraine, \$15,000; Duluth for Branch library, \$20,000; and Walker, \$6,500; making the total of Carnegie gifts to Minnesota libraries \$642,500, distributed among 42 public libraries and one college library.



HERRIOT CARNEGIE LIBRARY, 212.240



COLERAINE CARNEGIE LIBRARY, \$15,000



TWO HARBORS CARNEGIE LIBRARY, \$15,000 (Courtesy of Two Harbors Journal-News.)

The building at Bemidji, costing \$12,500, has an attractive location on the Lake boulevard, and is built of brick with stone trimmings, and finished in oak. The reading-rooms on either side of the entrance are roomy and well-lighted, and the book-room is located back of the delivery desk opposite the entrance. The building was open for use March 12, 1910, and formally dedicated with appropriate exercises on May 11.

At Coleraine, the library was opened for the first time upon completion of the building, and is reported under the heading, "New Libraries Established."

The Mapleton Carnegie building, which cost \$5,000, was dedicated February 11, 1910. The building is of brick, with stone trimmings, and a tile roof. The interior consists of one room, well arranged for its purpose and attractively furnished and decorated.

The building at Northfield cost a little more than \$11,000 completely furnished, of which amount \$10,000 was given by Mr. Carnegie. The building is of dull red brick with white trimmings, and the interior is finished in dark oak, with shelving all around the walls. The arrangement is unusually satisfactory, both in convenience of equipment and harmony of furnishings. The council has paid for grading the lots and laying new sidewalks in addition to the regular library appropriation.

The Carnegie building at Park Rapids, which cost \$5,000, was completed in January, 1910. It is built of concrete blocks, manufactured in Park Rapids, and the interior is well arranged. The furniture was purchased by the Improvement Club.

The Two Harbors Carnegie building, costing \$15,000, was dedicated July 20, 1909. It is built of pressed brick, trimmed with red cut sandstone. The main floor is all in one room, with book cases so placed as to separate the book-room and librarian's room. It is completely equipped with Library Bureau furniture, and forms a most attractive interior. Under the direction of a trained librarian, the work of the library has had a remarkable growth since the new building was occupied.

A Carnegie gift of \$5,000 was offered to Aitkin in 1908, but no suitable site was available at that time. In April, 1910, an excellent site was given by Mr. H. S. Hodgedon. Mr. Carnegie's

gift has since been increased to \$6,500, and the council has made the necessary appropriation to meet the conditions. Plans have been accepted, and work will begin as soon as weather permits.

The village of Walker accepted a Carnegie gift of \$6,500 in April, 1910, and a site was donated by Mr. Daniel DeLury, president of the library board. The building is now nearing completion, the board having adopted the plans used at Mapleton.

A frame building 22x30 feet was purchased by the library board at North Mankato and removed to the lot occupied by the village hall. The building cost \$500, which sum was raised by entertainments and a special appropriation from the council. It has a shelving capacity of 3,000 volumes.

The club house and library building at Hanska has been completed, but it is not yet opened for use.

The Camden Branch of the Minneapolis Library was opened January 1, 1910, in the John D. Webber Memorial Field house in Camden Park. The building was the gift of Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Webber to the library and park boards. The Minneapolis library board has received an increased appropriation for the erection of branch buildings, and one of these, the Walker branch on Hennepin avenue is now in process of erection. The site for this building was the gift of Mr. T. B. Walker, president of the library board.

Mr. D. C. Shepard has made an offer of \$100,000 to the St. Paul Public Library for a building on condition that the sum of \$500,000 be raised.

The Detroit Library Club has received a gift of four lots, 100x142 feet, valued at \$1,000, from Mr. E. G. Holmes, and the Library Club of Robbinsdale has purchased two lots, on which they hope some day to erect a building.

The Ladies' Library Association at Leroy has increased its building fund to \$750.

The library at Monticello has been provided with a well-equipped room on the ground floor of the new school building.

At Thief River Falls, the library has been removed to a room, especially planned for this purpose, in the basement of the new armory. A room has also been provided for the library in the new city hall at Plainview, which will be completed about April



PARK RAPIDS CARNEGIE LIBRARY, \$5,000



MAPLETON CARNEGIE LIBRARY, \$5,000



LIBERAL UNION, HANSKA (Library and Auditorium on Main Floor)



AUDITORIUM, THIEF RIVER FALLS (Library in Basement)

1st, 1911. The libraries at Kenyon and Wabasha have been removed to the city hall, and new and improved quarters have been provided for the libraries at Benson, New Richland, Robbinsdale and Winnebago. Of the 78 public libraries in the state, 52 have now been provided with buildings of their own, 11 have rooms in the city or village hall, 3 have rooms in the school building, and 9 occupy rented rooms. Of the free and subscription library associations, 3 own their own buildings, and 14 are provided with rooms in the city hall or court house.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Important improvements and repairs on library buildings, include a new roof, screens and storm windows at Albert Lea, a new slate roof at Sauk Center, and a new roof at Willmar, for which a special appropriation of \$500 was made by the council. A hot water heating plant has been installed at Zumbrota, thus equipping the building according to the original plan.

The St. Paul Public Library added an open shelf room in June, 1910, containing about 3,000 volumes carefully selected from fiction, history, biography, science and other literature.

New shelving has been added at Albert Lea, Benson, Brown's Valley, Cloquet (in reading and children's room), Litchfield, Mankato, Red Wing and Redwood Falls.

Other improved facilities are a magazine rack at Anoka, chairs for the directors' room at Litchfield, a case for geological and other specimens at Mankato, table and shelves for the children's room at Moorhead, new chairs for the children's room at Owatonna, a new case and shelves for the renting collection and circulating magazines at Rochester, a cabinet for curios at Willmar, and a complete outfit of Library Bureau shelving, magazine and newspaper racks and bulletin boards in the reading-rooms at Virginia.

The walls have been re-decorated at Buffalo, Owatonna and Rochester; the woodwork and floors have been varnished at Brown's Valley; and the room at Janesville has been repapered and painted.

GIFTS.

In addition to the Carnegie gifts for buildings, important gifts already mentioned are the offer of \$100,000 from Mr. D. C.

Shepard toward a building fund for the St. Paul Public Library and building sites donated to Aitkin, Detroit and Walker.

The Winona Public Library has received a bequest of \$5,000 from Mr. W. H. Laird, the donor of the building, to be used as an endowment fund for the maintenance of the building. Another valuable gift to the Winona library is a mural painting by K. E. Cox, entitled "The light of learning." This is the gift of William Hayes as a memorial to his wife, Charlotte Preston Hayes, who was for many years closely associated with the work of the library.

The Red Wing Public Library has received from Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Sheldon a beautiful marble statue of "Sappho and the lyre," as a memorial to their daughter.

A bequest of \$200 was made to the Albert Lea Public Library by Mrs. Hannah Esping.

Among the many gifts from Women's Clubs may be mentioned \$138 from the Park Rapids Improvement Club toward furnishing the new building, \$233 from the Women's Clubs of Northfield for furnishing the children's room, \$500 for books from the women's clubs of Crookston and \$400 for books for the Ladies' Reading Room Society of St. Cloud. Other notable gifts for books are \$200 from Austin Terryberry to the Two Harbors Public Library, and \$100 from the H. S. Graduating Class of 1909 to the Fergus Falls Public Library for the purchase of books on United States history.

SUMMARY OF GIFTS TO LIBRARIES.

PLACE	DONOR	Date of Gift	Bldg. Fund	En-dow't Fund	Miscellaneous
.....	Andrew Carnegie	1903-10	\$6,500	.....	.....
.....	H. S. Hodgedon	1910	.....	.....	Building site.
.....	Andrew Carnegie	1902	13,000	.....	.....
.....	Mrs. Hannah Esping	1909	.....	200	.....
.....	Andrew Carnegie	1903-5	12,000	.....	.....
.....	F. B. Van Hoesen .....	.....	.....	5,000	.....
.....	Andrew Carnegie	1903	12,500	.....	.....
.....	Andrew Carnegie	1901	15,000	.....	.....
.....	Andrew Carnegie	1908-9	12,500	.....	.....
.....	H. W. Stone	1907	.....	.....	\$500 for expenses.
.....	W. E. C. Ross	1904	10,000	.....	.....
.....	Andrew Carnegie	1903	12,000	.....	.....
.....	George Davis	1907	.....	.....	\$35 for books.
.....	Citizens of Cloquet	1902	7,000	.....	.....
.....	Andrew Carnegie	1900	15,000	.....	.....
.....	Andrew Carnegie	1904-7	17,500	.....	.....
.....	E. G. Holmes	1909	.....	.....	Site worth \$1,000.
.....	Andrew Carnegie	1900	75,000	.....	.....
.....	Andrew Carnegie	1910	20,000	.....	.....
.....	Andrew Carnegie	1903	10,000	.....	.....
.....	Andrew Carnegie	1903-5	16,000	.....	.....
.....	Andrew Carnegie	1907	10,000	.....	.....
.....	Andrew Carnegie	1906	10,000	.....	.....
.....	Andrew Carnegie	1907	25,000	.....	.....
.....	Andrew Carnegie	1903	12,500	.....	.....
.....	Andrew Carnegie	1903	10,000	.....	.....
.....	Andrew Carnegie	1902	10,000	.....	.....
.....	Andrew Carnegie	1903	10,000	.....	.....
.....	Andrew Carnegie	1906	8,000	.....	.....
.....	Andrew Carnegie	1900	40,000	.....	.....
.....	Andrew Carnegie	1908	5,000	.....	.....
.....	Andrew Carnegie	1900	10,000	.....	.....
.....	Public Subscription	1899	\$1,665	.....	.....
.....	Dr. Kirby Spencer .....	.....	.....	10,000	.....
.....	The John A. Pillsbury Est.	1904	70,000	.....	.....
.....	Andrew Carnegie	1906	10,000	.....	.....
.....	Andrew Carnegie	1904-5	12,000	.....	.....
.....	Andrew Carnegie	1903	10,000	.....	.....
.....	Hiram Scriber	1898	.....	500	.....
.....	Miron C. Skinner	1904	.....	500	.....
.....	Andrew Carnegie	1908	10,000	.....	.....
.....	Mrs. Elizabeth C. Hunewill	1896	5,000	16,500	.....
.....	Andrew Carnegie	1908	5,000	.....	.....
.....	Andrew Carnegie	1903	10,000	.....	.....
.....	John C. Stratton .....	.....	.....	1,000	.....
.....	Andrew Carnegie	1902	17,500	.....	.....
.....	James Lawther	1900	.....	.....	Site worth \$5,000.
.....	Andrew Carnegie	1903	10,000	.....	.....
.....	Huber Bastian	1895	5,000	.....	.....
.....	George Healy	1895	.....	.....	\$5,000 for books.
.....	Mrs. Walter Hurlbut	1905	.....	20,000	.....
.....	G. G. Stevens	1898	1,500	7500	.....
.....	Andrew Carnegie	1901	25,000	.....	.....
.....	Ladies' Reading Room Soc.	1904-10	.....	.....	\$14,400.
.....	Judge Greenleaf Clark	1904	25,000	.....	.....
.....	D. C. Shepard	1910	100,000	.....	.....
.....	Moses K. Armstrong .....	.....	.....	2,000	.....
.....	Gov. Alex. Ramsey	1903	.....	1,000	.....
.....	Judge Greenleaf Clark	1904	.....	1,000	.....
.....	Andrew Carnegie	1906	30,000	.....	.....
.....	Andrew Carnegie	1903	10,000	.....	.....
.....	Andrew Carnegie	1903-7	11,000	.....	.....
.....	F. H. Dyckman	1900	10,000	.....	.....
.....	Andrew Carnegie	1903	8,000	.....	.....
.....	Andrew Carnegie	1901	27,500	.....	.....
.....	Jacob Bean Estate .....	.....	.....	.....	Building site.
.....	Andrew Carnegie	1908	15,000	.....	.....
.....	Andrew Carnegie	1901	10,000	.....	.....
.....	Andrew Carnegie	1910	6,500	.....	.....
.....	Daniel De Lury	1910	.....	.....	Building site.
.....	Andrew Carnegie	1903	11,000	.....	.....
.....	Geo. Eygabroad	1904	.....	.....	\$1,000 for books.
.....	W. H. Laird	1899-10	50,000	5,000	.....
.....	William Hayes	1910	.....	.....	Mural painting.
.....	Andrew Carnegie	1903	10,000	.....	.....
.....	Andrew Carnegie	1906-7	6,500	.....	.....

East Side Branch building.
Annual income from real estate.

†For maintenance of building.
‡West Duluth Branch building.

EXTENSION WORK.

There has been a growing tendency in the public libraries of Minnesota to enlarge the limits of their use as far as possible, and so fulfill their function of "bringing to all the people the books which belong to them." In addition to those libraries which have taken advantage of the county extension law, during 1909-10, the libraries at Alexandria, Glenwood and Moorhead have extended their privileges to all residents of the county, making a total of 34 libraries which are open without charge to borrowers living outside the limits of the municipality. Mankato has reduced the fee to non-residents from \$3 to \$1 a year, and Fairmont allows non-residents to draw books for ten cents a month, instead of requiring them to pay for the entire year as formerly. No charge is made to pupils living in the school district. Thirty-five other libraries charge a fee of from 25 cents to \$3 a year to non-residents, others charging a small sum by the month or quarter, and the number of readers ranges from one up to 31 at Monticello, where the fee is only 40 cents a year.

COUNTY EXTENSION.

According to a law passed in 1905, any library board may "contract with the board of county commissioners of the county in which the library is situated or of adjacent counties, or with the village trustees or governing body of any neighboring town, city or village to loan the books of said library, either singly or in traveling libraries, to the residents of said county, town, city or village, upon such terms as shall be agreed upon in such contract."

This law authorizes two distinct plans (1) that of County extension, whereby a centrally located library may extend its privileges to all residents of the county upon contract made with the county commissioners, and (2) that of Township extension, whereby a library may extend its privileges to adjoining townships or villages upon contract made with the governing body of the township or village.

Two libraries have recently adopted the county extension plan, that of Morris (Stevens county) in July, 1910, and Two Harbors (Lake county) in January, 1911, making a total of seven libraries which have extended their usefulness under this law.

Steele County—County extension has been in successful operation in Steele county since 1904, when the county commissioners made an appropriation of \$300 to the Owatonna Public Library. The appropriation was increased to \$500 in 1905, and to \$600 the following year. In 1908 the sum of \$500 was deemed sufficient to carry on the work, but in 1910 the appropriation was again increased to \$625. There are now ten deposit stations throughout the county in which traveling libraries are located. In 1910, the circulation of books in villages and townships outside Owatonna, including those loaned from the traveling libraries amounted to 4,489, and there are 846 borrowers living outside the city.

Washington County—The Stillwater library followed Owatonna in adopting county extension, and the appropriation of \$300 made in 1904 has now been increased to \$400 annually. Ten stations are regularly supplied with books, and in 1910, 3,174 books were issued to borrowers living outside the city. There are 268 people drawing books from the traveling libraries, and 150 who are regular patrons of the central library.

Anoka County—The appropriation of \$150 made by the county commissioners in 1905 has now been increased to \$250, and 188 readers from outlying parts of the county are now using the Anoka Public Library, although no traveling library stations have been established.

Meeker County—The Litchfield Public Library has always been free to all residents of Meeker County, and the board of county commissioners has from time to time made appropriations to the Litchfield library in payment for this service. The sum of \$150 was appropriated in 1909, but no appropriation was made in 1910. Meanwhile the number of country borrowers has increased from 57 in 1906 to 140 in 1910, and the county commissioners have made an appropriation of \$300 for the year 1911.

Itasca County—County extension was undertaken at Grand Rapids in 1908, when an appropriation of \$100 was made by the county commissioners. This has now been increased to \$250, and the use of books among the farmers and homesteaders has greatly increased. There are now 85 cards held by county borrowers.

Stevens County—In July, 1910, the county commissioners of

Stevens county made an appropriation of \$500 to the Morris Public Library for one year. Ten stations have already been established throughout the county, six in schools, two in stores and two in telephone offices. Eighteen libraries of 25 and 50 volumes each have been located in these stations, and the number of readers reported is 331, in addition to 48 who draw books directly from the Morris library.

Lake County—An appropriation of \$300 made to the Two Harbors Public Library, January 14, 1911, does not properly come within the limits of this report, but plans have already been made for establishing six traveling library stations, for supplying home libraries to isolated homesteaders, and sending books and magazines to lumber camps.

TOWNSHIP EXTENSION.

The Hibbing Public Library receives an annual appropriation of \$500 from the township of Stuntz, which includes the mining locations adjoining the village.

The township of Graceville has for a number of years co-operated with the village in the support of the public library. Doubtless owing to a misunderstanding no appropriation was provided for in 1910, since the fact that there are 181 readers living in the township outside the village shows a sustained interest in the library on the part of country residents.

BRANCHES AND STATIONS.

Minneapolis—In 1909-10, three new branches and five deposit stations were opened, making a total of eleven branches and fifteen stations. Including books sent to factories, fire stations and settlements, there are now 43 points, outside the Main library, not counting the schools, in which libraries of various kinds are located. Of the total circulation of 856,148 books in 1910, more than half was through the branch system, while 59,945 books were circulated through the schools. Branch buildings are now being provided for, as reported under the heading "Buildings."

St. Paul—Another station has been opened in St. Paul, making 11 in all, and books are also loaned to 33 schools and to the Boys' department of the Y. M. C. A.

Duluth—The branch library at West Duluth has been re-

moved to new quarters, which will be adequate for its needs until the new Carnegie branch building can be erected. A branch at the West End, formerly maintained in St. Luke's church through the efforts of clubs, has been re-opened in the Neighborhood House in charge of a permanent assistant. Substations have also been opened in two outlying schools, and at the Lake Carriers' Association headquarters, and books have been placed in four fire stations and at the Scott-Graff lumber mill.

Winona—The branch library in the East End is located in the Kosciusko School, where a room with light and heat is furnished by the Board of Education. It is open every evening during the winter months from 7 to 9, for circulation of books and as a reading room. In six months there were 11,896 visitors at this branch. In the West end of the city, libraries of about 35 volumes each are placed in seven rooms of the Jefferson School. The teacher has charge of the books and sends a monthly report to the library.

Red Wing—A reading room in the West End is maintained during the winter months. It was started by private subscriptions, and is to some extent supported in this manner.

Mankato—Cases of from 50 to 100 books are in use at the knitting mills, the West Mankato School, the jail, the fire station, Immanuel Hospital, the Y. M. C. A., and Tinkcomville, and a special collection of books on city government has been placed in the city hall for the use of members of the council.

Rochester—Libraries are sent to all the schools, and small collections of books are loaned to St. Mary's Hospital for the use of the nurses' training class, and to the jail.

REFERENCE WORK.

The Minneapolis Public Library has established a municipal reference department for the use of those interested in problems of city government, and a reading room containing books on electricity, carpentry and other useful arts has been opened for the special use of workmen in the various trades.

The libraries at Cloquet, Faribault, Litchfield, Montevideo and Virginia have made considerable additions to their collections of bound magazines. Fergus Falls has made a special feature of reference work for students and clubs, the partial classification

of the depository collection of documents proving an additional resource. St. Cloud reports an increasing use of the reference department by High School and Normal pupils, the former having passes to come to the library during school hours. A special table has been reserved for the use of High School students at Detroit.

CHILDREN'S WORK.

Since the children form a large percentage of readers in most of the public libraries of Minnesota, special attention is given to their needs.

At Virginia, the children's room has been fully equipped during 1910, and half the circulation is from this department.

A weekly story hour was held in the St. Paul library from January to June, 1909, with an average attendance of 104. At Brainerd, the story hour has been successfully carried on throughout the year 1910, under the direction of a group of interested women, and the plan has been inaugurated at Faribault and St. Peter with the co-operation of outside individuals and organizations. Other libraries which have conducted story hours at somewhat irregular intervals are Little Falls, Minneapolis, Owatonna, Red Wing, Rochester, Stillwater, and Two Harbors.

Special Children's Days have been celebrated at Blue Earth, Fairmont, Rochester and Winona, and holidays have been observed at Moorhead and Red Wing.

Much of the best work for children is accomplished through co-operation with the schools. New developments in this work may be noted as follows:

At Austin, graded lists were distributed through the teachers, and the character of the children's reading has distinctly improved. At Cloquet, special privileges are given to teachers, and the librarian has given talks on the use of the library and distributed graded lists in the school rooms.

The Little Falls library allows teachers to take three books at a time for school use. At Mankato, High School classes have made visits to the library to learn the use of reference books, and the distribution of reading lists such as "For a Girl's Pleasure," "For a Boy's Pleasure and Profit," and "Useful Books for Useful

Boys," has had a large influence in guiding the reading of the young people.

Winona reports that during the last year, every teacher in the public schools, seminary and most of the Normal teachers (this school being well-equipped with its own library) have taken special teachers' cards, entitling them to draw 12 or more books at a time. Talks have been given at the schools, with the result that larger enthusiasm has developed among the children.

THE LIBRARY AS A SOCIAL CENTER.

The wide-spread interest in civic improvement throughout the state has developed a larger feeling of civic pride in all public institutions. The library is feeling this stimulus and its influence as a factor in municipal life is being more and more recognized. In this connection, there is a growing use of the library as a social center, and certain phases of this development are noteworthy.

The work of the Civic League at Mankato has been closely associated with the library, the librarian being president of the organization, and the library being the headquarters for the Junior work. The same relationship exists at Austin, where the flower show of the Junior League was held at the library in the Fall, when prizes were distributed among the junior gardeners.

At Howard Lake, the library and improvement work are maintained by an association, and the annual flower show is an established feature.

At Spring Valley, the Civic League is giving a series of teas to raise money for improvements in the basement of the library, which is used as a rest room and is open from 7 a. m. to 6 p. m. Rest rooms have been opened in the libraries at Glenwood, Hibbing, and New Richland, where \$200 was raised by the business men for this purpose.

In addition to the exhibits loaned through the Commission, which have visited many libraries, special art exhibits have been held at Duluth, Mankato, Red Wing and St. Cloud, and exhibits of public school drawing and manual training work were made at the libraries of Mankato and Red Wing.

Receptions to teachers and others interested in the educational

problems of the city were held at Fairmont, Glenwood, Hibbing, Red Wing, and Redwood Falls with excellent results.

Most of the small library buildings are provided with auditoriums which are used regularly by study clubs, and occasionally for lectures, concerts and similar entertainments.

A series of free lectures was given under the auspices of the library board at Madison, during the winter of 1909-10, and the free lectures at Minneapolis have been continued. Regular lecture and entertainment courses are conducted each year at Austin, Hastings, Hutchinson and Sleepy Eye. Moving picture shows were given for the benefit of the library at LeSueur and St. Peter. Home talent plays are a popular means of raising money for the library at Benson, Glencoe, Hutchinson, Janesville, Litchfield, Mantorville, Monticello, Ortonville and Preston; and Tag Day has proved a fruitful source of revenue at Buffalo, Crookston, Detroit, Janesville, New Richland, Northfield, Park Rapids, Preston, Wells and Winnebago.

PLACE	Population (1910 Census)	Year Established	RECEIPTS, 1910			Book
			Taxes	*Other Receipts	Total	
Aitkin	1,638	1906	487.34	486.77	974.11	248.
Albert Lea	8,192	1897	1,510.41	74.41	1,585.82	391.
Alexandria	3,001	1891	1,209.35	796.97	2,006.32	364.
Anoka	3,972	1894	1,450.00	78.88	1,528.88	767.
Austin	6,900	1869	1,625.69	1,015.88	2,641.57	326.
Bemidji	5,099	1904				
Blue Earth	2,319	1900	883.15	415.85	1,299.00	184.
Brainerd	8,523	1899	1,176.38	877.96	2,054.34	128.
Buffalo	1,227	1907	207.85	167.01	374.86	130.
Cloquet	7,031	1895	2,494.15	210.09	2,704.24	600.
Coleraine	1,613	1910				
Crookston	7,559	1902	1,946.23	1,319.30	3,265.53	159.
Detroit	2,807	1908	50.00	571.17	621.17	167.
Dodge Center	957	1909	25.00	88.11	113.11	27.
Duluth	78,466	1890	14,500.00	363.23	14,863.23	2,368.
Evansville	389	1893				
Eveleth	7,035	1910				
Fairmont	2,958	1879	1,042.13	434.88	1,477.01	205.
Fairbault	9,001	1879	1,956.54	646.83	2,602.37	762.
Fergus Falls	6,987	1890	1,732.83	275.66	2,008.49	272.
Glenwood	2,161	1908	937.15	721.14	1,658.29	222.
Graceville	987	1902	445.52	332.76	778.28	222.
Grand Marais	355	1905	100.00		100.00	
Grand Meadow	753	1901	25.00	33.72	58.72	
Grand Rapids	2,239	1900	11,374.14	305.65	1,679.99	165.
Granite Falls	1,464	1900	250.00	61.60	311.60	98.
Hastings	3,983	1905				
Hibbing	8,832	1908	3,375.00	1,129.24	4,504.24	344.
Hutchinson	2,368	1901	1,167.94	965.17	2,133.11	210.
Jackson	1,907	1880	301.18	249.38	550.56	112.
Janesville	1,173	1899	240.93	205.72	546.65	112.
Lake City	3,200	1898	367.16	390.30	757.46	210.
Lindstrom	522	1898	125.00	150.20	275.20	42.
Litchfield	2,333	1904	1,009.23	556.15	1,565.38	141.
Little Falls	6,078	1893	916.51	247.76	1,163.26	144.
Luverne	2,540	1891	1,009.04	266.64	1,275.68	202.
Madison	1,811	1906	800.00	240.38	1,040.38	111.
Mankato	10,365	1894	4,040.96	1,627.34	5,668.29	672.
Mapleton	809	1902	500.00	576.70	1,076.70	93.
Marshall	2,152	1884				
Minneapolis	301,408	1889	126,064.98	6,446.23	132,511.21	15,662.
Minnesota	819	1903		161.48	161.48	42.
Montevideo	3,056	1880	1,037.24	139.68	1,196.92	43.
Monticello	858	1901	100.00	206.92	306.92	8.
Moorhead	4,840	1906	1,809.73	1,218.48	3,028.21	338.
Morris	1,645	1888	1,321.75	526.87	2,051.62	280.
Newport	370	1889	85.08	90.37	175.45	22.
Northfield	3,215	1898	1,232.34	2,596.79	3,829.13	126.
Ortonville	1,774	1899	459.87	24.90	484.77	95.
Owatonna	5,658	1896	2,161.50	1,802.30	3,953.89	1,157.
Park Rapids	2,000	1900	500.00	44.00	544.00	164.
Paynesville	926	1907		206.05	206.05	
Pipestone	2,475	1899	985.27	452.84	1,438.11	348.
Plainview	2,175	1906	387.38	464.48	851.86	194.
Preston	1,193	1908	319.59	231.55	551.14	67.
Red Wing	9,048	1893	2,606.11	404.12	3,010.23	593.
Redwood Falls	1,800	1905	1,011.00	3,620	1,387.20	100.
Rochester	7,844	1865	2,741.59	404.63	3,146.22	679.
Rushford	1,011	1877	100.00	246.54	346.54	45.
St. Cloud	10,600	1869	2,537.56	1,114.70	3,652.26	639.
St. Paul	214,744	1863	28,275.00	645,957.51	74,232.51	13,423.
St. Peter	4,176	1895	1,000.00	491.96	1,491.96	127.
Sandstone	1,818	1902	400.00	16.63	416.63	37.
Sauk Center	2,500	1878	1,239.07	583.25	1,822.32	132.
Sleepy Eye	2,247	1897	600.00	298.14	898.14	98.
Spring Valley	1,817	1901	810.67	444.13	1,254.80	44.
Stillwater	10,198	1869	3,512.68	793.27	4,216.95	786.
Thief River Falls	3,174	1901	414.98	71.09	486.07	149.
Two Harbors	4,990	1896	1,497.19	1,093.35	2,590.54	436.
Virginia	10,473	1905	3,824.10	3,566.08	7,404.18	2,121.
Walker	917	1900	80.00	12.95	92.95	
Wayzata	700	1904	309.00	102.20	402.20	40.
White Bear	1,500	1889	411.05	169.52	580.57	26.
Willmar	4,135	1904	1,506.02	289.25	1,795.27	162.
Winnebago	2,555	1899	112.29	379.33	491.62	30.
Winona	18,583	1863	6,958.08	46,282.37	13,240.45	1,333.
Worthington	2,385	1905	1,050.64	790.45	1,840.99	126.
Zumbrota	1,138	1879	650.00	569.02	1,219.02	179.

*Includes unexpended balance. †includes salaries care of bus
\$830,011.01 for building and real estate. ‡includes part of Co
... .. for new roof. †includes La

PUBLIC LIBRARIES

FEB, 1910		Volumes Added, 1910	Total Volumes in Library	Borrowers		Circulation 1910	LIBRARIAN
†Other Expenses	Total			City	County		
183.71	498.60	245	1,685	900	80	9,115	Esther L. Seavey.
1,273.99	1,930.50	279	6,222	2,757	3	24,978	Mrs. Elizabeth Brainerd.
1,332.36	1,636.17	400	6,944	811	27	11,916	W. J. B. Moses
1,112.90	2,046.33	692	4,836	1,285	188	15,409	Mrs. Orra C. Bland
1,300.48	1,775.91	425	6,699	2,400	12	19,678	Mrs. Flora C. Connor Beatrice Mills
672.06	907.47	255	2,967	1,466	167	9,505	Alta M. Cummings.
988.08	1,220.06	204	3,177	1,404	5	12,136	Mrs. Lilla M. Follett
139.59	301.45	204	1,177	387	26	5,732	Clara L. Oakley
1,735.62	2,335.96	554	3,975	1,852	...	19,328	Harriet Louise Lowe. Mrs. W. C. Hollinger
1,445.09	1,677.17	676	3,856	1,406	26	16,344	Elizabeth Lommen.
339.92	518.77	361	1,591	856	9	8,332	Eva Furber.
28.31	86.13	432	432	209	10	1,573	Mrs. P. J. Schwarg
10,531.63	13,747.54	3,096	55,237	13,126	...	177,074	Frances E. Earhart. O. J. Wallen.
904.92	1,208.62	209	4,218	802	4	9,324	Minnie Bird.
1,298.10	2,278.92	712	9,148	...	4	20,914	Sarah E. LeCrone
1,052.22	1,413.52	176	3,655	3,003	...	11,965	Amy A. Lewis.
971.46	1,286.19	411	1,718	478	14	4,504	Honora C. McLachlan
175.58	421.14	237	2,103	635	181	5,244	Anna O'Brien.
22.44	22.44	1	368	197	11	295	Maud E. Small
886.66	1,093.89	138	1,986	167	45	1,049	Agnes Keeler.
63.13	161.39	252	1,202	980	85	10,293	Mrs. Elizabeth S. Huntley.
2,778.98	3,374.58	477	3,361	1,745	...	21,819	Mrs. F. T. Cressy. Maude Emerson.
1,445.99	1,791.15	258	3,370	1,200	9	13,596	Margaret Palmer
162.54	305.60	106	2,062	426	10	4,397	Marjorie Wakefield
299.63	471.24	220	1,204	395	...	5,635	Mrs. Savilla Brown
317.92	585.37	306	2,669	607	7	11,685	Eva Harrington.
128.25	171.71	57	1,101	248	8	2,651	Jennie E. Baker.
944.99	1,259.42	286	2,688	1,276	140	10,067	E. A. Cedergren
800.92	1,014.27	207	3,405	775	18	14,617	Mrs. Alice A. Lamb
762.61	1,074.35	208	4,078	1,037	...	6,505	Mrs. Jenny Lind Blanchard
718.50	873.31	170	1,389	1,134	10	4,943	Mrs. Della E. Halbert.
2,582.22	4,095.49	1,106	16,775	6,156	12	41,391	Mrs. Emily J. Akre.
640.82	734.27	166	1,240	390	109	3,710	Maud van Buren
92,302.70	118,085.08	20,658	211,377	64,056	8	7,543	Ester Reb
103.63	146.41	39	833	285	...	856,148	Elizabeth Rank
552.36	1,069.61	512	5,882	672	22	6,616	Gratia A. Countryman.
162.09	274.51	186	1,567	498	31	3,889	Mrs. Edith B. Seala.
1,535.10	2,067.28	635	3,795	2,126	10	12,916	Mrs. Margaret E. Webb
857.33	1,266.22	563	4,771	1,298	48	7,758	May Worthing.
83.19	149.09	42	1,130	130	1	1,413	Ada J. Still.
23,270.84	3,474.98	653	4,363	2,731	16	22,456	Agnes Torpey.
192.36	287.66	96	1,276	...	3	4,046	Lillian E. Trevette.
2,794.77	4,242.50	812	12,072	5,285	846	38,060	Nellie B. Gregg.
144.00	341.85	114	2,527	820	84	9,626	Mary E. Karn
206.38	206.38	31	514	296	...	1,361	Elizabeth H. Plumb.
869.14	1,301.71	391	3,029	900	14	11,817	Mrs. W. T. Stone.
198.76	407.87	134	848	398	43	634	Agonia Holmerdinger
311.58	420.52	459	1,335	587	11	4,806	Mrs. M. I. Gilson.
1,943.57	2,710.03	587	8,199	2,145	6	23,930	Kate Biers.
1,018.22	1,122.88	144	2,659	639	1	7,989	Mrs. E. B. Read.
2,117.93	3,186.01	836	11,587	3,777	20	34,564	Edie Sands.
70.27	181.69	202	1,827	...	...	...	Elizabeth Conner
1,987.09	2,842.22	728	10,287	4,605	5	33,821	Louise M. Fernald
42,942.18	69,433.87	10,474	117,896	79,261	204	389,288	Emma Crampton
933.92	1,206.45	360	4,517	1,137	15	11,538	Mrs. Marie E. Brick.
265.41	765.06	141	1,272	642	...	...	Mrs. Helen J. McCaine
1,409.84	1,605.08	166	7,487	...	...	16,830	Marian Tyler
781.94	890.90	165	2,003	500	...	5,348	Violet M. Lynds
699.69	788.55	80	2,207	1,176	12	9,836	Eva M. Davis.
2,356.10	3,388.51	721	11,382	1,674	150	29,495	Florence M. Davis
253.88	464.87	120	1,461	1,110	...	11,911	Emma M. Hart
1,123.30	1,690.15	521	3,152	1,761	40	17,974	Mrs. Gertrude B. McPherson.
2,698.43	5,473.96	2,591	5,185	1,621	5	27,660	Ruth E. Godward.
86.70	46.70	...	606	...	...	6,606	Lilly M. E. Borresen.
233.20	307.20	223	1,153	150	...	1,956	Mabel Newhard.
314.16	372.52	526	3,107	205	...	4,386	Allie Haller.
780.81	1,089.96	195	3,456	2,098	3	15,135	Miles Dickey.
432.27	478.77	74	1,746	616	1	4,175	Stella M. Long.
5,078.13	7,259.31	1,533	31,180	4,395	10	106,932	Amy Hanscom.
1,580.57	1,840.99	293	3,546	970	2	12,991	Blanche C. Seger.
263.53	473.70	230	2,267	601	20	4,928	Jeannette A. Clarke.
							Mrs. E. L. McIntosh.
							Hattie E. Marvin

‡Included in book account. †Includes County or township appropriation.
 * part of cost of building. †Includes income from rent of building.

FREE ASSOCIATION LIBRARIES.

PLACE	Population	When Established	Aid from Council	Income 1910	No. of Volumes	No. of Borrowers	Circulation	LIBRARIAN
Leley	1,800	1905		*	1,300	652	7,117	J. O. Marshall.
son	1,677	1905	100.00	366.76	1,900	729	4,425	Mrs. C. L. Scofield.
Falls	325	1908		105.06	316	125	52	Volunteer Service.
ckduck	942	1908	25.00	200.00	450	50		Marie Zimmerman.
own's Valley	1,058	1907	250.00	250.00	500		1,678	Mrs. S. W. Chadbourne.
ownton	509	1909			270	130	700	Mrs. Frank Mann.
edonia	1,372	1894	†25.00	25.00	650	30		Grace Dorival.
np Lincoln								
White Bear Lake		1908		23.22	290	24	308	Mrs. Nellie P. Bloomer.
kato	718	1908		44.00	346			Ercel Corkins.
r Haven	350	1908			517	200		Mrs. Hattie Baldwin.
da	743	1901	†	103.28	567	169		Ladies' Reading Club.
nska	310	1884			2,000	100	700	Amandus Norman.
ward Lake	626	1904	†60.00	106.68	897	205	80	Mrs. John Devine.
sson	932	1902	100.00	180.00	1,051	200	2,500	Bessie A. Ballard.
nyon	1,237	1908	†	58.07	574	263	1,457	Bergitta Borlaug.
nball	364	1904	†	7.60	1,342	98		Mrs. E. Peck.
Roy	702	1906		445.35	1,023	639	4,556	Mrs. M. J. Hart.
Sueur	1,755	1905		58.82	837	716	3,204	Carrie M. Cadwell.
ng Prairie	1,250	1910	†100.00	484.52	1,119	478	5,113	Maud C. Davis.
ntorville	410	1894	16.00	45.00	500	75	1,200	Matilda Alder.
w Richland	685	1901		†200.00	466		2,250	Mrs. C. A. Wagner.
w Ulm	5,648	1908	||		316			Elizabeth P. Wheeler.
rth Mankato	1,279	1907			804	561	3,900	Mrs. S. P. Castile.
rthome	206	1905		127.03	369	76	1,074	Mrs. J. B. Parker.
bbinsdale	800	1904		115.00	225	50		Jefferson Beuner.
akopee	2,302	1910		100.00	200			John Gentgen.
ples	2,558	1905	96.00		646	700		H. L. Waldron.
ills	1,755	1906	†	131.75	1,739	707	6,171	Mrs. Byron Hughes.
ndom	1,749	1900	†100.00	108.49	850	125	2,424	Mrs. T. C. Collins.

*Expenses paid by Red River Lumber Co.
†Room in village hall.
‡Special subscription for rest room.
||Room in school building.
§Opened January, 1911.

SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARIES.

NAME OF LIBRARY	Population	When Established	Dues per year	Dues per bk.	Income 1910	No. of Volumes	No. of Readers	Circulation	LIBRARIAN
mandale Library	624	1899	\$1.00		*	1,000	56		Mrs. A. A. Zeck.
pleton Public Lib....	1,221	1890	1.00	.10	*†160.00	1,500	60	2,600	Mrs. Anna LaRue.
igrade Library Ass'n	530		.25						J. B. Babcock.
ow Lake Lit. Club..	771	1901	1.00		27.00	380	30		Mrs. K. T. Dahlen.
celsior Circul't'g Lib.	1,000								George B. Gould.
encoe Library Ass'n.	2,000								F. R. Allen, Sec'y.
ylor's Falls Pub. Lib.	454	1871	1.00	.05	39.55	2,554	35	1,210	Volunteer service.
acy Pub. Lib. Ass'n..	1,826	1884	1.00		*	1,250	30		Volunteer service.
abasha Ladies' Lib...	2,622	1869	1.00		*150.00	3,800	100	60	Mrs. W. H. Whiting.
aseca, Library	3,054	1902	1.00		67.99	1,007	48	2,742	Ella A. Dibble.

*Room in village hall.
†\$100 appropriation from council.

INSTITUTION LIBRARIES.

41

STATE INSTITUTION LIBRARIES.

INSTITUTIONS	PLACE	NO. OF VOLS	MONTHS OPEN	CIRCULATION	PER CENT. OF READERS	LIBRARIAN
School for the Blind	Faribault	4,356	8 mos.	3,268	47	Fannie E. Ladd.
School for the Deaf.	Faribault	3,678	8 "		69	Louis C. Tuck.
School for Feeble-Minded. . . .	Faribault	1,585	7 "	3,555	45***	Margaret McLean.
State Public School	Owatonna	2,142	8 "	1,673	68***	Amelia C. Fischer.
State Training School.	Red Wing	2,235	7 "	6,578	74	Grace Whittier.
State Home School.	Sauk Center	918		Not Reporting		
State Reformatory.	St. Cloud	2,300	12 "	25,633**	99	G. H. Rookwood.
State Prison.	Stillwater	5,680	12 "	23,960**	85	J. T. Whelan.
State Hospitals for Insane. . . .						
.....	Fergus Falls	1,213	12 "			
.....	Rochester	500	12 "			
.....	St. Peter	586	12 "			

*Library closed on account of contagious diseases in school.

**Not including unbound periodicals and newspapers.

***Per cent. of school enrollment.

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND SPECIAL LIBRARIES.

PLACE	NAME OF LIBRARY	KIND OF LIBRARY	NO. OF VOLUMES	LIBRARIAN
Albert Lea.	Albert Lea College.	College	3,000	Grace Slater.
Collegeville.	St. John's Abbey.	College	24,000	A. Hoffmann.
Duluth . . .	Bar Library Ass'n.	Law	15,000	Emma Hicks.
Duluth . . .	Sacred Heart Institute. . . .	School	9,500	Sister Katherine.
Duluth . . .	State Normal School.	School	5,000	Ruth Ely.
Faribault. . .	St. Mary's Hall	School		Miss Mary Gold.
Faribault. . .	Seabury Divinity School. . . .	Theological	17,000	Rev. F. A. McElwain.
Faribault. . .	Shattuck School	School	5,000	Mrs. Maud L. Haeber.
Mankato. . .	State Normal School.	School	10,468	Alice N. Farr.
Minneapolis .	Auburn Seminary	College	6,000	Wilhelm Pettersen.
Minneapolis .	Hennepin Co. Medical Soc. . . .	Medical	4,725	Mrs. Carrie C. Jones.
Minneapolis .	University of Minnesota.	College	145,000	James T. Gerould.
Montevideo. .	Windom Institute	School	7,000	Mrs. F. K. Singiser.
Moorhead. . .	State Normal School.	School	7,700	Jessie McKenzie.
Northfield. .	Carleton College (Scoville Memorial Library).	College	22,000	Eleanor J. Gladstone.
Northfield. .	St. Olaf College.	College	8,600	O. G. Felland.
St. Cloud. . .	State Normal School.	School	10,331	Gertrude Campbell.
St. Paul. . . .	Hamline University	College	12,085	Anna M. Davis.
St. Paul. . . .	Macalester College (Edward D. Neill Lib.).	College	11,300	Frederic G. Axtell.
St. Paul. . . .	Minn. Historical Society.	Historical	102,175	Warren Upham.
St. Paul. . . .	Ramsey Co. Medical Soc.	Medical	8,000	Irene Goette.
St. Paul. . . .	St. Paul Seminary.	Theological	26,000	John Seliskar.
St. Paul. . . .	St. Thomas College.	School	5,000	Harold Martin.
St. Paul. . . .	State Library	State	67,951	Elias J. Lien.
St. Peter. . .	Gustavus Adolphus College	College	11,000	Conrad Peterson.
Winnebago. . .	Parker College	College	3,600	Mrs. V. Hoofnagle.
Winona. . . .	State Normal School.	School	13,656	Mary Grant.

PART II.
TRAVELING LIBRARIES.
Report of the Librarian.

The extension of library facilities in a state whose population is so largely rural involves the use of a medium other than the town public library, and the Public Library Commission inaugurated a system of traveling libraries at the beginning of its activities in 1900, and continues it as one of the most important features of its work.

The purpose of these libraries is primarily to bring to the people living on the farms and isolated communities the books which they want and need for information, culture and entertainment, which they are unable to obtain otherwise, because of the distance from public libraries, and the difficulties and expense of transportation.

The libraries prove, also, a valuable adjunct to the small public libraries having insufficient book funds by supplying them with fresh books, desirable books for children in good editions, books in foreign languages, and the reference department of the traveling library is the base of supply for additional help for students and club workers.

TO WHOM LOANED.

The libraries are loaned to traveling library associations, formed by the ten signers of the application cards, to farmers clubs and to the small public libraries, and it is the aim to establish a permanent library center in every community.

They are for the use of all the people in the community and care is taken to establish the station in a place that is easily accessible. No fee for the use of the books may be charged by any station. Postoffices, banks, general stores, printing offices, rest rooms, creameries, have all served as stations, and such places are considered preferable to private houses for obvious reasons. It has not been deemed advisable to house the books in the schools under ordinary circumstances as the schools have provision for

books by means of state aid for school libraries, and the school libraries have not as a rule served the people in the town or community.

The school libraries are showing a remarkable change, superintendents are becoming more interested in having the libraries organized and put on a working basis that they may be more useful and effective, not only for the teachers and pupils, but also for the people of the town when there is no public library. The question of book selection and the teacher's responsibility for the children's reading is receiving more attention and the growth of the idea of making the school the social center is enlarging the use of the school house so that many of the objections to sending traveling libraries to the schools have been removed.

THE LIBRARIAN..

In the process of getting the books to the people, the most important factor is the librarian, and to those who are giving their time and service in the distribution of the traveling library books grateful acknowledgment is made. The libraries having the greatest use are those which have fallen into the hands of those who have the interest to examine the books and get them to the right people; thus doing a service to their community.

TRANSPORTATION.

For regular traveling libraries no charge is made except to cover transportation and to equalize this expense a uniform fee is charged to all places and the Commission pays the freight charges both ways. For a 50v. case, the fee is \$1, for a 25v. case 50c., and for a 25v. case of foreign books a fee of \$1.00 is charged.

THE LIBRARIES.

The "fixed library" plan is still used for the collections for general reading, as experience seems to show it to be—all things considered—the best method for our needs, as well as a necessity from the very limited quarters of the traveling library.

Adaptation to the various localities is attained by the addition of books especially desired, groups of books on a special

subject or in foreign languages, and whole subject libraries for study.

The libraries vary in size, those of 50 volumes being the regular traveling library. These contain 30 books for adults, and give in addition to fiction, travel, biography, popular science, sociology and agriculture. To these are added twenty books for children, varied in interest and suitability for all ages.

RURAL LIBRARIES.

In many localities fifty volumes can not be used to advantage, and twenty-five volume libraries are made up on the same general plan, and the best books of the 50 volume libraries are duplicated in these.

CHILDREN'S LIBRARIES.

The Commission endeavors by all means to raise the standard of children's reading, by instruction in the summer school, talks before teachers' associations and mothers' clubs, distribution of the best lists for children, loans of picture books and good editions for exhibits, and for this purpose loans children's libraries. These are made up of 25 volumes and are carefully selected, both as to edition and subject matter.

Many of the collections are general in character, for both girls and boys of all ages, but the demand for good books for boys, and more books for the smallest children, has been so great that two special libraries for boys are in circulation, as well as one girls' library, one of fairy tales and folk-lore, and a set especially for the youngest readers. Aside from providing good reading, the libraries have been useful in showing the librarians and parents the best children's books, and a gratifying result has been the purchase of many of the titles for the permanent collection of the public and school libraries where the books have been.

The circulation has, in every case, been very good, but the highest mark was reached in Two Harbors, under Miss Hanson, where 25 books were drawn 500 times, showing the value, too, of personal work in the direction of children's reading.

The greatest call for the children's books has been from the

small public library, but they have also gone to the traveling library stations, and in some cases, to schools.

FOREIGN LIBRARIES.

The wish to have books for all the people in the state, some of whom cannot read English, has made it necessary to provide them in several languages—Finnish, French, German, Norwegian and Swedish.

Some of the public libraries own collections of foreign books, but many of the smaller ones, while eager to supply books to their foreign-born readers, must, because of small book-fund, depend upon the Commission for their supply.

The books are loaned to the libraries in sets of 25, and in the biennial period, the following public libraries have been served: Akeley, Benson, Cloquet, Duluth, Grand Rapids, Hibbing, Janesville, Lindstrom, Long Prairie, Moorhead, North Mankato, St. Cloud, Two Harbors, Virginia, Wells, Willmar and Zumbrota.

Groups of six in any one language are sent with a traveling library, without extra charge, and are often requested.

Additions have been made to the foreign book collection in the biennial period, of 133 Norwegian, 128 Swedish, 52 Finnish and 49 French books. The demand for books in the Scandinavian languages, at all times exceeds the supply.

FARMER'S LIBRARY.

Upon the request of the extension division of the School of Agriculture, the collection of books on agriculture owned by the traveling library was increased by the addition of fixed libraries, consisting of twenty-five books on agriculture, and twenty-five books for general reading. These are called the Farmers' library. The titles on agriculture were selected by the School of Agriculture, and only those included which had been tested for value and usefulness, and the books for general reading were chosen with special regard to their interest in rural communities.

Two of these libraries accompanied the exhibit of the Extension division to the county fairs held at Austin, Canby, Cokato, Dassel, Fairmont, Hutchinson, Kasson, Long Prairie, Mankato,

Marshall, Pine City, Redwood Falls, Rochester, Waseca, Worthington. The demand for these libraries has been so great that an additional set of five has been purchased, and there are orders waiting to be supplied.

GENERAL LOAN COLLECTION.

While the fixed collection is felt to afford the best service for general reading, other books are needed to satisfy individual calls, for teachers and students, clubs wishing subject libraries; and the Commission has accumulated what is called the "General loan collection," which is classified and arranged as a public library.

This collection now comprises more than 2,500 volumes and is especially strong in several classes; notably psychology, child study, history of education, teaching methods and aids, agriculture and household economics, books about Minnesota and by Minnesota authors, Shakespeariana as well as travel and history, literature, and art of all centuries. These books are sent out in several ways.

TRAVELING LIBRARY REQUESTS.

The Commission considers all requests from traveling library stations for books other than fiction and sends them with the library. Some subjects which have been supplied in this way are: debating, Lincoln, Cromwell, Luther, geology, psychology, agriculture, household economics.

HOME LIBRARIES.

These are groups of books sent to families so isolated that they cannot form a traveling library association. Home libraries are made up especially with the ages and tastes of the readers in mind and the borrower pays the transportation charges both ways.

STUDENT LOANS.

Many University students are teaching in the rural districts of Minnesota and continuing their studies meanwhile. For their use the books on psychology, child study and teaching were purchased from a list selected by the department of pedagogy of the University of Minnesota and additions have been made from time

to time as demand warranted. The books are loaned singly or in groups to students, and libraries of twenty-five volumes have been loaned to city or county superintendents for the use of their teachers. The books are sent upon application of a student having a guarantor, for transportation charges only.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

The books recommended by the various departments of the University offering correspondence courses have been purchased and are loaned to students living away from public libraries, singly or in groups.

AGRICULTURE.

The interest throughout the state in agricultural education has also been manifested in the requests made for books on the subject, and they have been sent out singly and in groups of six with traveling libraries. A list of the books on agriculture has been printed and the edition is now exhausted. A second edition giving additional titles is to be issued shortly. The calls for these books have come from schools as well as farmers' clubs and traveling library stations, but the books have been sent chiefly to country communities, where they were needed most. During the winter of 1909-10 all of these books were in circulation and at the date of this report, every book on the subject is out and requests are waiting.

The books on Household economics have shared in interest with the agriculture, and have had renewed circulation and use by teachers, club women and schools.

CLUB LIBRARIES.

The greater number of books in the open shelf collection were bought for the use of study clubs, and from the nucleus given by the club women of St. Paul and Minneapolis a valuable reference library has grown.

The books cover a wide range of subject; art, literature, music, social science, history and travel of all countries and in every class the best books have been bought. Demand has necessitated duplication of many titles, and the popularity and usefulness of the books increase every year.

The club libraries are made up to suit the needs of each club with consideration of their program and a sufficient number of books is sent to cover the topics chosen for study. Many additional helps are sent with the libraries in the way of pictures, pamphlets and magazine articles. The clearing house for periodicals is a valuable adjunct to the General loan collection in preparing club libraries, as much of the best and freshest material is to be found in magazines. Looking up references, examination and preparation of material thus found takes a great deal of time, but is considered worth while, as the folios of magazine articles, which are carefully arranged and indexed, are used thoroughly. In addition to the books—Perry pictures, post-cards, mounted prints and illustrations are loaned, University prints are sent with the art libraries and the travel libraries are furnished with Underwood views and stereoscopes. Aids are also rendered to clubs in making out their programs, by means of suggestions, outlines for the study of various subjects and loan of programs of other clubs.

In the work with the clubs, their own good is the first consideration and an effort has been made to influence the clubs in their study in the way of specific work in one direction, for club workers feel that thorough consideration of one subject brings the best results and greater satisfaction. Considerable progress in this direction can be seen in the last two years.

The clubs have done valiant service throughout the state in establishing libraries and obtaining library buildings for their towns, and continue their aid to the library cause by aiding in the campaign for a higher standard of reading. Many include in their programs reviews of the best books on the subjects under consideration, especially in new subjects or those of civic or social importance; papers on the importance of good books for the children; book symposiums to arouse interest in good books, new and old, and some clubs are doing active work in assisting the librarians to have story hours for the children, an account of which is given in the Secretary's report.

The subjects on which club libraries are furnished are: American art; American literature; Arts and crafts; Austria; Canada;

China; Civics; Drama; Egypt; England—History; England—Travel; English literature of all periods; Shakespeare; France—History; France—Travel; French art; French literature; German, Flemish and Dutch art; Germany; Greece—History; Greece—Travel; Greek art; Holland; Household economics; Ireland and Wales; Italian art; Italian literature; Italy—History; Italy—Travel; Japan; London; Mexico; Minnesota; Music; Norway, Sweden and Denmark; Roman sculpture; Rome—History; Russia; Scotland; Spain; Switzerland; United States—History; United States—Travel; Woman.

In many cases more than one library is furnished on the same subject, and the books on English and American literature, Shakespeare, History of England and the United States, are divided according to periods for purposes of detailed study. New subjects will be supplied as far as the resources of the General loan collection permit or purchases will be made when the book fund will allow.

Club libraries are loaned upon application signed by the officers of the club, for a fee of one dollar, in addition to which the club pays the transportation both ways. They are sent out in August and September and are kept for nine months or the period of the club year. In some places the libraries are borrowed by the Public Library board for the use of the clubs and many of the clubs paying the fees themselves follow the plan of allowing the books to be circulated when not in actual use by the club.

The interest throughout the state in civic questions has, in many instances, changed the character of the work of the club, many confining their study to current questions. This has largely increased the use and the work of the reference department of the traveling library.

The number of club libraries loaned has increased from 10 loaned in 1904 to 76 loaned for the season of 1910-11. During the season 1909-10 there were 73 study and 2 agriculture clubs registered and to them were sent 1,715 books, 815 magazine articles, 5,785 pictures.

For 1910-11, 76 clubs with a distribution of 1,779 books, 2,206 magazine articles and pamphlets and 5,813 pictures. The list of clubs and libraries follows:

CLUB LIBRARIES 1909-10.

Ada	Norway, Sweden and Denmark.
Aitkin	Holland.
Albert Lea (Travel).....	Egypt.
Albert Lea	Household economics.
Alden	Italy.
Alexandria	Italy—History and art.
Anoka	Italian art—Early Renaissance.
Appleton	Ireland and Wales.
Benson	France.
Blackduck	U. S.—History—Revolution.
Brownton	Minnesota.
Buffalo (Chautauquan)	Shakespeare—As you like it, King Lear, Henry VI.
Buffalo (Historical)	Shakespeare—King Lear, Julius Caesar, Tempest.
Cannon Falls	Russia.
Clinton	England.
Crookston	Music.
Dodge Center	Germany.
Dundas	U. S.—History—Colonial.
Eveleth	Italian art.
Fergus Falls	Italian Cities.
Glencoe	German, Flemish and Dutch painting.
Glencoe	Holland.
Graceville	Shakespeare—Hamlet, Midsummer nights dream.
Heron Lake	American literature.
Lake Benton	Mexico.
Lake City	Art.
Lanesboro	Germany.
LeRoy	American literature.
Le Sueur	U. S.—Island possessions.
Litchfield	Japan.
Little Falls	Italian art—Early Renaissance.
Long Prairie	Scotland.
Long Prairie	Shakespeare—Cymbeline, Macbeth.
Luverne	South America.
Mantorville	Japan.
Marietta	Spain.
Marshall	American literature.
Minneota	Household economics.
Minneota	France—Travel.
Moorhead	American literature.

Morris	U. S.—Present day problems.
New Prague	Modern fiction.
Ortonville	American art.
Ortonville	U. S,—Travel—East.
Osakis	Civics.
Paynesville	English literature—17th century—date.
Perham	Drama—Modern.
Preston	Browning.
Red Wing	Rome—History and art.
Redwood Falls	Norway, Sweden and Denmark.
Rockford	Shakespeare—Othello. Romeo and Juliet, Tempest, Henry IV, Twelfth Night.
Royalton	Spain.
St. Charles	U. S. Travel.—West.
St. Cloud	Italian literature.
St. Cloud	Italian art.
St. James	U. S.
Sandstone	Household economics.
Sauk Center	English literature.
Sherburne	Italy and Greece.
Sleepy Eye (Qui Vive).....	Canada.
Sleepy Eye (Woman's)	England.
Springfield	Civics.
Truman	U. S.—East.
Virginia	U. S.—West.
Wabasha	French literature.
Wells	American architecture and sculpture.
Windom	English literature.
Winnebago	American literature.
Worthington	Greek art.
Zumbrota	Dickens and Tennyson.
Zumbrota	U. S. History
Bray	Agriculture
Euclid	Agriculture

CLUB LIBRARIES, 1910-11.

Ada (Schiller-verein)	France—History—French Revolution to date.
Ada (Twentieth century)	Italy and Switzerland.
Aitkin	English literature—Victorian.
Albert Lea	Egypt—Modern.
Alden	Greece—Travel.
Anoka	Italian painting—High Renaissance.
Appleton	Palestine.
Bald Eagle	Shakespeare.

Belview	U. S.—Civil war to present.
Benson	French literature.
Blackduck	U. S.—Civil war.
Brainerd	Italy (Magazine articles).
Buffalo (Chautauquan)	Shakespeare — Richard III, King Lear, Taming of the Shrew.
Buffalo (Historical)	Household economics.
Cannon Falls	Japan.
Cannon Falls	Russia.
Clinton	American literature.
Cloquet	Germany—Travel.
Detroit	U. S.—Present day problems.
Dodge Center	Holland—Travel.
Eveleth	Italian art.
Fairmont	U. S.—History—Colonial.
Fairmont	Mexico.
Fulda	China and India.
Garden City	U. S.—Travel—West.
Glencoe	Germany—Travel.
Graceville	Shakespeare—As You Like It, King Lear, Twelfth Night, Macbeth.
Hanska	Miscellany.
Heron Lake	American literature.
Kenyon	U. S. Travel—West.
Lake Benton (Teachers)	Ireland and Wales.
Lake Benton	U. S.—Travel—East.
Lanesboro	France and Austria.
LeRoy	U. S.—Travel—East.
Lester Prairie	Italy—Travel.
Le Sueur	Norway, Sweden and Denmark.
Litchfield	Music.
Little Falls	Italian painting.
Long Prairie	England—Travel.
Luverne	South America.
Luverne	Handicrafts.
Mantorville	Italy.
Marietta	Norway, Sweden and Denmark.
Marshall	American women.
Minneota	Scotland—Travel.
Moorhead.	American literature.
Morris	U. S.—Present day problems.
New Richland	U. S.—Travel—East.
New Ulm (Woman's literary) .	Russia.
New Ulm (Current news)	American painting.
Northfield	South America.
Ortonville	Drama—History.

Paynesville	English literature—17th century to date.
Preston	Browning.
Red Wing	Spain.
Redwood Falls	English literature.
Rockford.	Shakespeare — Henry VII, Henry VIII, Richard III.
Royalton	German, Flemish and Dutch art.
Royalton	Holland.
St. Charles	U. S.—Island possessions.
St. Cloud (Sorosis)	Drama—Modern.
St. Cloud (Reading room)...	Italian art.
St. Cloud (Reading room)...	Italian literature.
St. James	Canada.
St. Peter	Spain.
Sauk Center	Japan.
Sherburne	England.
Springfield	Household economics.
Stewartville	Shakespeare—Hamlet.
Tracy	Norway, Sweden and Denmark.
Truman	U. S.—West.
Wabasha	French literature.
Wells	American literature.
Worthington (Twentieth C'ty) .	English novel.
Worthington (Tourist)	Italian painting—High Renaissance.
Zumbrota	American literature.

REFERENCE WORK.

For the convenience of the people in the state living away from libraries, the Commission has responded to all requests from students and club workers for material for papers and debates. These requests come in increasing number and variety, including such topics as Peruvian art, extermination of the dandelion, Indian war dances, initiative and referendum, personality, jelly, monorail, rotation of crops, articles on Rudyard Kipling, which do not mention his works, juvenile courts, irrigation in the West, Guido Reni, health and happiness and many others.

These requests have been filled by books from the General loan collection, magazine articles, pamphlets, clippings and sometimes a copied page from a book, when nothing else was to be had. The Commission's resources have been over-taxed many times, but the kindness of Mrs. McCaine, librarian of the St. Paul Public Library, has made it possible to loan, upon need, books borrowed from the library.

During the biennial period 472 requests have been received for information on 522 subjects. These have been filled by sending 364 books, 17 pictures, and 1,161 magazine articles and pamphlets. To facilitate sending of magazine articles, the folder used by the H. W. Wilson Co. of Minneapolis has been adapted to Commission needs, at a saving of time and postage.

PROGRESS IN 1909-10.

Reorganization of the traveling libraries has been pushed in the biennial period, endeavoring to have every collection complete and in usable condition. Many of the libraries, especially those which have been in circulation for a number of years were unfit to circulate longer because of worn condition or containing titles out of print. Some sets have been reduced from five to three, to others new books were added to replace titles now unobtainable, and those libraries whose usefulness was past were discontinued as collections and the books in good condition were incorporated into new sets.

DISCARDED BOOKS.

In the reorganization of the libraries many books not suitable for new collections remain to be disposed of, and these are used in various ways. Loans for an indefinite period are made to traveling library stations which are changing to public libraries and to those which have very limited book funds. In the last two years, such loans have been made to libraries in Big Falls, Blackduck, Brownton, Camp Lincoln, Dodge Center, Fair Haven, Granite Falls, Grand Marais, Kasson, Lindstrom, Long Prairie, Madison, Mantorville, Northome, Roosevelt, Shakopee, in all 816 books.

Two 50-volume libraries were also made up and loaned to the Morris library, to be used in the Stevens county system.

LUMBER CAMPS.

Books of especial appeal to men and boys, which were too worn for further use in the libraries, have found a welcome in the lumber camps, and with these have been sent illustrated maga-

zines from the clearing house. The lumber companies have been willing to pay the freight and to distribute the books. In this way 897 books and 1,618 magazines have been utilized and distributed to 48 camps.

CHILDREN'S BOOKS.

Discarded children's books have been sent to some of the rural schools too poor to have any kind of a school library, and to some of the children's hospitals. Pictures from discarded illustrated books have been made into picture bulletins and loaned to the public libraries and have also been mounted into scrap books. One hundred and ten books have been sent to rural schools.

NEW LIBRARIES.

To replace the older worn out libraries, and to satisfy the demand for new books, it has been necessary to make up a number of new collections. Nine fifty-volume sets have been made up, four children's libraries, three rurals and the Farmers' library. Many standard and well-tried books have been used, but there have also been included, many titles of recent publication in travel, biography, agriculture, subjects of new or increasing interest, as well as the best of the recent fiction.

The selection of these has been carefully made with the aid of standard lists and personal examination of the books by the librarian and only those included which were of decided interest and merit. Having the opportunity to see many of the new books, the librarian has also been able to give aid in book selection to the librarians in the state by means of lists of new fiction suitable for renting collections, children's books, lists for purchase for clubs, and entire collections for new libraries.

The traveling libraries are duplicated five or ten times as the merit of the books available warrants or needs demand.

For all purposes, new books, copies replaced, foreign books, books for institution traveling libraries, there have been purchased 7,802 books. Withdrawn for all reasons, 3,692 books, leaving in the traveling library collection 23,110 books. In December, 1909, the use of the accession book which had been dis-

continued, was resumed, and all titles have been entered, and shelf-listed.

PUBLICATIONS.

The pamphlet of information regarding the traveling libraries and the rules for circulation have been revised, a circular regarding the Farmers' library issued, and a finding list compiled of the books on agriculture in the open-shelf collection.

TRAVELING LIBRARY VISITS.

Visits have been made to traveling library stations as opportunity afforded, but the demands of office work have not permitted systematic visiting. In December, 1909, a trip of six days' duration was made in the Southern part of the State, visiting eleven places, including a farmers' institute. In February, 1910, the librarian accompanied Miss Shelland, county superintendent of Koochiching county on a 210-mile sleighing trip, visiting rural communities and schools, for the purpose of establishing traveling library stations. This journey was supplemented by visits to towns on the Minnesota and International railroad having libraries, and to adjacent traveling library stations. The towns and stations visited were Big Falls, Northome, Cunningham, Orth, Blackduck, Tenstrike, and Bemidji. In December, 1910, Crookston, Thief River Falls, Warren, Hallock, St. Vincent, Northcote and McIntosh were visited.

ADVERTISING.

The traveling libraries have been given wide-spread advertising in the rural communities by the Extension division of the School of Agriculture and their publications, and the county superintendents have also rendered valuable aid in establishing new stations. Attendance at nine club meetings in different parts of the state has promoted acquaintance with club women and their needs, and furthered this branch of the work. Co-operation with the various educational associations of the state has included visits to seven school meetings, with opportunity to present the question of children's reading and the traveling library idea, and

for conferences with county superintendents and rural school teachers with regard to books for rural communities.

FUTURE OF THE TRAVELING LIBRARY.

The census returns of 1910 indicate that the increase in the population in the state outside the larger cities has been rural rather than in the towns, and forecasts that the libraries in the towns not conveniently located for county extension work will be unable to greatly enlarge their work or to assist the surrounding country. Many of the smaller libraries now depend in large measure on the traveling library for fresh reading matter and for the rural districts there is no other means of supply. Requests come in increasing number and variety not only for books for general reading, but also for books of practical information and for study in many fields, and there is opportunity for great extension of the work of the traveling library.

To carry on increased work the first need is for more room. The one room in which all the routine work of the Commission, except the clearing house, is now carried on is so greatly overcrowded as to seriously hamper the work. Reference books needed cannot be bought because of lack of shelf room, the shelving for the general loan collection now accommodating only one-third of the books belonging to this division. More space is also needed to properly care for the traveling libraries, especially in the summer when the rural libraries are sent in and a packing room is greatly needed.

The work of the traveling library would be greatly strengthened by more visits to traveling library stations, but these cannot be made without increase of staff and appropriation for traveling expenses.

TRAVELING LIBRARY STATISTICS.

The traveling library statistics are presented in this report in a different form, in accordance with the agreement made with traveling library systems in other states. To arrive at uniformity, it was decided that the count should be based on the number of requests filled and volumes sent out as being more accurate than

an attempt to give the number of readers and figures of circulation of doubtful authenticity.

The list of stations includes all those active from August, 1908, to January, 1911, and the books sent out during that period. In a consideration of the figures it should be remembered that the books remain at the station a minimum period of six months, and frequently longer on account of the difficulties of transportation.

The club libraries listed elsewhere are not included in this count.

TRAVELING LIBRARY STATISTICS, 1909-1910.

TOWN	COUNTY	Population.	Requests.	Number of Vols. loaned.
†Akeley	Hubbard	1,636	4	100
Albany	Stearns	638	1	50
Alden	Freeborn	544	5	251
Aldrich	Wadena	93	1	50
Amiret	Lyon	42	1	50
Ashby	Grant	354	3	150
Atkinson	Carlton	23	7	218
Atwater	Kandiyohi	600	7	400
Audubon	Becker	300	1	50
†Audubon	Becker		1	20
*Austin	Mower	6,900	1	10
Balaton	Lyon	364	2	62
Ball Club	Itasca		1	25
†Barnesville	Clay	1,353	1	50
Baylake	Crow Wing		4	100
Bear River	St. Louis		4	200
Beardsley	Bigstone	481	4	200
Beaton	Kittson	Rural	15	354
Beaver Creek	Rock	195	2	98
Beaver Township	Fillmore	Rural	4	100
Becker	Sherburne	138	3	154
Belle Plaine	Scott	1,204	3	150
Belview	Redwood	290	2	54
*Bemidji	Beltrami	5,099	6	300
Benedict	Hubbard	Rural	1	50
†Benson	Swift	1,677	14	504
†Bergville	Itasca	Rural	1	15
Bethel	Anoka	221	10	377
†Big Falls	Koochiching	325	7	218
Big Lake	Sherburne	260	1	53
Bingham Lake	Cottonwood	285	6	300
†Blackduck	Beltrami	942	7	306
*Blue Earth	Faribault	2,319	5	250
Bovey	Itasca	1,377	5	206
Bowstring	Itasca		1	25
Braham (Andree)	Isanti	Rural	3	159
Braham	Isanti	406	5	132
Brainerd	Crow Wing	Rural	3	150
Brainerd	Crow Wing	Rural	4	81

TRAVELING LIBRARY STATISTICS 1909-10 (Continued).

Town	County	Population.	Requests.	Number of Vols. loaned.
†Brainerd	Crow Wing	Rural	1	17
Brandon	Douglas	276	7	371
Bray	Red Lake		8	180
†Breckenridge	Wilkin	1,840	1	50
Brooks	Red Lake	Rural	3	150
Brownsdale	Mower	264	5	250
†Browns Valley	Traverse	1,058	13	603
Brownton	McLeod	509	15	412
†Brownton	McLeod	Rural	6	156
Buena Vista	Beltrami	Rural	1	50
*Buffalo	Wright	1,227	14	625
Burtrum	Todd	217	5	252
†Caledonia	Houston	1,372	9	450
Callaway	Becker	276	1	50
†Cannon Falls	Goodhue	1,385	3	89
Canton	Fillmore	345	1	50
Carlos	Douglas	167	3	156
Carlton	Carlton	597	1	50
Cedar	Anoka	Rural	4	200
Cedar Mills	McLeod	Rural	5	125
Center Chain	Martin	Rural	6	250
Ceylon	Martin	144	4	162
Chaska	Carver	2,085	5	162
Chatfield	Fillmore	1,226	3	151
Chatfield	Fillmore	Rural	1	50
Chatfield	Fillmore	Rural	1	50
†Chatfield	Fillmore	Rural	1	17
Chokio	Stevens	396	1	50
Claremont	Dodge	275	3	106
Clarissa	Todd	364	2	112
Clarissa	Todd	Rural	1	50
Clearbrook	Clearwater	Rural	6	168
Clearwater	Wright	311	4	200
Cleveland	Le Sueur	285	1	50
Clifton	St. Louis	Rural	1	56
Clinton	Bigstone	384	4	150
*Cloquet	Carlton	7,031	13	325
Cobden	Brown	87	2	100
†Cokato	Wright	718	11	400
Coleraine	Itasca	1,613	6	213
Collis	Traverse		4	100
Comfrey	Brown	111	2	103
Cottonwood Valley	Lyon	Rural	2	100
County Road	Itasca		2	31
Cove	Mille Lacs	Rural	1	25
Crooked Creek	Pine	Rural	4	100
*Crookston	Polk	7,559	8	300
Cromwell	Carlton	143	1	25
Cunningham	Itasca	Rural	3	155
Dakota	Traverse	Rural	4	112
Darling	Morrison		6	256
Dassel	Meeker	543	1	31
Dayton	Hennepin	1,190	1	54
†Dean Lake	Altkin	Rural	1	27
Deer River	Itasca	900	3	76
Deerwood	Crow Wing	Rural	5	135
Dentaybow	Koochiching	Rural	1	56
*Detroit	Becker	2,807	9	350
Dexter	Mower	281	1	50
†Dodge Center	Dodge	957	9	332
*Duluth	St. Louis	78,466	4	100
Dumas	Itasca		1	25
Eagle Bend	Todd	551	3	154
East Bethel	Anoka	Rural	9	274

TRAVELING LIBRARY STATISTICS 1909-10 (Continued).

Town	County	Population.	Requests.	Number of Vols. loaned.
East Chain Lakes	Martin	Rural	4	175
Eastwood	Aitkin	Rural	8	149
Eddy	Roseau	Rural	1	50
Eden Prairie	Hennepin	889	5	250
†Elbow Lake	Grant	771	2	50
Elgin	Wabasha	324	4	200
Enfield	Wright		2	50
Erhard	Ottertail		5	109
Eveleth	St. Louis	5,332	1	53
Eyota	Olmstead	423	2	100
†Fairfax	Renville	815	1	12
Fair Haven	Stearns	145	6	228
*Fairmont	Martin	3,000	2	50
Farmington	Dakota	1,024	4	200
Fergus Falls	Ottertail	Rural	1	50
Finlayson	Pine	186	1	330
Fisher	Polk	328	5	162
Forest Lake	Washington	540	1	50
Fosston	Polk	1,055	3	100
Fosston	Polk	Rural	1	38
Fosston	Polk	Rural	2	31
Franklin	Renville	439	1	50
Frazee	Becker	1,645	5	253
†Fulda	Murray	743	5	255
Garfield	Douglas	160	1	62
Garvin	Lyon	Rural	2	100
Gemmell	Koochiching	Rural	1	50
†Glencoe	McLeod	1,805	8	322
Glendorado	Benton	Rural	5	163
*Glenwood	Pope	2,161	5	150
Glyndon	Clay	295	4	200
Gonvick	Clearwater		10	205
Goodhue	Goodhue	408	2	100
*Graceville	Bigstone	1,200	1	52
Graham (Rice)	Benton	Rural	1	25
Grand Marais	Cook	355	3	154
*Grand Meadow	Mower	753	5	251
*Grand Rapids	Itasca	2,239	6	225
*Granite Falls	Yellow Medicine	1,454	5	162
Grasston	Kanabec	189	1	50
Green Valley	Lyon	Rural	3	150
Greenwood	Mille Lacs	Rural	5	250
Grit	Red Lake	Rural	3	56
Hallock	Kittson	910	2	56
Halstad	Norman	494	1	21
Hanska	Brown	310	3	82
*Hastings	Dakota	3,988	9	450
Haverhill	Olmstead	Rural	2	56
Henderson	Sibley	820	2	100
Hendrum	Norman	355	1	50
Hendrum	Norman	Rural	2	56
Henning	Ottertail	589	2	100
Herman	Grant	604	1	50
Heron Lake	Jackson	803	6	300
Hewitt	Todd	Rural	1	50
Hewitt	Todd	Rural	4	100
*Hibbing	St. Louis	8,832	5	112
Hinckley	Pine	673	2	75
Hines	Beltrami		2	59
Hitterdal	Clay	146	10	280
Hoffman	Grant	391	2	63
Holloway	Swift	220	5	200
†Houston	Houston	700	1	9
†Howard Lake	Wright	626	10	375

TRAVELING LIBRARY STATISTICS.

61

TRAVELING LIBRARY STATISTICS 1909-10 (Continued).

TOWN	COUNTY	Population.	Requests.	Number of Vols. loaned.
Hubbard	Hubbard	380	5	250
Hubbard	Hubbard	Rural	2	75
Huntley	Faribault	Rural	1	25
*Hutchinson	McLeod	2,368	13	425
Independence	St. Louis	Rural	4	123
International Falls	Koochiching	1,487	5	263
Ivanhoe	Lincoln	172	2	100
Iverson	Carlton	Rural	2	56
Jackson	Jackson	1,907	1	25
*Janesville	Waseca	1,173	8	335
Jesse Lake	Itasca		1	25
Kasota	Le Sueur	700	1	55
†Kasson	Dodge	932	3	75
Kalevala	Carlton		3	225
†Kenyon	Goodhue	1,237	6	213
Kerrick	Pine	635	3	268
Kiester	Faribault	211	3	100
†Kimball	Stearns	364	4	200
Lake Park	Becker	674	3	263
Lakeside	Nicollet		3	113
Lakeville	Dakota	385	1	50
Lamberton	Redwood	652	2	100
†Lamberton	Redwood	Rural	1	18
Langola (Rice)	Benton	Rural	3	75
Laurel	Koochiching	Rural	2	56
†LeRoy	Mower	788	13	400
Lealie	Todd	Rural	3	150
†Le Sueur	Le Sueur	1,755	10	375
Le Sueur Center	Le Sueur	741	1	50
*Lindstrom	Chisago	522	11	384
*Litchfield	Meeker	2,333	3	153
Little Sauk	Todd		2	112
Loman	Koochiching	Rural	1	50
†Long Prairie	Todd	1,250	6	250
Lonsdale	Rice	271	1	50
Lucan	Roseau	98	1	50
*Luverne	Rock	2,540	4	200
Lynd	Lyon		5	250
McIntosh	Polk	634	6	212
*Madison	Lac qui Parle	1,811	4	150
Madison Lake	Blue Earth	335	1	50
Mahnomen	Mahnomen	720	1	53
Malcolm	Beltrami	Rural	1	56
Manfred	Lac qui Parle	Rural	1	50
†Mantorville	Dodge	410	5	250
Maple Plain	Hennepin	200	5	250
*Mapleton	Blue Earth	809	3	366
Maplewood	Ottertail	Rural	3	151
Marble	Itasca		4	200
Marcell	Itasca		1	50
Marietta	Lac qui Parle	338	2	75
*Marshall	Lyon	2,152	3	100
Matawan	Waseca	Rural	3	150
Meadowlands	St. Louis	Rural	4	131
Meadowvale	Sherburne		5	250
Midway	St. Louis	131	4	112
Milaca	Mille Lac	1,102	5	165
Milaca (Riverside)	Mille Lac		1	50
Minnesota Lake	Faribault	445	1	55
Mispah	Koochiching	149	1	50
*Monticello	Wright	858	3	100
Monticello Prairie	Wright	Rural	4	103
Montrose	Wright	384	1	50
*Moorhead	Clay	4,840	4	100

TRAVELING LIBRARY STATISTICS 1909-10 (Continued).

Town	County	Population.	Requests.	Number of Vols. loaned.
Moose Lake	Carlton	1,526	1	31
Morgan	Redwood	553	3	150
*Morris	Stevens	1,685	5	131
Nelson	Douglas	157	5	250
New Prague	Le Sueur	1,554	4	200
New Richland	Waseca	685	4	250
†New Ulm	Brown	5,648	8	303
New Ulm	Brown	Rural	1	40
Nicollet	Nicollet	338	2	100
Noble	Polk	Rural	2	31
†North Mankato	Nicollet	1,279	23	530
†Northome	Koochiching	206	5	227
Norwood	Carver	522	2	100
Oakhill	Todd	Rural	2	100
Oak Valley	Wadena	Rural	2	50
Ogema	Becker	171	1	50
Onamia	Mille Lacs	314	1	50
Oronoco	Olmstead	Rural	1	50
Orrock	Sherburne	120	5	125
Orth	Itasca		5	123
*Ortonville	Bigstone	1,774	15	625
†Oslo	Marshall	344	4	100
Ostrander	Fillmore	58	1	50
*Park Rapids	Hubbard	2,000	7	250
*Paynesville	Stearns	926	20	700
Pelican	Ottertail		5	125
Perham	Ottertail	1,376	3	150
Perley	Norman	188	1	50
Peterson	Fillmore	266	1	61
Pettis Sliding	Le Sueur	Rural	2	100
Pickwick	Winona	130	7	262
*Plainview	Wabasha	1,175	4	200
Porter	Yellow Medicine	253	4	125
*Preston	Fillmore	1,193	10	375
Proctor	St. Louis	936	3	81
Randall	Morrison	195	1	50
Ransom	Nobles		3	150
Raymond	Kandiyohi	334	1	50
*Red Wing	Goodhue	9,048	6	221
*Redwood Falls	Redwood	1,800	8	291
Renville	Renville	1,182	6	225
Republic	Anoka	171	5	250
Riverdale (Madella) ..	Watsonwan	Rural	2	112
†Robbinsdale	Hennepin	541	2	100
Rochester	Olmsted	Rural	1	50
Rochester	Olmsted	Rural	1	53
Roosevelt	Roseau	252	3	81
Rose Creek	Mower	202	2	100
Rosy	Itasca	Rural	2	81
Rush City	Chisago	964	1	50
*Rushford	Fillmore	1,011	4	200
Rushford	Fillmore	Rural	2	50
†Rushford	Fillmore	Rural	1	25
Rushmore	Nobles	228	5	253
Sabin	Clay	172	3	156
St. Charles	Winona	1,159	2	100
†St. Charles	Winona	Rural	5	125
*St. Cloud	Stearns	10,600	3	75
St. Francis	Anoka	120	4	200
St. Hilaire	Red Lake	408	1	50
St. James	Watsonwan	2,320	3	150
*St. Peter	Nicollet	4,175	1	25
St. Vincent	Kittson	328	2	78
Sanborn	Redwood	462	1	50

TRAVELING LIBRARY STATISTICS.

63

TRAVELING LIBRARY STATISTICS, 1909-10 (Continued).

Town	County	Population	Requests	Number of Vols. loaned.
Sand Creek	Pine	Rural	7	387
*Sandstone	Pine	1,818	8	275
Saum	Beltrami	Rural	3	100
†Savannah	Becker	Rural	1	15
Sebek	Wadena	428	1	58
†Shakopee	Scott	2,302	2	103
Shelly	Norman	185	3	100
Sigestad	Kittson		1	62
Sombs	Itasca		1	25
Spicer	Kandiyohi	228	2	100
Springfield	Brown	1,482	3	150
Spring Lake	Itasca		1	25
*Spring Valley	Fillmore	1,817	5	250
†Staples	Todd	2,558	1	24
Starbuck	Pope	497	8	143
Starbuck	Pope	Rural	4	150
Sturgeon Lake	Pine	183	3	150
Svea	Kandiyohi		2	58
Sylvan	Cass	25	1	62
Taconite	Itasca	549	4	206
Tansem	Clay		1	31
Tenstrike	Beltrami	250	2	100
*Thief River Falls	Red Lake	3,174	7	317
Tofte	Cook		2	106
Togo	Itasca		1	50
Twin Valley	Norman	543	2	56
*Two Harbors	Lake	4,990	8	150
*Virginia	St. Louis	10,473	6	150
Wahkon	Millie Lacs		2	100
Walters	Faribault	103	1	58
Wanamingo	Goodhue	120	2	100
Waubun	Mahnomen	230	1	50
*Wayzata	Hennepin	700	6	275
Webster	Rice		2	58
†Wells	Faribault	1,755	11	275
Westbrook	Cottonwood	420	3	100
West Concord	Dodge	584	3	150
White Earth	Becker		4	100
White Earth	Becker	Rural	1	32
Wild Rice	Norman	Rural	1	50
*Willmar	Kandiyohi	4,185	8	200
†Windom	Cottonwood	1,749	8	300
Winnebago	Martin	Rural	2	100
Winsted	McLeod	295	4	200
Wirt	Itasca		1	25
†Wolverton	Wilkin	136	3	89
Woodlake	Yellow Medicine	292	1	50
Zim	St. Louis		2	110
Zumbro Falls	Wabasha	208	5	206
Zumbrota	Goodhue	1,128	5	125

*Public Library.

†Association Library

‡Home Library.

SUMMARY OF TRAVELING LIBRARY LOANS.

GROUPS OF TAX PAYERS.

REGULAR		JUVENILE		FOREIGN		AGRICULTURE	
Requests	Volumes	Requests	Volumes	Requests	Volumes	Requests	Volumes
622	28,198	51	1,309	125	937	10	126

PUBLIC AND ASSOCIATION LIBRARIES.

REGULAR		JUVENILE		FOREIGN		AGRICULTURE	
Requests	Volumes	Requests	Volumes	Requests	Volumes	Requests	Volumes
231	11,435	107	2,720	102	2,384	1	25

CLUBS		INSTITUTIONS AND SCHOOLS		INDIVIDUALS		TOTAL	
Requests	Volumes	Requests	Volumes	Requests	Volumes	Requests	Volumes
254	4,830	13	463	231	903	1,516	53,220

FINANCIAL REPORT.

For the Year Ending July, 1909.

RECEIPTS.

Balance, July, 1908.....	\$ 271.06
Appropriation, August, 1908—July, 1909.....	12,500.00
	<u>\$12,771.06</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

Administration and Field Work.

Secretary's salary	\$1,625.00
Organizer, (7½ months).....	725.00
*Stenographer	720.00
Traveling expenses in field work.....	521.37
Summer school	164.00
Printing: Quarterly bulletin, 5th biennial report and A. L. A. publications.....	494.93
†Incidental expenses, (postage, express, etc).....	444.22
†Office supplies, (stationery, typewriter, etc.).....	572.59
Furniture	162.25
Total for administration and field work.....	<u>\$5,429.36</u>

Traveling Libraries.

Books	\$3,274.66
Salaries:	
Librarian	1,010.00
Assistant	662.80
Clerk	600.00
Extra service.....	95.46
Packer (half-time).....	181.05
Book cases.....	374.55
Rebinding	627.05
Blanks and supplies.....	145.61
Total for traveling libraries.....	<u>\$6,971.18</u>
	<u>\$12,400.54</u>
Balance	370.52
	<u>\$12,771.06</u>

*More than half stenographer's time is given to work of traveling library department.

†Includes also incidentals and supplies for traveling library department.

FINANCIAL REPORT.

For the Year Ending July. 1910.

RECEIPTS.

Balance. August 1, 1909.....	\$ 370.52
Appropriation, August, 1909—July, 1910.....	12,500.00
	<u>\$12,870.52</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

Administration and Field Work.

Secretary's salary.....	\$1,700.00
Organizer	1,200.00
*Stenographer	795.00
Traveling expenses in field work.....	496.48
Summer school.....	137.00
Printing: Quarterly bulletin and A. L. A. publica- tions	500.83
†Incidental expenses, (Postage, express, etc.).....	385.54
†Office supplies (stationery, typewriter, etc.).....	386.96
Total for administration and field work.....	<u>\$5,601.81</u>

Traveling Libraries.

Books	\$3,429.28
Traveling expenses in visiting traveling library sta- tions	94.80
Salaries:	
Librarian	1,140.00
Assistant	753.40
Clerk	600.00
Extra service	18.01
Packer (half-time)	181.98
Book cases	315.29
Rebinding	547.70
Blanks and supplies	188.25
	<u>\$7,268.71</u>
	<u>\$12,870.52</u>

*More than half stenographer's time is given to work of traveling library department.

†Includes also incidentals and supplies for traveling library department.

STATE LAW CREATING THE PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION.

From Revised Laws of Minnesota, 1905.

2250. **Members—Term.** The State Public Library Commission shall be composed of the president of the State University, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the Secretary of the State Historical Society, each ex-officio, and two other members to be appointed by the governor upon the expiration of the terms of those now in office, each for the term of six years and until his successor qualifies. Vacancies shall be filled by like appointment for the unexpired terms. ('99 c. 353 ss. 1, 5)

2251. **Compensation.** No member of such commission shall receive any salary or compensation for his services as such, but each shall be paid his traveling and other expenses necessarily incurred in attending meetings of the commission, in visiting or establishing libraries, and in performing his duties connected with the work of the commission. ('99 c. 353 ss. 6, 7)

2252. **Purchase of Books; Office.** The commission may purchase collections of books, to be the property of the state, and used as a state circulating library, from which any town, village or community may borrow under prescribed regulations. It shall divide such books into groups, to be known as traveling libraries, catalog and prepare them for circulation, and make rules for the conduct of its business, such as shall insure the care, preservation, and safe return of all books loaned. Suitable rooms shall be provided in the capitol for its use. ('99 c. 353 ss. 8, 12)

2253. **To advise librarians, etc.** Said commission without charge shall give advice and instruction to the managers of any public library, and to the trustees or agents of any village, town or community entitled to borrow from said collections, upon any matter pertaining to the organization, maintenance, or administration of libraries. It shall assist, by counsel, and encouragement, in the formation of libraries where none exist, and may send its members to aid in organizing the same, or in improving those already established. ('99 c. 353 s. 9)

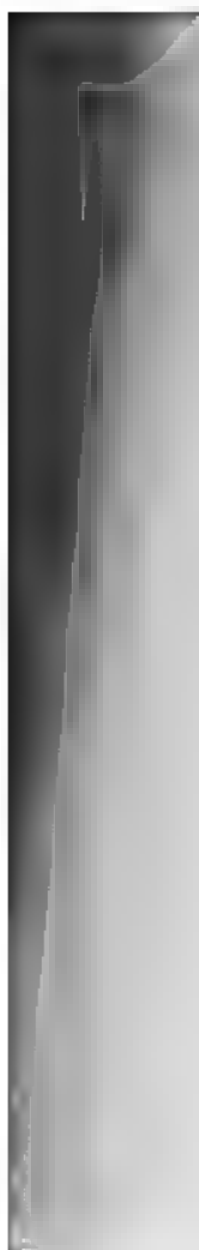
2254. **Statistics; Reports; Disbursements.** The commission shall keep statistics of the free public libraries of the state, and record of the work done and the books loaned by it, and report the same to each regular session of the legislature, with a statement of its expenditures, the use made of the traveling libraries, and such other matters as it deems proper. Upon presentation of itemized vouchers, approved by at least three members of the commission, the state auditor shall issue his warrants for all proper expenditures hereunder. ('99 c. 353 ss. 10, 13)

INDEX.

Aitkin	24, 25, 27	Faribault School for the Blind..	10
Akeley	45	Faribault School for the Deaf..	10
Albert Lea	27, 28	Faribault School for the Feeble-	
Alexandria	30	minded	11
A. L. A. book-list.....	19	Farmer's library	45
A. L. A. publishing board.....	19-20	Fergus Falls	8, 28, 33
Anoka	27, 31	Fergus Falls Insane Hospital....	12
Anoka Co.	31	Field work	6
Anoka Insane Asylum.....	12	Financial report	65-66
Atwater	23	Foreign book lists	20
Austin	34, 35, 36	Foreign libraries	45
Barnesville	23	Free association libraries.....	23, 40
Bemidji	24, 25	General loan collection.....	46
Benson	8, 23, 27, 36, 45	Gifts	27, 29
Biwabik	8	Glencoe	36
Blackduck	23	Glenwood	30, 35
Blue Earth	34	Graceville	32
Book-selection, aids	19-20	Grand Marais	8, 22
Branches and stations.....	32	Grand Rapids	31, 45
Breckenridge	23	Granite Falls	8
Brown's Valley	23, 27	Hanska	26, 27
Brownton	23	Hastings	36
Buffalo	8, 27, 36	Hastings Insane Asylum	12
Buildings	24	Hibbing	8, 21, 32, 35, 45
Bulletin of Commission.....	18	Home libraries	46
Carnegie gifts.....	24, 25, 29	Howard Lake	8, 23, 35
Champlin	8	Hutchinson	36
Chisholm	8	Improvements	27
Children's books	17-18, 55	Institution libraries	8-13, 41
Children's books for Christmas		Itasca Co.	31
gifts	19	Janesville	8, 27, 36, 45
Children's libraries	44	Kasson	8, 23, 24
Children's work	34	Kenyon	26
Clearing house for periodicals..	16	Lake Co.	30, 32
Clinton	8	League of Library Commissions..	19
Cloquet	27, 33, 34, 45	Lectures	36
Club libraries	47-53	Leroy	26
Coleraine	8, 21, 24, 25	LeSueur	36
College libraries	41	Library appropriations	21
County extension	30-32	Library as a social center.....	35
Crookston	8, 28, 36	Library bindings	17-18
Dawson	23	Library buildings	13
Deer River	23	Library commission law	66
Detroit.....	8, 22, 23, 26, 27, 34, 36	Library meetings	7
Dodge Center	8, 23	Library notes and news.....	18
Duluth	24, 32, 35, 45	Library visits	6
Elgin	8	Lindstrom	45
English illustrators	18	Litchfield	27, 31, 33, 36
Etchings	18	Little Falls	34
Eveleth	22	Long Prairie	8, 23, 24, 45
Exhibits	17-18	Lumber camps	54
Expenditures of Commission..	65-66	Magazines, clearing-house	16
Fairmont.....	30, 34, 35	Mankato	21, 27, 30, 33, 34, 35
Faribault	33, 34	Mantorville	23, 36

INDEX.

Mapleton	8, 24, 25, 26	Shakopee	23, 24
Meeker Co.	31	Sleepy Eye	36
Minneapolis	21, 26, 32, 34	South St. Paul.....	8
Minnesota Educational Association	7	Special libraries	41
Minnesota Library Association..	7	Spicer	23
Montevideo	33	Spring Valley	35
Monticello	8, 26, 30, 36	Staples	23
Moorhead	27, 30, 34, 45	State Federation of Women's Clubs	7
Morris	8, 30-31	Statistics of public libraries...	38, 39
Morris Agricultural School.....	8	Steele Co.	31
New Richland	23, 27, 35, 36	Stevens Co.	30-31
North Mankato	23, 26, 45	Stillwater	31, 34
Northfield	8, 24, 25, 28, 36	Stillwater State Prison.....	11
Organization of libraries.....	8	Story-hour	34
Ortonville	36	Student loans	46
Owatonna	27, 31, 34	Study club libraries	47-53
Owatonna State Public School..	9	Subscription libraries	24, 40
Park Rapids	24, 25, 26, 28, 36	Summer School for library training	13-16
Paynesville	22, 23	Tag day	36
Periodicals, clearing house	16	Teacher's assistant	18
Plainview	26	Teachers' meetings	7
Preston	36	Thief River Falls	26, 27
Progress in Minnesota libraries..	21	Township Extension	32
Public libraries	21	Traveling libraries	42-63
Publications	18-20, 56	Two Harbors	24, 25, 28, 30, 32, 34, 44, 45
Red Wing	27, 28, 33, 34, 35	U. S. Navy pictures	18
Red Wing Training School.....	12	University extension	47
Redwood Falls	27, 35	Venice of to-day.....	17-18
Reference work	33, 53	Virginia	8, 33, 34, 45
Robbinsdale	26, 27	Wabasha	24, 26
Rochester	27, 33, 34	Wadena	23
Rochester Insane Hospital.....	12	Walker	24, 26, 27
Round Table meetings	7	Washington Co.	31
Rural libraries	44	Wayzata	8
St. Cloud	28, 33, 35, 45	Wells	36, 45
St. Cloud Reformatory	9	West Concord	8
St. James	8	White Bear	8
St. Paul	26, 27, 32, 34	Willmar	27, 45
St. Peter	34, 36	Winnebago	27, 36
St. Peter Insane Hospital.....	12	Winona	28, 33, 34
Sauk Center Home School for Girls	13	Women's clubs	7, 28
School libraries	22	Zumbrota	8, 27, 45
School library catalog	19		





MINNESOTA PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION
SEVENTH BIENNIAL REPORT
1911-1912

MINNESOTA PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION.

OFFICE: THE CAPITOL, ST. PAUL

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Members Ex-officio:

GEORGE E. VINCENT,
President of University of Minnesota, Minneapolis.
C. G. SCHULZ,
State Superintendent of Public Instruction, St. Paul.
WARREN UPHAM,
Secretary Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul.

Members Appointed by the Governor:

MARGARET J. EVANS, Chairman, Northfield.
(Term expires 1916.)
GRATIA A. COUNTRYMAN, Minneapolis.
(Term expires 1912.)

Executive Staff:

CLARA F. BALDWIN, Secretary.
MIRIAM E. CAREY, Organizer.
HELEN J. STEARNS, Librarian.
MARY P. PRINGLE, Assistant Librarian.
MAUDE E. ROBINSON, Stenographer.
JENNIE HALL, Clerk.
CARL JOHNSON, Packer.

CONTENTS.

	Page
Secretary's Report	5
Field Work	6
Library Visits	6
Library Meetings	7
Organization of Libraries.....	8
Institution Libraries	9
Summer School	12
Clearing House for Periodicals.....	15
Exhibits	15
Publications	17
School Libraries	19
Progress in Minnesota Libraries.....	23
Appropriations	23
New Libraries Established.....	24
Buildings	27
Improvements	29
Gifts	30
Extension Work	32
County Extension	32
Township Extension	35
Branches and Stations	35
Children's Work	36
Library as a Social Center.....	36
Statistics of Public Libraries.....	38-39
Free Association Libraries.....	40
Subscription Libraries	40
State Institution Libraries.....	41
College, School and Special Libraries.....	41
Traveling Libraries	42
General Loan Collection.....	46
Club Libraries	47
Reference Work	50
Traveling Library Statistics.....	52
Financial Report	58, 59
Library Commission Law.....	60
Index	61

ILLUSTRATIONS.

Map, showing Public Libraries.....	23
Map, showing Traveling Libraries.....	Frontispiece
Aitkin Carnegie Library.....	27
Caledonia City Hall.....	28
Duluth Branch Library.....	24
Grand Marais Public Library.....	25
Janesville Carnegie Library.....	26
Northfield Carnegie Library.....	25
Plainview City Hall.....	29
Preston Carnegie Library.....	28
Walker Carnegie Library.....	26

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

ST. PAUL, MINN., JULY 31, 1912.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives:

As required by Section 2254 of the Revised Laws of Minnesota, 1905, the State Public Library Commission has the honor to submit herewith its seventh biennial report for the period ending July 31, 1912.

Respectfully submitted,

MARGARET J. EVANS,
Chairman.

MINNESOTA PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION.

Secretary's Report.

The following report of the Minnesota Public Library Commission covers the period of 19 months from January, 1911, to July, 1912, inclusive. Previous reports of the Commission have ended with the calendar year since annual reports from public libraries were not received until that time, but according to a change in the library law these reports are now made in July, so that this report of the Commission closes with July, 1912, the end of the state fiscal year. In comparing with earlier reports the figures showing the growth of the last biennial period, it must therefore be borne in mind that the present report covers only 19 months of work, while previous reports of the Commission have each covered a period of two years.

An important change was made in the Commission staff when Miss Martha Wilson, for three years in charge of the traveling libraries, accepted the position of supervisor of school libraries under the Department of Public Instruction. The growing realization of the importance of school libraries under her supervision has been one of the most notable developments of the past year in library work. In connection with her work for school libraries, Miss Wilson has visited public libraries for the Commission and assisted in locating traveling libraries.

In general, the same lines of work have been followed by the Commission as in previous years, including—1st, Encouraging the establishment of public libraries in all communities where local interest has been aroused, and giving advice, instruction and encouragement to libraries already established, as summarized in Part I of the report under the heading of Field Work, and 2nd, Maintaining a state system of traveling libraries to make free books accessible to communities having no library facilities, as reported in Part II.

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PART I

FIELD WORK.

While the first purpose of the Commission as expressed in the law is to encourage the establishment of libraries where none exist, as well as to give advice and assistance to libraries already established, it has never been deemed advisable to conduct a state-wide campaign urging every community to establish a library. The Commission has endeavored to obtain a thorough knowledge of library conditions throughout the state, to keep in touch with those interested in the library movement, and to encourage all local efforts looking toward the establishment of libraries. Printed matter is furnished for use in newspapers, personal visits are made to confer with those interested, and when expedient to hold a public meeting for discussion of the library question. When a library is started either by an association or under municipal control, the Commission gives advice regarding laws and methods of organization, rules and regulations, selection and purchase of books, furniture and supplies, and sends its organizer to assist the local librarian in classifying and preparing the books for circulation, and installing the necessary business records.

To libraries already established, the Commission serves as a bureau of information, giving much advice through correspondence and personal visits as to selection of books, technical details, matters of administration, and questions of library policy.

LIBRARY VISITS.

From January, 1911, to July, 1912, the period covered by this report, 160 visits were made by members of the Commission staff to 77 public libraries and 12 school libraries.

Of these visits seven were made for the purpose of assisting at state and district library meetings, 26 in attendance at district club and teachers' meetings, and 28 to make public addresses on library matters, including the talks given in 18 towns during University weeks in June, 1912. Numerous visits were made to confer with librarians or to meet with library boards for discussion of some special problem, such as building plans, county extension, library budgets, etc. The Commission organizer has vis-

ited 15 public libraries and 12 school libraries to render assistance in organizing or cataloging. This record does not include the visits to state institution libraries, reported in a separate paragraph.

LIBRARY MEETINGS.

The plan of holding library round tables in various parts of the state has been continued with success. At these meetings opportunity is afforded for informal discussion of many problems of daily work which cannot be considered in detail at the state association meetings, and for promotion of better acquaintance among library workers in the same neighborhood. In the spring of 1911, such meetings were held at Two Harbors, with an attendance of 10 librarians and seven trustees, representing six public and school libraries; and at Rochester, with an attendance of 18, representing 10 libraries. In the spring of 1912, in co-operation with Miss Martha Wilson, supervisor of school libraries, three library round tables were held in connection with district educational association meetings in Duluth, St. Cloud and Bemidji, which brought together librarians of public and school libraries in the interests of better co-operation. Another round table was held at Fergus Falls in connection with the meeting of the District Federation of Women's Clubs. In addition to the round table meetings mentioned above, library matters have been presented by representatives of the Commission at 11 state and district meetings of the Minnesota Federation of Women's Clubs during the period covered by this report, and at six district educational association meetings during the spring of 1911.

The Commission was asked to co-operate in the University week programs in June, 1912, and was represented on Art and Literature Day throughout the course by an address on The library and the community, and an exhibit showing the growth of library work in the state.

The Commission is also closely affiliated with the work of the State Library Association, and its quarterly bulletin, *Library notes and news* is the official organ of the association, advertising its meetings and reporting its papers and proceedings in full. The 19th annual meeting held at St. Albans Beach, Minnetonka,

in September, 1911, was one of the best in the history of the association both in point of attendance and interest in the program.

At the annual and midwinter conferences of the American Library Association and League of Library Commissions, the Commission has been represented by its secretary and other members of the staff. The secretary was sent as the representative of the A. L. A. to speak on the work of a library commission before the meeting of the Montana Library Association at Great Falls, Mont., in December, 1911, and also spoke at a summer library conference held in Madison, Wis., in July, 1911.

ORGANIZATION OF LIBRARIES.

The organization of a library from the technical side includes the classifying and proper arrangement of the books on the shelves; starting the foundation records, the accession book and shelf list; installing a proper charging system; and teaching the librarian how to keep the records which are necessary to furnish statistics for the annual report which is required by law. When the librarian has had summer school training, further assistance is given in cataloging. The small salaries which are paid in most of our public libraries entail inexperienced librarians and frequent changes, so that many visits are necessary to instruct new librarians and to keep the work up to the standard which the Commission desires to maintain. This service to the public libraries is given by the Commission without charge, except that whenever possible the library is asked to pay the local expenses of the organizer. The amount of time given to a library is usually limited to three weeks.

From January, 1911, to July, 1912, the Commission has organized libraries opened for the first time at International Falls and St. James, and reorganized libraries at Northome, Preston, Wabasha and White Bear. Assistance in cataloging or in revision of other records has been given to libraries at Albert Lea, Anoka, Coleraine, Glenwood, Kasson, Luverne, Monticello, Plainview and Wayzata. Assistance in classification or cataloging has been given to school libraries at Beaver Creek, Buhl, Canby, Cannon Falls, Champlin, Detroit, Kasson, Lake Benton, Pipestone, Renville, South St. Paul and White Bear.

INSTITUTION LIBRARIES.

The work of the Commission in the libraries of the state charitable and correctional institutions has proceeded along the lines indicated in the report for 1909-1910. The most notable advance has been in the library of the State Public School at Owatonna which has become a model children's library, equipped at all points to accomplish the establishment and fostering of the reading habit and the library habit in the children, so that when they leave the school they may go provided with these two very good safeguards and resources. The library at Owatonna is housed in a large room in the school building, which is lighted by seven windows and furnished according to the best standards for children's libraries. The children can easily reach and examine the books that are shelved on three sides of the room. The tables and chairs are of different heights and even the littlest readers can be made comfortable. There are plenty of children's books, picture books, fairy tales, animal stories, nature books and stories, which have been carefully selected from reliable sources. The librarian who is also the principal of the school department, brings to her work a trained mind and spirit which have made her indeed a vital link between the books and the children. Every class in the school has two half-hour periods weekly in the library. Story-telling, club work, scrap-book making, arrangement of specimens of all sorts, a systematic study of birds, ending with a formal examination as to who has seen the most birds—these are some of the interests that have centered around the library at Owatonna.

Is such a library efficient or not? That is, can it show results commensurate with expenditure? To answer this question some test must be accepted as the *sine qua non* of an institution library. This test undoubtedly is, Can the library create and foster the reading habit in the children? Can it give them correct standards as to books? Can it familiarize the children with library customs so that when they leave the institution they will be at home in any public library? If so, the library can claim to have done its share toward equipping a child for good citizenship. And the library at the children's school at Owatonna can be justly said to fulfill these requirements and to rank as thoroughly efficient.

All institutions in which there are schools can and should have libraries as efficient as the Owatonna library, and it may be said

that in the state of Minnesota they are in a fair way to reach this standard. In order, however, for a librarian who has the qualifications to vitalize the work, to do it justice, it is absolutely necessary that the library should be recognized as a distinct department and not merely an ornamental adjunct. This has been definitely done at the State Training School at Red Wing. The librarian is allowed to devote half of her time to the library. Being one of the staff of teachers she knows the boys and their needs. Having spent six weeks at the library school of the Commission, she knows how to use her tools and knows what standards are recognized as the best. Thus equipped, she has been able to provide plenty of good books and to make plans for getting them into the hands of the boys by means of stories, lists published in the institution paper and personal contact with the boys whose ways she knows and likes.

Such work takes time and in institutions which force the librarian to do his work in the library at odd times and do not provide for it as a legitimate part of the day's work, these things cannot be done and much is lost in efficiency.

Minnesota institutions are fortunate in having librarians of a high character who have devotedly given their leisure hours to this work. But when it is possible to accomplish such definite things by means of books, library service should be recognized as an integral part of the educational work of the institution.

The School for the Deaf is now equipped with a dictionary catalog of part of its library, for the purpose of acquainting the pupils with the use of such a tool that they may not be handicapped in outside libraries.

Whatever will make better citizens is economically essential in institutions. The library can co-operate with the school and both should be manned by competent people. Schools conducted by trained people should see to it that these same people, if possible, carry on or supervise the library.

The Commission now sends traveling libraries to the State Hospital for Crippled Children and to all the hospitals for the insane, including Hastings and Anoka. These libraries seem to have made good with the people. No time or pains have been spared to make them hit the mark. At the State Sanatorium at Walker, relations have recently been established by means of intro-

ducing systematic records, for the sake of providing agreeable work involving little fatigue for some of the patients. This illustrates another claim which we make as to possible uses of an institution library, namely, to furnish by means of systematic library methods an occupation that is stimulating and educative to those who carry on the library.

It will be found that a library at the new institution at Willmar can be made a means of grace not only through the ideas in the books, but by the care of the books themselves. We advocate, in order that such a library may be really efficient, its being classified and equipped in all particulars as other libraries are. We also recommend the employment in hospitals of librarian-stenographers—that is, trained librarians who are also stenographers that libraries in these places may reach not only those who had the reading habit before entering the institution, but those patients who have not been used to books in early life. A stenographer-librarian could not accomplish this.

We hope to see a close connection between schools and libraries in both Stillwater and St. Cloud and to see the former manned by trained people who will also supervise the libraries.

Since taking on this work in institution libraries, the Minnesota Commission has spared neither time nor expense in this portion of its field. Thirty-four visits varying in length from a few hours to five days have been made within the limits of this report by the Commission organizer. In addition to this the organizer has been given time to respond to calls from outside states interested in library work in institutions, and has visited Iowa, Illinois, Nebraska, New York, Ohio and Massachusetts. Time has also been allowed for work upon a buying list of books for the insane, the publication of which by the League of Library Commissions, the Minnesota Commission will recommend.

As a result of these activities, the Minnesota Commission is recognized among American libraries as having contributed toward the solution of problems connected with the administration of libraries in state institutions.

The institution librarians have continued to send monthly reports, which the organizer has compiled into one, of which copies are distributed to the Board of Control and the several institutions. For the year ending May 31, 1912, the eight institutions

reporting regularly circulated 90,455 books, besides 57,100 unbound periodicals at St. Cloud and Stillwater. This shows an increase since the 6th biennial report of the Commission, when the total number of books circulated was 73,676.

No report is made of the circulation of books from traveling libraries in the hospitals because of the present difficulty of getting full statistics.

SUMMER SCHOOL FOR LIBRARY TRAINING.

The Commission conducts a six-weeks course in library methods as a department of the University summer school. This course is open only to those holding library positions or under definite appointment to such positions and to teachers or students in charge of school libraries. There is no charge to those holding positions in Minnesota libraries, but a registration fee of \$10 is paid by students from other states.

This brief course is intended primarily to meet the needs of the small public libraries of our own state which cannot afford to employ trained librarians. The records of the school show that during the thirteen years of its existence 64 librarians of small libraries in Minnesota have attended, beside many library assistants, librarians of school libraries, and librarians from other states. The increasing attendance from year to year is an evidence of the growing appreciation of the importance of some degree of training for library work and an indication that the school is meeting a real need in this locality.

The course includes elementary instruction in classification, cataloging, book-selection and buying, binding, reference work, children's work, and all business records necessary in a small library, based on the actual requirements of work in the libraries represented, the lectures being supplemented by practice work whenever subjects permitted.

Visits to libraries in Minneapolis, St. Paul, Stillwater and Northfield; to the bindery, book-stores, and the publishing house of the H. W. Wilson Co. illustrate many practical problems.

The twelfth annual session of the school was held June 19 to July 28, 1911, with an attendance of 22, representing four states outside of Minnesota, and a variety of libraries, as the list of

students given below indicates. Instruction in major subjects was given by members of the Commission staff as follows:

Cataloging (15 lessons) Miss Carey; Classification, accession and shelf-list (14 lessons) Miss Carey; Book-selection (12 lectures) Miss Wilson; Reference work (6 lectures with seminars) Miss Wilson. Talks on administration and general library topics were given by Miss Baldwin and special lectures by members of the Commission and visiting librarians as follows:

The self-culture of the librarian, by Margaret J. Evans, chairman of the Library Commission; Some demands of librarianship, and Business and personal relations, by Miss Mary E. Ahern, editor of *Public libraries*; and Some problems of children's work and The library and civic improvement, by Miss Maud van Buren, librarian, Mankato.

STUDENTS OF SUMMER SCHOOL, 1911.

Mrs. Emily J. Akre, Librarian, P. L., Madison.
 Georgiana Ames, Assistant, P. L., Minneapolis.
 Louise Bailey, Assistant P. L., Minneapolis.
 Mabel E. Coates, Apprentice, P. L., Minneapolis.
 Martha Chapin, Acting Librarian, P. L., Owatonna.
 Ida Ferguson, Apprentice, P. L., Minneapolis.
 Eva Harrington, Librarian, P. L., Janesville.
 Emma M. Hart, Librarian, P. L., Spring Valley.
 Lura C. Hutchinson, Apprentice, P. L., Minneapolis.
 Perrie Jones, Librarian, P. L. Wabasha.
 Martha C. Kessel, Assistant Grinnell College Library, Grinnell, Iowa.
 Margaret Livingston, Assistant Carleton College Library, Northfield.
 Marguerite Matteson, Assistant James Memorial Library, Williston, N. D.
 Lillian Reinholdson, Librarian, H. S. Library, Biwabik.
 Jessie V. Rhodes, Librarian, State Board of Visitors, St. Paul.
 Ruth K. Rice, Assistant Librarian, Technical H. S., Washington, D. C.
 Inga Rynning, Assistant P. L., Fargo, N. D.
 Pearl A. M. Stahl, Librarian, Ohio Northern University, Ada, Ohio.
 P. A. Sveeggen, Assistant U. of M. Library, Minneapolis.
 Genevieve Swain, Librarian, H. S. Library, Hibbing.
 Olga von Rohr, Assistant, P. L., Winona.
 Jessie Whitman, Librarian, P. L., Moorhead.

The thirteenth annual session of the school was held June 17 to July 26, with a registration of 23 students, representing four states outside of Minnesota.

The regular instruction was given by members of the Com-

mission staff, including 15 lessons in cataloging and 13 in order shelf-list and classification by Miss Carey; 7 lectures in book-selection and buying, and talks on library administration by Miss Baldwin; and 6 lectures on reference work by Miss Stearns. A feature of unusual interest this year was a course of eight lectures on children's work given by Miss Effie L. Power, supervisor of children's work, St. Louis Public Library, for which six former students of the school returned.

Special lectures were given as follows: Books of power, Miss Margaret J. Evans, Northfield, chairman of the Library Commission; The Librarian's opportunity, Prof. Emeritus Maria L. Sanford; California county libraries, William R. Watson, former librarian at San Francisco; Libraries on the Iron Range, and Reading for foreigners, Miss Margaret Palmer, librarian, Hibbing; Being a citizen, Miss Flora B. Roberts, librarian, Superior, Wis.; and School libraries in Minnesota, Miss Martha Wilson, supervisor of school libraries.

STUDENTS OF SUMMER SCHOOL, 1912.

Elsie M. Barquist, Librarian, South H. S. Library, Minneapolis.

Mrs. Jenny Lind Blanchard, Librarian, P. L., Little Falls.

Mrs. Jessie M. Bollinger, Librarian, P. L., Coleraine.

Alice Branham, Apprentice, P. L., Minneapolis.

Mary E. Corson, Assistant Librarian, P. L., Stillwater.

Margaret B. Fluke, Librarian, P. L., Walker.

Ellen M. Giltinan, Apprentice, P. L., Minneapolis.

Mrs. Shirley K. Hall-Quest, Librarian, Westminster College, Fulton, Mo.

Edith J. Hubbart, Assistant Librarian, South Dakota State College, Brookings, S. D.

Alma H. Ingersoll, Assistant Calumet & Hecla Mining Co. Library, Calumet, Mich.

Martha Ingerson, Librarian, New Boston Br. Library, Minneapolis.

Viola Lenning, Apprentice, P. L., Minneapolis.

Gertrude E. Loehl, Librarian, State Training School, Red Wing.

Effe E. Macmillan, Assistant P. L., Luverne.

Margaret A. Mahoney, Librarian, Longfellow School, St. Paul.

Alice Matson, Assistant Librarian, P. L., Albert Lea.

Mary R. Miles, Apprentice, P. L., Minneapolis.

Zalia I. Morice, Assistant Tax Commission Library, St. Paul.

Lydia S. Sasse, Librarian, P. L., Sleepy Eye.

Stella M. Stebbins, Assistant P. L., Virginia.

Stella Telford, Librarian, H. S. and P. L., Hastings.

May Wessberg, Librarian, Br. L., Minneapolis.

Mrs. Nellie Wilson, Librarian, P. L., Alliance, Neb.

CLEARING HOUSE FOR PERIODICALS.

The clearing-house for periodicals has been a valuable asset to the Commission in helping libraries to build up their reference collections of magazines. By this means libraries may dispose of their surplus magazines and receive in exchange those which they need. The Commission pays the freight on all magazines sent in and the libraries upon those which they receive. During the period of 19 months covered by this report, 2,171 numbers have been given to libraries, a smaller number than in preceding years for the reason that the majority of libraries have practically completed their back files and are now subscribing for the magazines which are regularly bound each year. Of the more popular magazines which are not valuable for reference material, 1,059 numbers have been sent to lumber camps, where they are greatly appreciated.

Perhaps the most important use of the magazine collection during the last biennial period has been as a source of material for the reference work with clubs and individuals which is a growing department of the traveling library and fully reported under that head.

EXHIBITS.

CHILDREN'S BOOKS.

A collection of the best books for children selected from the *Suggestive list of children's books for a small library*, compiled by Helen T. Kennedy, has been acquired by the Commission for use in Summer School, and also to serve as a permanent exhibit in the Commission office. From this collection books are loaned to small libraries for exhibits of children's books for Christmas gifts or to clubs which are taking up the study of children's literature.

The Commission has from time to time obtained loan collections of pictures which are suitable for exhibit in the small libraries of the state, and has now in circulation six permanent collections which were purchased for this purpose. The collections of

the State Art Society have also been widely circulated through the public libraries, and the Commission has endeavored to co-operate with the society by advertising its work in *Library notes and news*.

VENICE OF TODAY.

A collection of 40 prints of sketches by F. Hopkinson Smith, 20 colored and 20 black and white, has visited many libraries and still proves an attraction on special days.

U. S. NAVY PICTURES.

A set of 24 water-color reprints of ships in the old U. S. navy has visited eight libraries since January, 1911.

BRITISH HISTORICAL PICTURES.

This series of 12 colored pictures illustrating British history from Roman times to the present day is attractive in color and drawing, as well as in subject. The pictures are accompanied by a pamphlet giving detailed description. These have visited thirteen libraries and schools and have proved of much interest to history classes.

AMERICAN LANDSCAPE PAINTERS.

A collection of 23 fine reproductions of the work of representative American landscape painters, accompanied by brief biographies of each artist, has been loaned to nine towns and has been especially enjoyed by clubs studying American art.

FORESTRY IN MINNESOTA AND THE U. S.

A collection of photographs showing forestry problems throughout the U. S. has been secured from the U. S. Bureau of Forestry. These have been supplemented by a number of fine Minnesota views, through the courtesy of Mr. W. T. Cox, the Minnesota state forester, making a total of 60 pictures. A descriptive paragraph explains each picture, so that the exhibit is valuable both from an educational and artistic standpoint. Since March, 1912, the collection has been sent to four places, and a long list of applications is on file.

WESTERN RANCH LIFE.

Through the courtesy of the Ridgley Calendar Co., Great Falls, Montana, the Commission recently secured 20 colored re-

productions from paintings by Charles M. Russell, the cowboy artist of Montana. This interesting exhibit of Western ranch life was ready for circulation in the fall of 1912.

PUBLICATIONS.

The regular publications of the Commission include the biennial report to the Legislature, of which the present report is the seventh, and the bulletin, entitled *Library notes and news*, now issued quarterly. This bulletin, which is sent to all librarians and trustees in Minnesota, serves as a means of communication between the Commission and the libraries, and contains information as to the activities of the Commission, suggestions and aids for librarians, items of general interest in the library world, and the library news of our own state. It is also the official organ of the Minnesota Library Association, and prints proceedings and papers of this association in full.

New publications issued since the last report are a new edition of *Children's books for Christmas gifts*, December, 1911, which has been widely distributed through librarians and club women. A leaflet on the Commission, its organization, purpose and work, and a new edition of the *Minnesota library laws*, as revised in 1911, have been published, and new leaflets in the Traveling Library series are *Aids to study clubs*, *Books on household economics*, and the *Teachers' library*.

The Commission also distributes to libraries various pamphlets issued by the A. L. A. Publishing Board, and the League of Library Commissions, and publications of libraries which are helpful and suggestive to small libraries. Of the aids in book-selection, the A. L. A. Booklist, which is sent free to all libraries, is by far the most important. This is a monthly list of the best new books recommended to small libraries for purchase. It is edited with the co-operation of many librarians, to which the Minnesota Commission contributes its share.

The following is a complete list of publications distributed by the Commission in addition to its own publications:

COMMISSION PUBLICATIONS.

Biennial reports, 1900-1912.

Library notes and news, December, 1904 to date.

Minnesota library laws, 1911.

Public documents in the small library.

Children's books for Christmas gifts.

Leaflets :

Free traveling libraries.

— Aids to study clubs.

— Rules for circulation.

— Finding lists—Books on agriculture and the Farmers' library.

— — Household economics.

— — Teachers' library.

Teachers' assistant, a list for rural schools—grades 1 to 4.

Organization, purpose and work (of the Commission).

BOOK SELECTION.

A. L. A. Booklist.

— Subject index.

Brown—Buying list of books for small libraries.

Hassier—Graded list of stories for reading aloud.

Hooper—Selected list of music and books about music for public libraries.

Imhoff—Library and social movements.

Jeffers—List of editions selected for economy in book buying.

Newark Public Library—One hundred of the best novels.

— Reading for pleasure and profit.

— A thousand of the best novels.

Pittsburgh Carnegie Library—Children's library.

— Lives and letters.

Scott—Popular books for boys and girls.

Stanley—550 children's books.

Wildman—Graded lists of library books.

Wisconsin Library Commission—Suggestive list of children's books for a small library.

Foreign book lists.

Bracq—French books.

Gattiker—German books.

Kildal—Norwegian and Danish books.

Palmgren—Swedish books.

ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION.

Library handbooks.

A. L. A. Committee on bookbinding—Binding for small libraries.

Brown—Mending and repair of books.

- Hitchler—Cataloging for small libraries.
 Kroeger and Cattell—Aids in book selection.
 Stearns—Essentials in library administration.
 Wyer—U. S. Government documents in small libraries.

Library tracts.

- Cutter—Notes from the art section of a library.
 Hadley—Why do we need a public library? Material for a public library campaign.
 Soule—Library rooms and buildings.
 Tarbell—Village library.
 Training for librarianship.
 Wire—How to start a public library.

A. L. A. Reprints.

- Birge—Books and life.
 Eastman—Library buildings.
 Freeman & Ranck—Library administration on an income of \$1,000 to \$5,000 a year.
 Hopper—Basis of support of organizations for public library work.
 Olcott—Rational library work with children.
 Report of committee on relation of the library to the municipality.
 Brown—Directions for the librarian of a small library.
 Hazeltine—Anniversaries and holidays.
 Macdonald—Magazines for the small library.
 Marvin—Small library buildings.
 Wisconsin Library bulletin—Co-operation of school and library.
 — Publicity.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

Extract from Report on School Libraries, prepared by Martha Wilson, supervisor of school libraries, for the biennial report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction. Copies of the full report may be obtained on application to Miss Wilson.

The legislature of 1911 created the office of supervisor of school libraries in the Department of Public Instruction. Miss Martha Wilson, formerly librarian of the Library Commission was appointed, and the work was begun in August, 1911.

This office has concerned itself with promoting school library interests in general, improvement of the rural school libraries, making school library aids available, urging instruction in the use of books in the high schools, and more work in children's literature in the normal schools, attempting to raise the standard of service in school libraries, correlating the school libraries and the

public libraries, giving advice in organization and the publication of school library aids, the preparation of lists, exhibits and talks at school meetings.

RURAL SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

The effort to benefit the rural school libraries has met with hearty support and co-operation on the part of the county superintendents. They have distributed lists and aids to their schools and have given place on the program of their teachers' meetings for discussion of the rural school library and its needs. During the season of 1911-12, rural teachers and officers' meetings were addressed in thirteen counties. Country teachers were also reached in the summer of 1912 by a series of talks at the teachers' training schools at Crookston and Morris schools of agriculture, and at seven county training schools.

HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

A questionnaire was sent to the high schools in the spring of 1912 asking for information regarding the school library; size of the collection, number of books added yearly, library records, library service, training and compensation of librarian, instruction given to high school and normal department students, relation to the public library, or any attempt made to serve as such where no public library exists.

Answers were received from one hundred and eighty-two high schools, but all questions were not fully answered. The figures sent in show that the majority of the libraries number between one and two thousand books but with some very large collections, one of the schools on the Iron Range having a library of 10,000 volumes.

Library service is given by the superintendent or principal in seventeen schools, by teachers in ninety-six, students in eighteen. Twenty-two schools report school librarians but most of these give only part time to the library.

The relation of the school libraries to the public libraries as given in the report show eighteen high schools maintaining reference collections only and using the public library for students' general reading, fifty-eight report co-operation with public library; ten that there is no co-operation; forty-one school libraries are attempting to serve as a public library, where none exists, and

thirty-five report no library in the town and no attempt to give this service from the school.

NORMAL SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

The five normal schools have well selected libraries ranging in size from 6,000 to 13,000 books and aggregating 48,000 volumes. At the St. Cloud normal the position of librarian has been separated from that of accountant.

In all the normal schools much personal work is done with the students in teaching them the use of the normal library and putting them in touch with books. Some library courses have been given in the Duluth, Mankato and Moorhead normal schools but these have been restricted because of the limited time which could be given this work. The course offered by the librarian of the Moorhead normal has been extended to five hours a week for the twelve weeks of each term. Courses in children's literature are to be given by the English department in the Moorhead and Mankato normal schools.

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

The school and college of agriculture of the university contains more than 17,000 books, 50,000 pamphlets, bulletins and reports, and 300 popular and technical magazines. Instruction in library methods is offered in the regular term and in the summer training school for teachers.

The Crookston and Morris schools of agriculture are building up valuable collections of technical books, pamphlets and bulletins, and books of general interest for students' use.

EDUCATIONAL MEETINGS AND EXHIBITS.

An exhibit of school library aids in book selection, organization and care of libraries, story telling and special lists was shown in the Auditorium, Minneapolis, during the State Educational Association meeting November, 1911. School library topics were presented in 1912, at the district educational meetings at Moorhead, Mankato, Montevideo, Duluth and Rochester. At Mankato and Duluth exhibits of books for school libraries and library aids for teachers were shown and at Duluth a school library round table was held in the public library. An exhibit was also shown during the district educational meeting at St. Cloud.

SCHOOL LIBRARY LISTS.

A revision of the state school library list was published in August, 1911, following closely the catalog of 1909-10, but including only the "Books for Elementary and Rural Schools," as the high schools were excluded from library aid by a clause attached to the appropriations bill of 1911.

A revised edition was also issued of the Teacher's Assistant, Books for grades 1-4.

To assist the country teacher in selecting books for her library, twenty-one suggestive \$10.00 orders were printed in slip form to supplement the two given in the school catalog.

A list of stories to read aloud through the grades was compiled and multigraphed for distribution.

Many lists have been compiled to call attention to special subjects, or books, such as—

Books for school libraries open to the public.

Books about children's reading and story telling.

Industrial books for rural school libraries.

\$30.00 list of industrial books for consolidated schools.

Pictures for graded and rural schools.

Pupils' reading circle list.

Sources for study pictures.

School library aids for teachers.

In response to individual requests many other lists have been prepared.

The Minnesota Day Bulletin, containing historical and industrial information about the state, was arranged to give material for programs for Minnesota Day in 1911.



**MAP OF
MINNESOTA
SHOWING
LOCATION
OF
PUBLIC
LIBRARIES**

NY
OF
CH.

PROGRESS IN MINNESOTA LIBRARIES.

When the Commission began active work in January, 1900, there were 30 public libraries established under state law and maintained by taxation, 5 free libraries supported by associations, and 13 subscription libraries. The number of public libraries has now increased to 82, while there are 37 free libraries maintained by associations or clubs, and 8 subscription libraries which charge a fee for the use of the books. This makes a total of 127 circulating libraries, an increase of 10 over the number reported in 1910.

There are now only 10 incorporated places having a population of over 2,000 which have no public library, and four of these, East Grand Forks, Richfield, South St. Paul and West St. Paul have access to libraries in nearby cities, leaving but six places of this size which have no access to libraries, Cass Lake, Chaska, Ely, Melrose, Nashwauk and Proctorknott. Of the 86 counties in the state there are 18 which have no permanent library foundation. These are for the most part the newer, sparsely settled counties, only one of which has a total population of over 20,000. There are in round numbers about 800,000 volumes in public and traveling libraries of the state, but as the majority of these books are in the larger cities, and so large a proportion of our population live in rural communities, statistics show that about one million people in Minnesota have no access to books, except as these are provided in the school libraries which contain 1,422,628 volumes. It is evident therefore that the traveling library system should be enlarged, and that more county systems should be established in order to serve the large rural population living remote from library centers.

APPROPRIATIONS.

Additions to the annual appropriations have been received at Albert Lea (\$300), Cloquet (\$1,000), Hibbing (\$1,500), Little Falls (\$500), and Sandstone (\$100). At Albert Lea and Little Falls this has enabled the board to open the library every day, instead of three times a week as before. A one mill tax has been

voted for library purposes at Monticello, Newport and Rushford, thus placing on a permanent basis these libraries which have depended on annual appropriations from the council.

NEW LIBRARIES ESTABLISHED.

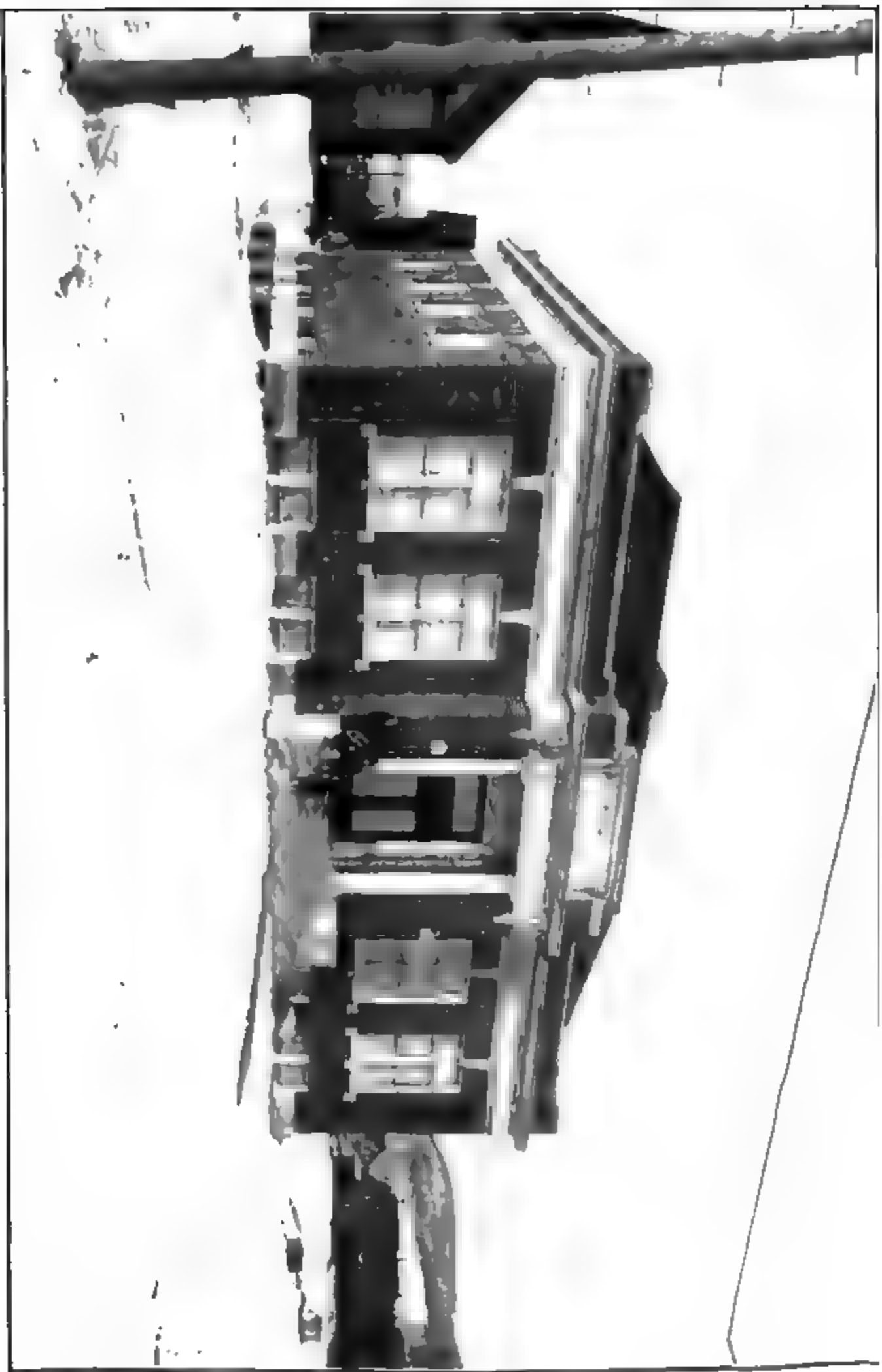
PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

During the period covered by this report, free libraries have been established under state law at Benson, Chatfield, Chisholm, North Mankato and Wabasha. The libraries at Benson, Chatfield, North Mankato and Wabasha were previously organized by associations, and the library at Chisholm was established by city ordinance.

Benson—The library which was established by an association in 1905, has for some time been provided rooms by the Commercial Club. In April, owing to the removal of the club, the association was obliged to secure new quarters, and it was decided that the time had come to acquire a building, and provide for permanent maintenance. The mayor, in consultation with the library board, opened correspondence with the Carnegie corporation, an offer of \$7,500 for a building was accepted, and the council passed an ordinance providing for the required annual income of \$750. \$1,500 was raised by subscription for the purchase of a site, and the building will be completed early in 1913.

Chatfield—Through the efforts of the Commercial Club, a library was opened in April, 1911, in the public rest room. The Commercial Club pays the expense of rent, light and heat, and the salary of the matron who also serves as librarian. The other expenses have been met by donations and entertainments. The city council has recognized the library as a public institution by appointing a library board, but has made no appropriation or tax levy for its support. More than 2,000 books have been accumulated and the library has a large number of borrowers from town and country.

Chisholm—The Commercial Club took up the matter of a public library early in 1911, and an offer of \$15,000 for a building was received from Mr. Carnegie. A library board was appointed and has made a careful study of plans. In view of the growing needs of the city it has been decided that a larger building is needed, so that Mr. Carnegie's offer will be declined, the council has pur-



WEST PLUTH CARNEGIE BRANCH. \$20,000



NORTHFIELD CARNEGIE LIBRARY. \$10 000.



GRAND MARAIS PUBLIC LIBRARY.

chased an excellent site on the main street, and will proceed with the erection of an adequate building in the near future.

North Mankato—The library started by an association in 1907 was turned over to the village in 1911, and an annual appropriation for its maintenance is made by the council, which had previously purchased a building for the use of the library.

Wabasha—The library which was established by the Ladies' Library Association in 1869, one of the oldest in the state, became a free public library in April, 1911, when the council passed an ordinance providing for an annual appropriation of \$250 in addition to a room in the village hall, with heat and light. The change from a subscription library to a free library brought a marked increase in its use. The number of borrowers increased from 100 to 545, and the total circulation for the first 14 months was 7,734. The library is open three evenings each week and on Saturday afternoon.

FREE ASSOCIATION LIBRARIES.

Library associations have been organized at Breckenridge, International Falls, Rice, Royalton and St. James and the libraries at Spicer and Wadena have been re-opened. The Women's clubs at Cannon Falls have raised money to make the school library open to the public and to purchase books for general reading. The school library at Renville has also been opened to the public. Direct appropriations from the council have been received by the libraries at Howard Lake (\$85), International Falls (\$330), Kasson (\$20 per month), Long Prairie (\$100), Mantorville (\$15 for rent), Robbinsdale (\$36 for rent) and Windom (\$50), while rooms are provided in the city hall at Caledonia, Fulda, Howard Lake, Kenyon, Long Prairie, Wadena and Wells.

Breckenridge—A library association has been organized at Breckenridge, and the library was opened May 10, 1912, with about 500 books on the shelves. The Commercial Club gives the use of their reading room for the library, and the services of the librarian have been donated.

Cannon Falls—The women's clubs and the public contributed \$92 for purchase of books and the school library has been opened to the public. A room in the new school building was set aside for the library, and one of the teachers serves as librarian.

International Falls—A library association was organized February 14, 1911, at a mass meeting held for this purpose. The council fitted up a small building belonging to the city for temporary use, and has also paid the librarian's salary. Money has been raised by entertainments and over 1,000 books were secured through gifts and purchase. The report of the first year shows that 468 borrowers have registered and 14,120 books have been circulated.

Renville—A committee of five was appointed by the Publicity Club to co-operate with the school board in maintaining a public library. About \$400 was subscribed, and a suitable room provided in the school building. The library is open to the general public one afternoon and evening each week, while other afternoons are assigned to pupils from different grades.

Rice—The ladies of Rice have organized a Library and Improvement club and have raised money by entertainments. About 200 books have been secured, which are kept in the home of the librarian.

Royalton—A library association was organized March 1912, with a membership fee of 50 cents. The library is located in the school house, and members of the Women's Study Club serve as librarians. The library was opened in July with 250 books on the shelves.

St. James—A library association was organized in September 1911, with 172 members and funds were raised by subscription and entertainments. The library was opened in November, 1911, and has had a very large patronage, the list of borrowers representing every family in town. The circulation for the first 10 months was over 8,000, while about 11,000 people visited the rooms.

Spicer—The library which has been closed for several years has been removed to the waiting room of a doctor's office and is open every Saturday afternoon, in charge of a regular librarian.

Wadena—This library was re-opened early in 1912, the members of the Junior class of the High School volunteering their services. At the annual meeting in April, it was reported that \$138 had been raised by library teas and a calendar chain. The library has been over-hauled, and a librarian elected to have supervision of the work of the students.



WALKER CARNEGIE LIBRARY, \$6,500.



JANESVILLE CARNEGIE LIBRARY, \$5,000.



AITKIN CARNEGIE LIBRARY, \$6,500.



AITKIN LIBRARY—INTERIOR.

SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARIES.

All the libraries added to the list during 1911-12 have been entirely free, so that the number of subscription libraries is gradually diminishing, only 8 libraries reporting a charge for the use of books. The library at Wabasha has been made free and the library at Le Sueur has found it necessary to charge a membership fee of \$2 per year in order to obtain funds for its maintenance. This fee entitles any members of the family to draw books, and single books are also loaned for five cents a week. The library association at Glencoe has reduced the membership fee from \$2.00 a year to 50 cents.

The library at Tracy was destroyed by fire. The insurance, amounting to \$500, will be held by the association until suitable quarters can be provided to reopen the library.

BUILDINGS.

During 1911-12, Carnegie buildings have been completed at Aitkin, Duluth (West Duluth Branch), Janesville, Preston and Walker and Carnegie donations have been received as follows: Benson, \$7,500; Detroit, \$10,000; Janesville, \$5,000; Preston, \$8,000 and Minneapolis, \$125,000 for branch libraries, bringing the total of Carnegie gifts to Minnesota libraries to \$808,000, distributed among 47 cities for public library buildings and two college libraries.

Aitkin—The Carnegie building, costing \$6,500, was opened in November, 1911. It is built of pressed brick and cement, with stone trimmings and a tile roof. The interior is attractively finished in Flemish oak, with shelving, magazine racks, and all furniture in harmony, complete in every detail.

Duluth—The Carnegie branch at West Duluth, costing \$20,000, was completed in July, 1912. The building is of concrete construction with exterior of brick and Bedford stone and tile roof. It is well arranged on the oblong one-room plan, with an excellent lighting and heating system, and harmonious furniture and finishing throughout.

Janesville—The building at Janesville, similar in design to that at Aitkin, was opened in May, 1912. \$700 was raised by subscription to complete the furnishing.

Preston—The building at Preston, for which \$8,000 was received from Mr. Carnegie, adjoins the new city hall, making a saving in the heating plant and janitor service. A pleasant reading room occupies one side of the building, with the children's room and book room on the other side.

Walker—The building at Walker was opened in September, 1911. The Carnegie Club raised money to purchase light fixtures and furniture. Many gifts of books have been received and the council has graded the lot, laid cement walks and set out trees.

Two new branches have been completed in Minneapolis; the Walker Branch on Hennepin ave., built by the city at a cost of \$45,000, the site being donated by T. B. Walker, president of the library board; and the Seven Corners Branch, costing \$30,000.

At Grand Marais, a building erected by a society of women called the Willing Workers, was given to the village for a library. The council finished the inside with fresh varnish and paper, and a formal opening took place in March, 1911.

The \$10,000 Carnegie building opened at Virginia in 1905, having been entirely outgrown, the property was sold, and the council made an appropriation sufficient to purchase lots and erect a new and commodious building at a cost of \$42,500. The corner stone was laid July 30, 1912, with appropriate exercises.

At St. Paul, James J. Hill has offered to build, equip and maintain a reference library, to be a unit in the general plan for a building. Over \$100,000 was raised by subscription for the purchase of a site, and the city is authorized to issue bonds to the amount of \$600,000 for the erection of a building. The two buildings will be under one roof, and will occupy the entire block facing Rice Park.

Excellent accommodations in new and remodeled city buildings have been provided for the libraries at Caledonia, Graceville and Plainview.

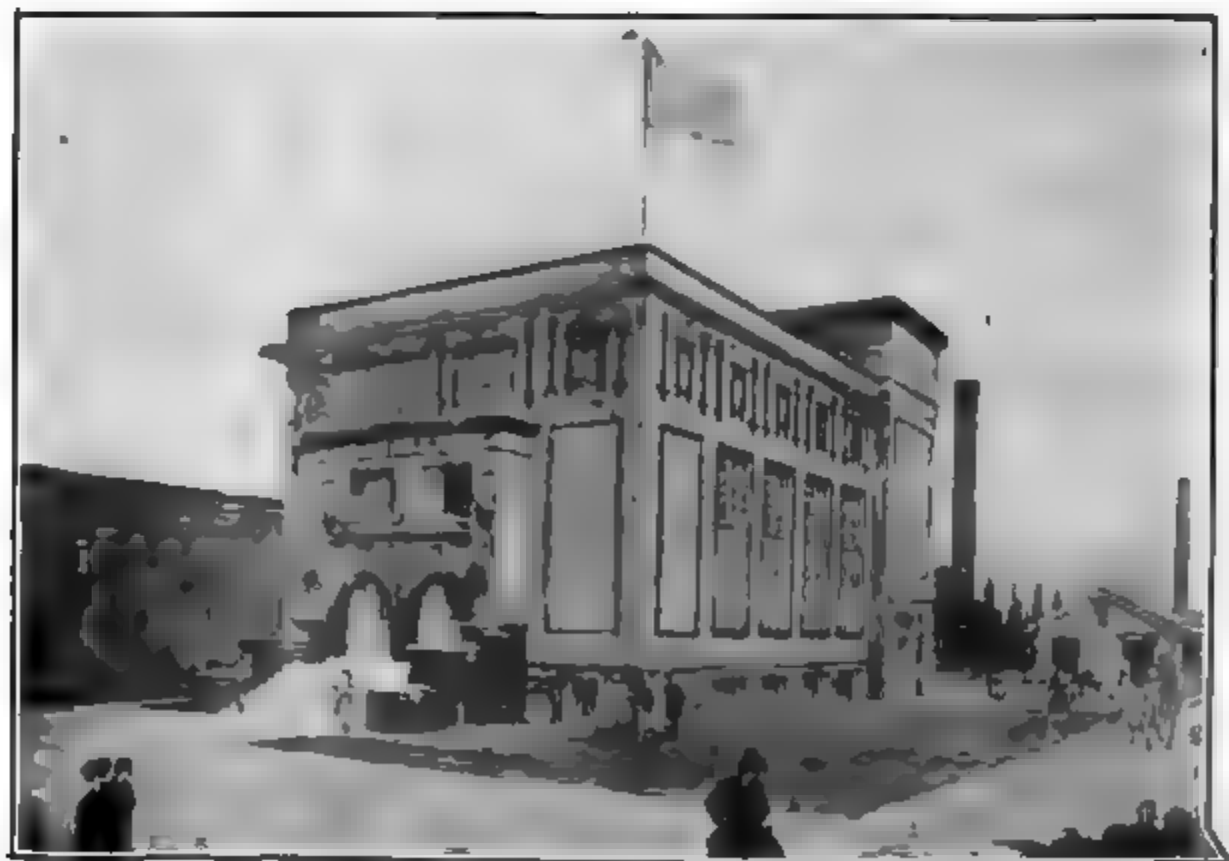
Caledonia—A room $20\frac{1}{2} \times 44\frac{1}{2}$ feet, located on the ground floor, with excellent light, and admirably adapted to its purpose, makes ample provision for the library.

Graceville—The rooms on the ground floor have been newly furnished and new cement walk and steps make an inviting entrance.

Plainview—The library was removed in the spring of 1911



PRESTON CARNEGIE LIBRARY, \$8,000



CALEDONIA CITY HALL. (Library on Ground Floor.)



PLAINVIEW CITY HALL AND LIBRARY.

IMPROVEMENTS.

to its new quarters on the ground floor of the city hall. The room is 16x40 feet, attractively furnished in Mission style. Across the hall is the ladies' rest room, also under the supervision of the librarian. The use of the library has increased nearly 50 per cent in the new location.

New quarters have been secured for the libraries at Dodge Center, Kasson, Lindstrom and Robbinsdale, all of which now have excellent locations on the ground floor. The Ortonville library has been removed from its outgrown quarters to the room used by the city council, and the library of the Elbow Lake Book Club has been located in the court house.

The West End Branch at Duluth has been removed to a large room in a new building, over a five and ten cent store. A room 12x24 feet has been fitted up for the Staples library. The New Richland library has returned to its former quarters over the State Bank and the women's rest room has been discontinued.

Of the 82 public libraries in the state, 56 now occupy their own buildings, 5 others have made provision for such buildings, 12 have rooms in the city hall, 2 in school buildings, one is located in the postoffice, and 6 occupy rented rooms. Of the free and subscription libraries 4 have buildings of their own, 11 have rooms in the city hall, 2 in the court house and 3 in the school building.

IMPROVEMENTS.

The Woman's Study Club at Bemidji has furnished a room in the basement, and the assembly room and club room have been furnished in the basement at Little Falls. At Owatonna heat and light have been extended to the art room on the second floor, so that it may be used for exhibits. New furniture and shelving has been purchased for the children's room at Albert Lea, Hibbing, Litchfield, Redwood Falls and Willmar, and additional shelving for the reading and book rooms at Crookston, Glenwood, Litchfield, Spring Valley and Zumbrota. A reading table, periodical rack and furniture for the study room have been added at Albert Lea.

Important improvements and repairs on library buildings include a new roof and interior decoration at Grand Rapids, costing \$300; connection with the city heating plant at Marshall; a

new water supply at Little Falls; sewer connection at Morris, and repairs to the amount of \$100 at Taylors Falls, including fresh paint, concrete steps and a new woodshed. The libraries at Cloquet and Grand Rapids have been re-decorated; the window frames and cornice at Morris have been painted and the rooms at Howard Lake have been painted and renovated. Tungsten lamps have been installed at Cloquet, Crookston, Little Falls, Redwood Falls and Spring Valley.

The grounds at Bemidji, Brainerd, Cloquet, Hibbing and Northfield have been improved by setting out trees, vines and shrubbery.

GIFTS.

The Carnegie gifts already enumerated under the heading "Buildings," amount to \$150,500 for 1911-12. The most notable gift is that of James J. Hill to St. Paul, which will probably amount to about \$750,000 for building and endowment. The subscriptions of citizens of St. Paul for the building site amounted to more than \$100,000. At Benson, \$1,500 was subscribed for the purchase of a library site and at Janesville, \$700 for furnishing the new building.

Mr. George R. Stephens, a former resident of Paynesville, has presented the library with 7 lots, located at Lake Koronis near Paynesville, to be held as a nucleus for a building fund.

Important gifts of books which should be noted are \$300 for books from the Ladies' Reading Room Society at St. Cloud; \$100 for books from a friend of the library at Little Falls; \$50 from John W. Moyer at Shakopee; \$25 for children's books at Northfield; 19 volumes from T. B. Walker to the Brown's Valley library; a box of books from Hon. S. G. Iverson, state auditor, and 60 volumes from H. J. Hirschheimer, to the Rushford library; 60 volumes from Michael Marx and 25 volumes from Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Hirschy, to the Wabasha library, besides gifts from individuals totalling several hundred volumes to the libraries at Chatfield and International Falls.

SUMMARY OF GIFTS TO LIBRARIES.

PLACE	DONOR	Date of Gift	Bldg. Fund	En- dow't Fund	Miscellaneous
Atkin	Andrew Carnegie	1908-10	\$ 6,500		
	H. S. Hodgedon	1910			Building site
Albert Lea	Andrew Carnegie	1902	13,000		
	Mrs. Hannah Esping	1909		200	
Alexandria	Andrew Carnegie	1903-5	12,000		
	F. B. Van Hoesen			5,000	
Anoka	Andrew Carnegie	1903	12,500		
Austin	Andrew Carnegie	1901	15,000		
Bemidji	Andrew Carnegie	1908-9	12,500		
Benson	H. W. Stone	1907			\$500.
	Andrew Carnegie	1912	7,500		
	Public Subscription	1912			\$1,500 for site
Blue Earth	W. E. C. Ross	1904	10,000		
Brainerd	Andrew Carnegie	1903	12,000		
Buffalo	George Davis	1907			\$35 for books.
Cloquet	Citizens of Cloquet	1902	7,000		
Coleraine	Andrew Carnegie	1909	15,000		
Crookston	Andrew Carnegie	1904-7	17,500		
Detroit	E. G. Holmes	1909			Site worth \$1
	Andrew Carnegie	1912	10,000		
Duluth	Andrew Carnegie	1900	75,000		
	Andrew Carnegie	1910	*20,000		
Fairmont	Andrew Carnegie	1903	10,000		
Fergus Falls	Andrew Carnegie	1903-5	16,000		
Glenwood	Andrew Carnegie	1907	10,000		
Grand Rapids	Andrew Carnegie	1905	10,000		
Hibbing	Andrew Carnegie	1907	25,000		
Hutchinson	Andrew Carnegie	1903	12,500		
Janesville	Andrew Carnegie	1911	5,000		
Litchfield	Andrew Carnegie	1903	10,000		
Little Falls	Andrew Carnegie	1902	10,000		
Luverne	Andrew Carnegie	1903	10,000		
Madison	Andrew Carnegie	1905	8,000		
Mankato	Andrew Carnegie	1900	40,000		
Mapleton	Andrew Carnegie	1908	5,000		
Marshall	Andrew Carnegie	1903	10,000		
Minneapolis	Public Subscription	1889	51,665		
	Dr. Kirby Spencer			15,000	
	The John A. Pillsbury Est	1904	*70,000		
	Andrew Carnegie	1912	*125,000		
Montevideo	Andrew Carnegie	1906	10,000		
Moorhead	Andrew Carnegie	1904-6	12,000		
Morris	Andrew Carnegie	1903	10,000		
Northfield	Hiram Scriver	1898		500	
	Miron C. Skinner	1904		500	
	Andrew Carnegie	1908	10,000		
St. Olaf College	Andrew Carnegie		10,000		
Owatonna	Mrs. Elizabeth C. Hunewill	1896	5,000	15,500	
Park Rapids	Andrew Carnegie	1908	5,000		
Pipestone	Andrew Carnegie	1903	10,000		
Plainview	John C. Stratton			1,000	
Preston	Andrew Carnegie	1911	8,000		
Red Wing	Andrew Carnegie	1902	17,500		
	James Lawther	1902			Site worth \$5
Redwood Falls	Andrew Carnegie	1903	10,000		
Rochester	Huber Bastian	1895	5,000		
	George Healy	1895			\$5,000 for bo
	Mrs. Walter Harbutt	1905		20,000	
Rushford	G. O. Stevens	1898	1,500	1500	
St. Cloud	Andrew Carnegie	1901	25,000		
	Ladies' Reading Room Soc	1904-10			\$14,700
St. Paul Pub Lib.	Judge Greenleaf Clark	1904	25,000		
	J. J. Hill	1912	1750,000		
	Public Subscription	1912			\$100,000 for st
Minn. Hist. Soc.	Moses K. Armstrong			2,000	
	Gov. Alex. Ramsey	1903		1,000	
	Judge Greenleaf Clark	1904		1,000	
Hamline Univ.	Andrew Carnegie	1906	30,000		
St. Peter	Andrew Carnegie	1903	10,000		
Sauk Center	Andrew Carnegie	1903-7	11,000		
Sleepy Eye	F. H. Dyckman	1900	10,000		
Spring Valley	Andrew Carnegie	1903	8,000		
Stillwater	Andrew Carnegie	1901	27,500		
	Jacob Bean Estate				Building site.
Two Harbors	Andrew Carnegie	1908	15,000		
Virginia	Andrew Carnegie	1905	10,000		
Walker	Andrew Carnegie	1910	6,500		
	Daniel De Lury	1910			Building site
Willmar	Andrew Carnegie	1903	11,000		
Winnebago	Geo. Eygabroad	1904			\$1,000 for booi
Winona	W. H. Laird	1899-10	50,000	5,000	
	William Hayes	1910			Mural paintin
Worthington	Andrew Carnegie	1903	10,000		
Zumbrota	Andrew Carnegie	1906-7	6,500		

†Annual income from real estate.
‡Branch buildings.

†For maintenance of building.
‡Building and endowment fund.

EXTENSION WORK.

As already noted in this report, there are in Minnesota 18 counties which have no public libraries whatever, and it is estimated that there are about one million of our population, living remote from library centers, who have no access to books. While most of our libraries have adopted a generous policy with regard to the people living in adjoining rural communities, there is need for a state-wide campaign to extend the use of all libraries now in existence, to establish more county libraries, and enlarge the traveling library system, so as to bring books within the reach of all.

In addition to the 10 libraries which have adopted the county extension plan, there are about 20 others which are free to any one who will come to the library for books. Mankato abolished the annual charge of \$1 in 1911, and now has 76 borrowers from the county. Other libraries have reduced the fee, charging only 10 cents a month, or 25 cents a quarter, and in the case of Cloquet 5 cents a book to be kept two weeks. Only three libraries charge more than \$1 a year.

COUNTY EXTENSION.

According to a law passed in 1905, any library board may "contract with the board of county commissioners of the county in which the library is situated or of adjacent counties, or with the village trustees or governing body of any neighboring town, city or village to loan the books of said library, either singly or in traveling libraries, to the residents of said county, town, city or village, upon such terms as shall be agreed upon in such contract."

This law authorizes two distinct plans (1) that of County extension, whereby a centrally located library may extend its privileges to all residents of the county upon contract made with the county commissioners, and (2) that of Township extension, whereby a library may extend its privileges to adjoining townships or villages upon contract made with the governing body of the township or village.

Although good results have been obtained through the operation of this law, comparison with work in other states seems to indicate that a more permanent system could be established if the law provided for a definite basis of taxation for the county

library, and accordingly a bill authorizing such taxation will be introduced in the 1913 session of the Legislature.

During 1912, three libraries have received county appropriations, Rochester (Olmsted county), Wayzata (Hennepin county) and White Bear (Ramsey county), making a total of 10 libraries which have extended the limits of their use under the county extension law.

Steele County—County extension was started in Steele county in 1904, when the county commissioners appropriated \$300 to the Owatonna library. The appropriation is now \$500 a year, and there are 12 stations located in creameries, general stores, railroad stations and private homes, which are regularly supplied with boxes of 25 to 50 books. Two literary clubs outside the city are also furnished books for study, and aid is given to rural teachers throughout the entire county. The library has been well advertised by means of posters, typewritten lists of books mailed to individuals, library Sundays in several churches, and personal attendance of the librarian at teachers' and farmers' meetings. As a result, there are now 939 borrowers registered from the county and the circulation in 1911 was 4,907 of which 37 per cent was non-fiction.

Washington County—The Stillwater Public Library adopted the county plan in 1904, when \$300 was appropriated by the county commissioners. This amount has now been increased to \$400. Twelve stations are regularly supplied with libraries of 25 or 50 volumes. During 1911, 3,375 books were issued from these libraries to 415 borrowers, while 267 county residents borrowed 2,407 books directly from the main library, making the total circulation outside the city 5,782.

Anoka County—The Anoka Public Library receives an annual appropriation of \$250 from the county commissioners. There are 225 borrowers from the county, but no traveling libraries are sent out.

Meeker County—An appropriation of \$300 in 1911, and \$200 in 1912 was made from the county treasury to the library at Litchfield. In asking aid of the county, this library has emphasized the need of building up a strong reference library. Material is furnished to clubs throughout the county and traveling libraries are sent to any district asking for them. In 1911, twelve

25 and 50 volume libraries were loaned, in most instances in charge of teachers. Teachers throughout the county are allowed to take as many books as they wish and keep them a month or longer if needed. The reference material is especially appreciated by debaters who come even from the remote parts of the county.

Itasca County—An annual appropriation of \$250 to the Grand Rapids Public Library has been made, beginning in 1908. During the last year, libraries of 25 volumes obtained from the Library Commission have been sent to over 40 rural schools in the neighborhood of Grand Rapids, and 48 borrowers outside the city are drawing books from the central library. The circulation for 27 traveling libraries reporting was 965.

Stevens County—County extension was undertaken by the Morris Public Library in the fall of 1910, when the county commissioners made an appropriation of \$500 for this purpose. During the first year, 36 libraries were sent to 15 stations and 20 groups of from 5 to 15 books were loaned to rural schools, a total of 1,580 books sent out from the central library. The number of county borrowers registered is 567.

Lake County—The Two Harbors Public Library received an appropriation of \$300 from the county board in January, 1911. Ten stations were established the first year, through which 245 volumes sent out from the main library had a circulation of 1,580, with 192 borrowers. Stations are situated in depot, mining office, lumber company's office, fisherman's home and homesteader's log cabin. The librarian has made personal visits to all the stations, and teachers in the neighborhood of Two Harbors draw as many books as are needed for school work. The success of the work during the first year was so great, that the county commissioners readily appropriated \$500 for 1912.

Olmsted County—In January, 1912, an appropriation of \$300 was made to the Rochester Public Library for county extension work. Twelve stations were established as soon as possible, to which cases of 50 volumes were sent, and in addition a number of people have drawn from 5 to 20 books at a time to circulate in their own neighborhoods. Teachers also draw from 5 to 12 books for supplementary reading, and two study clubs at Stewartville have been supplied with material. The circulation for

the first year among country patrons amounted to about 6,000 volumes.

Hennepin County—The library at Wayzata secured \$500 from the Hennepin county commissioners in 1912, which was devoted to the purchase of books. Books are borrowed from this library by residents in 10 adjoining towns and villages.

Ramsey County—An appropriation of \$250 was made to the library at White Bear in 1912, and 16 traveling libraries of 25 volumes each have been loaned to neighboring country schools.

TOWNSHIP EXTENSION.

The Hibbing Public Library receives an annual appropriation of \$500 from the township of Stuntz, which includes the mining locations adjoining the village.

BRANCHES AND STATIONS.

Minneapolis—Two new branch buildings have been completed and new branches opened at Linden Hills and in the Seward school, making a total of 13 branches, 18 deposit stations, and 3 delivery stations, not including books sent to factories, settlements and schools. Seventy per cent of the circulation during 1911 was through the branch system.

St. Paul—Three branches and 8 delivery stations are maintained, and books are sent to 40 schools. Small collections are also deposited in the club rooms of the Street Railway Co.

Duluth—The West Duluth Carnegie branch has been completed, and there has been a large increase in circulation over the previous year. The West End branch also shows a large gain in circulation since adequate quarters have been provided. Substations are located in five schools, in the Scott-Graff lumber mill, in the Patrick factory, in four of the fire halls and at Fond du Lac.

Winona—A branch library in the East End is located in the Kosciusko school, where a room with light and heat is furnished by the Board of Education. It is open every evening during the winter months and is well patronized.

Red Wing—A reading room in the West End is maintained during 8 months of the year, part of the expense being met by private subscription. The work is under the supervision of Miss Margaret Densmore, Miss Fannie Hoard and Mrs. Eva Webster,

who have given their services and spared no effort to keep the young people interested. Talks are given frequently and a Civic League was organized in the summer with splendid results. Books and magazines are sent to the fire stations regularly.

Mankato—Books have been placed in seven deposit stations, including the rest room, county jail, hospital, knitting mills, Tink-comville, West Mankato school and the Y. M. C. A.

Cloquet—A deposit station was opened in 1911 at the Y. M. C. A.

CHILDREN'S WORK.

Story hours have been held with more or less regularity at Albert Lea, Brainerd, Fairmont, Fergus Falls, Litchfield, Moorhead, Owatonna, Red Wing, Rochester, Sandstone and Wabasha. In many of these towns, this work is carried on entirely through the assistance of club women and teachers. A talk on birds at the Mankato library was attended by 100 children. A bulletin board in the children's room at Owatonna is devoted to Boy Scouts, where all scout notices are posted and books of special interest to them are displayed.

The library is headquarters for Junior Civic Leagues at Austin, Fergus Falls, Mankato, and the West End branch at Red Wing. The children register and obtain their badges and seeds at the library, and the annual exhibit with distribution of prizes is also held there.

While all public libraries are doing work with schools as far as their resources permit, some special efforts in this direction are worthy of note. The librarian at Owatonna has given a talk to the freshman class at the High School on the use of the card catalog and arrangement of books on the shelves, and to the teachers on the use of the library. At Rochester, graded lists of books are furnished each teacher and many class-room libraries are sent to schools. At Sauk Center a greater effort has been made to induce school children to use the library, and credit has been given for reading from lists of books prepared by teachers.

THE LIBRARY AS A SOCIAL CENTER.

Most of our library buildings are equipped with small auditoriums or club rooms in the basement, and these are becoming more generally used as the library becomes a civic center, relat-

ing its work more closely to the broader social life of the community.

Receptions to teachers are annual events at Fairmont, Glenwood, Little Falls and Red Wing, and public receptions have been given on special occasions at Jackson, Litchfield, Mankato, Two Harbors and Winnebago.

Exhibits are made a special feature of the work at Cloquet, Duluth, Fairmont, Fergus Falls, Hibbing, Howard Lake, Litchfield, Little Falls, Mankato, Marshall, Morris, Northfield, Owatonna, Red Wing, Rochester, Two Harbors, Willmar and Winona.

Rest rooms are conducted successfully in connection with the libraries at Chatfield, Hibbing, Plainview and Spring Valley.

The library is properly the center of Civic League activities. In addition to the work of the Junior Leagues already described, the League at Austin included in its year's work a tag day, which yielded over \$500 for the support of a visiting nurse, and a beautiful flower show. A Woman's Civic League was organized in Two Harbors through the efforts of the librarian.

Many libraries find it necessary to raise funds through entertainments of various kinds. While these are rather unsatisfactory as a sole means of support, they serve to bring people together in a common interest and in many towns furnish an excellent course of entertainments at moderate cost. Libraries which regularly maintain lecture and entertainment courses for the benefit of the community as well as the library are Austin, Benson, Hastings, Hutchinson, International Falls, and Sleepy Eye. The schools at Cloquet, Grand Rapids and Long Prairie have given concerts and entertainments for the benefit of the library.

Home talent plays have been successful at New Richland, Northfield and Northome, and other library benefits have been a musical at Little Falls; moving picture shows at Jackson and St. Peter; tag day at Kasson, Wells and Winnebago; a calendar chain at Shakopee and Wadena; a reading at Wells; and musical and literary entertainments at Kenyon, Leroy, Le Sueur, North Mankato, Paynesville and Robbinsdale.

STATISTICS OF PUBLIC LI

PLACE	Population (1910 census)	Year Established	RECEIPTS			Books	Per m
			Taxes	*Other Receipts	Total		
Altkin	1,638	1906	\$938.09	492.77	1,428.86	185.34	
Albert Lea	6,183	1897	1,169.89	1,764.47	2,934.36	277.36	
Alexandria	3,001	1881	1,260.34	372.61	1,632.95	348.12	
Anoka	3,972	1894	No financial report				
Austin	6,960	1889	2,165.40	822.96	3,009.36	330.17	
Bemidji	5,099	1904	1,659.06	1,084.36	2,643.41	445.02	1...
Benson	1,677	1905	100.00	204.61	304.61	134.14	...
Blue Earth	2,319	1906	1,034.03	618.44	1,650.47	158.82	
Brainerd	8,528	1899	1,130.71	358.98	1,487.69	159.53	
Buffalo	1,227	1907	267.91	147.13	415.04	111.50	
Chatfield	1,228	1911		277.35	277.35		
Chisholm	7,684	1911	Not yet open.				
Cloquet	7,031	1895	3,082.37	1,155.77	4,238.14	526.08	1...
Coleraine	1,613	1910	1,199.20	1,101.70	2,300.90	466.80	1
Crookston	7,559	1902	\$2,916.07	1,935.95	4,852.02	524.64	1
Detroit	2,807	1908	188.40	185.18	373.58	62.91	1...
Duluth	78,466	1890	14,362.22	3,059.30	17,421.53	5,762.99	1...
Eveleth	7,036	1910	Not yet open.				
Fairmont	2,958	1879	982.28	388.65	1,570.93	201.59	
Fairbault	9,001	1879	952.19	1,249.31	2,201.50	514.48	1
Fergus Falls	6,887	1890	1,869.62	937.67	2,807.29	167.90	1
Olenwood	2,161	1908	1,073.41	372.00	1,445.41	150.90	
Graceville		1902	987.00	474.26	1,461.26	190.93	
Grand Marais	355	1905	209.01	157.88	366.89	156.22	
Grand Meadow	552	1901	25.00	57.78	82.78		
Grand Rapids	2,230	1900	1,148.73	55.00	1,203.73	158.29	
Granite Falls	1,454	1906	250.00	257.83	507.83	156.19	
Hastings	3,983	1905	475.39	528.56	1,003.95	309.22	
Hibbing	8,832	1908	\$4,500.00	1,688.04	6,188.04	837.54	1
Hopkins	3,022	1912	Opened December, 1912.				
Hutchinson	2,368	1901	1,302.32	1,856.76	3,159.08	402.27	
Jackson	1,907	1880	\$518.06	267.00	785.06	180.00	
Janesville	1,173	1899	673.86	291.27	965.13	105.64	
Lake City	3,142	1898	518.60	288.36	806.96	191.97	
Lindstrom	522	1898		247.74	247.74	50.22	
Litchfield	2,333	1904	1,013.90	254.27	1,268.17	269.22	
Little Falls	6,078	1893	\$1,085.70	674.90	2,360.60	362.09	
Luverne	2,540	1891	978.73	36.27	1,015.00	111.26	
Madison	1,811	1906	800.00	558.29	1,358.29		
Mankato	10,365	1894	5,090.92	841.69	5,931.11	615.16	2
Mapleton	809	1902	500.00	8.60	508.60	183.68	
Marshall	2,152	1884	No financial report.				
Minneapolis	301,408	1889	158,556.35	9,620.59	168,176.94	25,175.78	4.7
Minneota	819	1903		289.52	289.52	108.10	
Montevideo	3,056	1880	989.83	94.76	1,084.59	374.76	
Monticello	858	1901	260.00	300.00	560.00	159.96	
Moorhead	4,840	1906	2,674.61	389.26	3,063.87	354.76	
Morris	1,685	1886	\$1,557.74	779.58	2,337.32	518.66	
Newport	370	1889	40.70	37.72	78.43	19.50	
North Mankato	1,279	1907	50.00	66.46	116.46	60.35	
Northfield	3,285	1898	797.25	474.51	1,271.76	256.61	
Ortonville	1,774	1899	675.21	218.85	894.06	192.33	
Owatonna	5,658	1896	\$2,657.99	1,468.48	4,126.47	1,255.16	1
Park Rapids	1,801	1900	500.00	126.89	626.89	242.84	
Payneville	928	1907	116.42	10.46	126.88	44.23	
Pipestone	2,475	1899	984.74	514.28	1,499.02	236.56	
Plainview	1,175	1906	490.07	499.79	1,189.86	345.53	
Preston	1,193	1908	811.21	317.13	1,128.34	224.40	
Red Wing	9,048	1893	3,648.10	126.83	3,774.93	421.97	1
Redwood Falls	1,666	1905	1,169.19	199.72	1,368.91	123.52	
Rochester	7,844	1885			2,587.48	567.13	1
Rushford	1,011	1877			240.72	50.00	
St. Cloud	10,600	1869	2,548.78	358.60	2,907.38	508.20	1
St. Paul	214,744	1863	42,900.00	28,716.10	71,616.10	17,801.62	1...
St. Peter	4,176	1895	1,000.00	402.02	1,402.02	112.02	
Sandstone	1,818	1902	500.00	267.02	767.02	69.84	
Sauk Center	2,154	1878	1,237.89	430.60	1,668.49	275.31	1...
Sleepy Eye	2,247	1897	615.45	161.61	777.06	123.15	1...
Spring Valley	1,817	1901	811.76	938.19	1,749.95	106.27	
Stillwater	10,198	1869	\$2,849.02	2,415.45	5,264.47	620.22	1
Thief River Falls	3,714	1901	\$683.91	116.04	799.95	205.61	
Two Harbors	4,990	1896	\$1,962.87	1,024.35	2,987.22	322.68	
Virginia	10,473	1905	6,261.68	1,195.98	7,457.66	2,004.94	2
Wabasha	2,622	1869	250.00	111.14	361.14	19.08	
Walker	917	1900	300.00	52.55	352.55	70.57	
Wayzata	492	1904	\$871.40	125.20	996.60	400.86	
White Bear	1,505	1889	\$750.00	220.27	970.27	181.07	
Villmar	4,135	1904	1,308.86	829.32	2,138.18	192.96	
Vinnetago	1,554	1889	No financial report.				
			2,204.11	1,587.55	3,791.66	2,702.20	

year ending June, 1912)

No.	Total	Volumes Added	Total Vols. In Library	Borrowings		Circulation	LIBRARIAN
				City	Country		
85	1,099 26	165	1,860	1,000	26	6,672	Esther L. Seavey
72	1,943 23	325	5,671	2,000	.	25 197	Henryetta Armstrong.
81	1,886 13	452	7,369	1 203	.	13,510	Mrs Florence Hicks.
50	1,741 30	313	5 111	1,300	225	17,404	Mrs Orra C Bland.
18	1,572 17	566	7,027	2 200	16	19,337	Mrs Flora C Conner.
07	245 71	652	2 161	1,171	12	15,785	Beatrice Mills.
92	973 95	373	2 402	874	.	4,644	Mrs C L Scofield.
48	1,169 41	176	3 186	1 461	185	11,002	Alta M Cummings.
80	259 85	145	3,423	1,917	6	12,845	Mrs Lilla M Follett.
..	188 91	76	1,336	474	39	6,193	Clara L Oakley
82	2,869 86	574	2,491	740	285	10,454	Mrs. Etta Dickson.
27	2 026 92	553	3 562	1,660	.	22,897	Harriet Louise Lowe.
17	2,678 10	755	1 139	313	.	4 496	Mrs Jessie M. Bollinger.
16	355 06	356	4 351	1,809	32	17,585	Elizabeth Lommen.
45	17,408 20	167	1,761	896	6	11,409	Eva Furber.
96	1,030 59	6,348	67,896	15,597	.	189,558	Frances E. Earhart.
94	2,178 77	240	4,599	800	8	13,377	Minnie Bird
72	1,478 53	443	9,791	860	5	24,835	Sarah E. LeCrone.
96	982 54	448	4,317	1,844	.	15,703	Amy A. Lewis.
31	650 45	386	2,136	522	22	6,510	Margot E. Wollan
79	249 11	163	2,277	653	38	5 280	Anna O'Brien.
03	90 11	317	687	296	.	.	Maud E. Small.
45	1,611 84	1	218	202	56	2,178	Ruth Keeler
00	258 19	180	2,138	914	48	7,770	Mrs Elizabeth S. Huntley.
61	518 24	179	1,464	414	6	4,713	Mrs F J Cressy.
40	4,124 62	386	5,849	434	.	8,286	Stella Telford.
22	2,251 34	1,000	4,811	1,600	.	34,502	Stella L. Wiley.
97	623 52	336	3 741	1,400	10	13,961	Marjorie Wakefield.
09	718 61	364	2,425	232	10	6,196	Mrs. Savilla Brown.
90	542 35	323	1,512	383	27	7,613	Eva Harrington.
95	226 17	276	3,141	650	12	13,570	Jennie E. Baker
40	1,213 32	81	1,182	173	.	2,894	Mrs. C. W. Locke.
10	2,036 79	338	3,112	1,311	119	10,432	Mrs. Alice A. Lamb.
95	850 76	496	3 888	1,171	24	20 477	Mrs. Jenny Lind Blanchard.
87	815 42	71	4,365	1,265	3	7,653	Mrs Della E Halbert.
46	4,337 65	1,020	16 733	1,268	.	4,963	Mrs Sarah Hurd.
15	467 23	181	1,516	478	169	44,263	Flora F Carr.
46	154,918 04	109	2,430	1,170	12	2,854	Esther Reb.
70	223 82	184	1,019	490	.	10,633	Elizabeth Rank.
23	1 290 09	419	6,352	837	32	1,311	Gratia A. Countryman.
71	345 57	232	1,784	592	30	2,921	Mrs. Edith B. Seals.
08	2 075 59	604	4,388	2,770	7	9,228	Mrs. Margaret Webb.
17	1,860 68	686	5,276	1,400	56	6,919	May Worthing
77	127 77	18	1,151	268	3	13,944	Jessie Whitman
50	98 85	435	1,182	800	20	16,874	Agnes Torpey
21	1,380 17	610	5,158	1,729	17	1,682	Lillian E. Trevette.
11	619 44	156	1,531	414	15	5,937	Mrs. Herman Arnold
57	3,767 73	1,037	14,230	5,715	939	28,128	Nellie B. Gregg.
68	650 97	293	2,784	917	30	6 707	Carrie Swenson.
65	116 88	386	1,434	180	.	37,302	Martha Chapin
06	1,110 12	311	3,920	1,000	29	10,897	Maude K. Reesler.
92	712 80	405	1,286	737	65	1,809	Agonia Helmerdinger.
06	742 41	279	1,609	718	7	12,927	Mrs. M. I. Gilson.
54	2,903 81	632	6,351	2,412	.	10,000	Kate Biers.
24	1,100 76	197	2,956	722	19	9,228	Mrs. E. B. Read.
12	2,942 85	636	12 077	2,285	74	25,340	Grace L. Meyer.
40	149 00	287	2 114	No report	.	10,416	Elizabeth Conner.
93	2,802 43	620	11,263	1,875	4	35,530	Edna Emerick
40	70,863 69	12,142	137,960	37,474	159	Emma Crampton.	
30	1,111 84	183	4 750	1,239	15	35,642	Mrs. Marie E. Brick.
16	425 25	107	1,351	260	.	453,579	Mrs Helen J. McCalne.
85	1,361 16	119	7 565	.	.	11,273	Marian Tyler.
55	650 35	208	2,111	202	25	.	Violet M. Lynda.
76	735 90	160	2,527	984	9	18,798	Eva M. Davis.
01	3,247 54	650	12,219	1,921	267	5,101	Lydia B. Saxe.
58	801 69	208	1,637	1,623	.	10,945	Emma M. Hart.
91	2,514 39	574	4 382	1,762	311	32,433	Clara J. Conway.
74	5,813 66	1,120	6,580	2,115	10	17,940	Hazel J. Prichard.
57	174 55	670	2,931	545	.	18,833	Lilly M. E. Borresen.
95	380 52	629	1,210	195	14	40,994	Mabel Newhard.
01	821 91	607	1,780	300	100	7,734	Ferrie Jones.
69	738 76	377	3,367	368	.	2,736	Margaret B. Fluke.
73	1,760 36	295	3,778	2,031	4	3,225	Miles Dickey.
..	761	1,914	770	2	.	4,398	Lucy Tart.
..	..	..	..	..	..	17,747	Amy Hanscom.
..	..	..	..	..	..	5,647	Blanche C. Boger.

MINNESOTA PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION.

FREE ASSOCIATION LIBRARIES.

PLACE	Population (1910 census)	Year Established	Aid from Council	Income, Year ending July, 1913	No. of Volumes	No. of Borrowers	Circulation	LIBRARIAN
Akeley	2,574	1905 *						Mrs. Alice Mann
Big Falls	325	1908						
Blackduck	942	1909		\$215.00	503	76		Ella S. Hermans
Breckenridge	1,840	1912		142.65	278	127	522	Albert Holman.
Brown's Valley	1,058	1907						Mrs. S. W. Chadb
Caledonia	1,372	1894 †			850	185		Grace G. Doriva
Camp Lincoln (White Bear Lake)		1908		3.28	375	25	464	Mrs. Nellie P. B
Cannon Falls	1,482	1911 ‡		172.00	1,872	360	3,000	Alberta Ackern
Cokato	718	1908						
Dodge Center	957	1909		94.47	708	220	2,254	Mrs. P. J. Schw
Fair Haven	300	1908		16.00	630	150		Mrs. Hattie Bal
Fulda	753	1901 †		100.00	874	324	1,849	Bertha Coffitt.
Hanska	410	1893			2,000	110	800	Rev. Amandus P
Howard Lake	626	1904 †	85.00	234.20	982	37	75	Mrs. John Devin
International Falls	1,487	1911	330.00	958.97	1,180	468	14,120	Jeanette Kratze
Kasson	932	1910	240.00	450.00	1,243	342	3,443	Bessie A. Balla
Kenyon	1,237	1908 †		58.18	600	400	2,414	Mrs. R. Leland.
Kimball	364	1904			Closed temporarily			Mrs. E. Peck.
Leroy	767	1907		307.80	1,299	683	4,850	Mrs. M. J. Hart.
Long Prairie	1,250	1910 †	100.00	447.28	1,450	842	10,286	Mrs. Lydia A. D.
Mantorville	450	1894	15.00	60.00	450	50	1,200	Matilda Alder.
New Richmond	685	1901		141.59	685		2,871	Tuesday Club.
New Ulm	5,648	1908 †			440	216		Leona Mayer.
North Branch	642	1912			Opened Nov., 1912			Ira E. Schuler.
Northome	252	1904		89.17	522	163	925	Margaret Neary
Renville	1,182	1911 †		400.00	1,200	135		Gladys Schaefer
Rice	262	1911						Mrs. A. E. Rath
Robbinsdale	765	1904	36.00	122.89	291	114		Irma I. Nash.
Royalton	676	1912 †		50.00	250	100		Woman's Study
St. James	2,320	1911	No report.		1,021	723	8,000	Beatrice Shordl
Shakopee	2,302	1910		268.65	390	116	848	Mathias A. Deu
Spicer	228	1906	25.00	25.00		12		Mrs. J. A. Healy
Staples	2,558	1906			637	700		H. L. Waldron.
Wadena	1,820	1900		196.41	1,005	136	857	Mrs. George Ste
Wells	1,755	1906 †		120.00	1,340	630	5,230	Mrs. Byron Hu
Wilmont	258	1912			Opened Dec., 1912			Mrs. Florence T
Windom	1,749	1900 †	50.00	65.00	800	150	2,937	Mrs. T. C. Coll

*Expenses paid by Red River Lumber Co.

†Room in village hall.

‡Room in school building.

§Room in court house.

¶Opened July, 1912.

SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARIES.

NAME OF LIBRARY	Population (1910 Census)	Year Established	Dues per year	Dues per bk.	Income, year ending July 1913	No. of Volumes	No. of Borrowers	Circulation	LIBRARIAN
Annandale Library Ass'n	618	1900	*\$1.00		† 225.00	800	57	1,368	Mrs. Ida A
Appleton Public Library	1,300	1896	1.00	.10	††170.00	1,500	60	3,120	Mrs. Anna
Elbow Lake Book Club	778	1904			†				
Glencoe Library Ass'n	1,788	1904	.50		351.63	1,282	80	2,270	
Le Sueur Public Library	1,755	1905	2.00	.05	126.08	1,000	100	1,637	Carrie M. C
Taylor's Falls Library Ass'n	540	1871	1.00	.05	89.30	2,673	40	876	Mrs. L. F.
Tracy Library Ass'n	1,826	1884			Destroyed by fire, 1913				
Waseca Library	3,064	1902	1.00		82.54	1,125	49	3,556	Ella A. Du

*25c for members of Association.

†Room in village hall or court house.

††100 appropriation from council.

INSTITUTION LIBRARIES.

41

STATE INSTITUTION LIBRARIES.

INSTITUTION	PLACE	No. of Vols.	MONTHS OPEN	CIRCULATION	Per cent of readers	LIBRARIAN
chool for the Blind.....	Faribault	3,750	12	*3,113	92	Ruth Burgess
chool for the Deaf.....	Faribault	3,669	9	1,578	63	Louis C. Tuck
chool for Feeble-minded....	Faribault	1,671	12	4,572	†36	Margaret McLean
Public School.....	Owatonna	2,210	10	4,246	†79	Gladys Chute
Training School.....	Red Wing	2,589	7	5,551	63	Gertrude Loehl
chool for Girls.....	Sauk Center	918	Not reporting			Vera E. Carson
Reformatory.....	St. Cloud	4,437	12	40,513 v. 10,900 per.	94	G. E. Lockwood
Prison.....	Stillwater	5,580	12	30,842 v. 46,200 per.	87	
Sanatorium.....	Cass Co.	350	12			Grace Spielman
Hospitals for Insane....	Fergus Falls	1,247				
.....	Rochester	845				George Dorman
.....	St. Peter	665				Lulu Healy
.....	Anoka	Traveling library only				A. B. Ware
.....	Hastings					Peter Opers

Total circulation for all Institution libraries reporting 90,455 v., 57,100 periodicals.

*Circulation to outside (71) readers, 265.

†Per cent of school enrollment.

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND SPECIAL LIBRARIES.

PLACE	NAME OF LIBRARY	KIND OF LIBRARY	No. OF VOLUMES	LIBRARIAN
ert Lea.	Albert Lea College.....	College.....	3,000	Helen Everett.
legeville	St. John's Abbey.....	College.....	25,200	Alexius Hoffmann.
uth....	Bar Library Association.....	Law.....	20,000	Emma Hicks.
uth....	State Normal School.....	School.....	5,750	Ruth Ely.
uth....	Villa Scholastica Library.....	School.....	8,000	Sister M. Katherine.
ribault..	St. Mary's Hall.....	School.....	5,000	Mary Sydney Gold.
ribault..	Seabury Divinity School.....	Theological....	11,000	C. C. Thomson.
ribault..	Shattuck School.....	School.....	5,500	Mrs. Maud L. Haeberle
akato...	State Normal School.....	School.....	11,395	Alice N. Farr.
neapolis	Augsburg Seminary.....	College.....	12,000	William Mills.
neapolis	Hennepin Co. Medical Soc....	Medical.....	5,322	Mrs. Carrie C. Jones.
neapolis	University of Minnesota.....	College.....	160,000	James Thayer Gerould
orhead...	State Normal School.....	School.....	8,742	Dorothy Hurlbert.
rthfield...	Carleton College (Scoville Memorial Library).....	College.....	22,988	Eleanor J. Gladstone.
rthfield...	St. Olaf College.....	College.....	9,620	O. G. Felland.
d Wing...	Red Wing Seminary.....	School.....	3,000	Herman E. Jorgensen
Cloud...	State Normal School.....	School.....	11,569	Ottillie L. Liedloff.
Paul....	Hamline University.....	College.....	14,534	Anna M. Davis.
Paul....	Macalester College (Edward D. Neill Library).....	College.....	13,000	Frederic G. Axtell.
Paul....	Minn. Historical Society.....	Historical....	108,975	Warren Upham.
Paul....	Ramsey Co. Medical Society.	Medical.....	9,000	Irene Goette.
Paul....	St. Paul Seminary.....	Theological....	30,000	Dr. John Seliskar.
Paul....	St. Thomas College.....	College.....	5,000	Rev. W. Etzel.
Paul....	State Library.....	Law.....	72,208	Elias J. Lien.
Peter....	Gustavus Adolphus College..	College.....	12,000	Conrad Peterson.
nebago..	Parker College.....	College.....	4,000	
ona....	State Normal School.....	School.....	10,857	Mary Grant.

PART II.
TRAVELING LIBRARIES.

Report of the Librarian.

In the year and a half from January, 1911—July, 1912, the number of traveling library stations has increased steadily.

The demand for special libraries has been met by supplying more agricultural libraries, and a Teacher's library, containing books on story telling and approved editions of the children's classics. It has been impossible to supply the demand for foreign literature, in spite of liberal purchase of Norwegian, Swedish and German books.

Believing that co-operation in work is the only method of avoiding duplication, the traveling library department has responded to the calls of outside departments and societies. In conjunction with the Country Life Committee of the Minnesota Federation of Women's Clubs—libraries on household economics, country life problems, etc., have been placed in various parts of the state. Two traveling libraries on arts and crafts and school arts have been sent out to accompany the traveling exhibit of the Minnesota State Art Society. While the art exhibit is in town, the books are placed in the public library and those interested are thus enabled to inform themselves by collateral reading. In reply to an urgent appeal from the American Medical Association, libraries on hygiene and sanitation have been made and will be placed in rest rooms designated by the Committee for Public Health Education among Women.

Permanent loans have been made to seven small public libraries at Kimball, Chatfield, International Falls, Plainview, Rice, Paynesville and Walker, and three loans to the following institutions: State Sanatorium, Walker, State Hospital, Rochester and Hospital for Crippled Children, Phalen Park. Books too worn for further circulation have been sent to the lumber camps or homesteaders in isolated districts. A total of 1,912 books and 751 magazines have been utilized in this way.

To WHOM LOANED.

The libraries are loaned to traveling library associations,

formed by the ten signers of the application cards, to farmers' clubs, to the small public libraries, and to schools.

The libraries are for use of all the people in the community and care is taken to establish the station in a place that is easily accessible. No fee for the use of the books may be charged by any station. Postoffices, banks, general stores, printing offices, rest rooms, creameries, have all served as stations, and such places are considered preferable to private houses.

LIBRARIAN.

The librarian is the most important factor in getting the books to the people and he is largely responsible for the circulation statistics. An intelligent, wide-awake librarian will seize every opportunity to advertise the library. He will solicit the aid of the editor of the local paper in publishing the list of books, and in keeping the library before the eyes of the public; he will make it his mission to bring the right books to the right persons. To facilitate the circulation, bookmarks have been printed for the newer libraries. These are enclosed with each book so that any reader may see at a glance the books to which he has access in that library. In order that patrons may have an idea of the purport of each book, annotated lists have been attached to the inside doors of the library cases.

TRANSPORTATION.

For regular traveling libraries no charge is made except to cover transportation and to equalize this expense a uniform fee is charged to all places and the Commission pays the freight charges both ways. For a 50v. case, the fee is \$1, for a 25v. case 50c, and for a 25v. case of foreign books a fee of \$1 is charged. The fee for club libraries is \$1 in addition to freight charges.

THE LIBRARIES.

Owing to the restricted quarters in which the Library Commission is housed, the Commission has adhered to the "fixed group" for its traveling libraries. Adaptation to various needs is attained by including free of charge six extra books on a given subject or in foreign languages, or by making entire libraries on special subjects for club study.

RURAL LIBRARIES.

In many localities fifty volumes cannot be used to advantage, and twenty-five volume libraries are made up on the same general plan, and the best books of the 50 volume libraries are duplicated in these.

CHILDREN'S LIBRARIES.

The Commission endeavors to raise the standard of children's reading, by instruction in the summer school, talks before study clubs, distribution of the best lists for children, loans of picture books and good editions for exhibits, and loans of children's libraries. These are made up of 25 volumes and are carefully selected, as to edition and subject matter. Many of the collections are general in character, for both girls and boys of all ages, but the demand for good books for boys, and more books for the smallest children, has been so great that two special libraries for boys are in circulation, as well as one girls' library, one of fairy tales and folk-lore, and sets especially for the youngest readers. Aside from providing good reading, the libraries have been useful in showing librarians and parents the best children's books, and a gratifying result has been the purchase of many of the titles for the permanent collection of the public and school libraries where the books have been.

TEACHERS' LIBRARY.

To meet the needs of Teachers' Training Departments in High Schools, which require the reading of standard children's books as part of the course, a traveling library of twenty-five volumes has been made up, including some of the best children's books in good editions with a few volumes on children's reading and story telling.

FOREIGN LIBRARIES.

The foreign libraries containing 25 volumes in Finnish, French, German, Norwegian and Swedish languages have had a wide circulation. Many public libraries, with insufficient book funds, depend on the Library Commission to help them meet the demand for foreign literature. Public libraries to which foreign books have been sent are: Akeley, Benson, Big Falls, Cloquet, Duluth, Grand Rapids, Hibbing, Hutchinson, Janesville, Kenyon,

Lindstrom, Long Prairie, Moorhead, Morris, North Mankato, St. Cloud, St. James, Thief River Falls, Two Harbors, Virginia, Wabasha, Wells, Willmar. Groups of six foreign books are sent with a traveling library, upon request, without extra charge. During the winter months the demand for Scandinavian books has exceeded the supply.

From January, 1911, to July, 1912, 335 books were added to the foreign collection. These were divided as follows: Finnish 72, French 1, German 77, Norwegian 82, Swedish 103.

FARMERS' LIBRARY.

In collaboration with the School of Agriculture two new Farmers' libraries were made. Each library consists of twenty-five books on agriculture and twenty-five books of general reading and is duplicated ten times.

Owing to liberal advertising in the agricultural papers throughout the state, and the exhibit at the State Fair, there are constant applications for these libraries, and as the demand requires new sets are made. In order to meet the special needs of the dairy-men, six extra books on dairying are added free of charge.

NEW LIBRARIES.

New libraries have grown as the demand arose and have been duplicated from five to ten times. From the 4,692 English and 335 foreign books added the following libraries were made:

English Libraries.		Foreign Libraries.	
7 50v. libraries.....	1,000v.	12 Finnish groups.....	72v.
3 25v. libraries.....	500v.	12 German groups.....	72v.
3 Juvenile libraries.....	375v.	2 Norwegian libraries...	50v.
3 Farmers' libraries....	750v.	5 Norwegian groups....	30v.
	<hr/>	3 Swedish libraries.....	75v.
	2,625v.	4 Swedish groups.....	24v.
Replacements; open shelf		Replaced lost books.....	12v.
purchases Jan., 1911,			<hr/>
July, 1912.....	2,067v.		
	<hr/>		
Total additions.....	4,692v.	Total additions.....	335v.
English books on hand, January 1, 1911.....	22,748		
English books added, January 1, 1911—July, 1912.....	4,692		
	<hr/>		
			27,440

Foreign books on hand, January 1, 1911.....	813
Foreign books added January 1, 1911—July, 1912.....	335
	<hr/>
	1,148
Lost, worn out, destroyed on account of contagious disease	2,140
	<hr/>
Total number of books in the traveling libraries.....	26,448

GENERAL LOAN COLLECTION.

The open shelf collection comprises 3,917 volumes, and is used in making up club libraries, furnishing debate material, satisfying individual calls, etc. This collection is classified and an effort is made to keep it well balanced, although, of necessity, a collection of this sort grows according to the demands for material.

TRAVELING LIBRARY REQUESTS.

To offset the possible disadvantage of the fixed group system, six books on any subject requested, other than fiction, are included, free of charge, with a traveling library. Subjects oftenest supplied are agriculture, books on debating, household economics, pedagogy, etc. Occasionally entire libraries are made up to meet the special need of a locality. Such libraries have been sent to Cloquet, Grand Rapids, Hastings, Le Sueur, Litchfield, Red Wing and Shakopee.

HOME LIBRARIES.

Home libraries are made up especially with the ages and tastes of the readers in mind and are groups of books sent to families so isolated that they cannot form a traveling library association. Occasionally a list of books desired is submitted and the Commission sends those volumes that are available. The borrower pays the transportation charges both ways. In case the applicant lives some distance from St. Paul, the freight charges may exceed the fee for the regular 25 volume library, in which case it is a more economical arrangement to obtain the regular traveling library.

INDIVIDUAL LOANS.

Daily calls are made for loans to individuals—club women, debaters, extension course students and teachers. Books are sent in response to these calls to any person giving proper guarantee, who is willing to pay transportation charges.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

The books, recommended by the various departments of the University offering correspondence courses, have been purchased and are loaned singly or in groups to students, who have access to no public library.

AGRICULTURE AND HOUSEHOLD ECONOMICS.

The interest throughout the state in agricultural education has been manifest in the requests made for books on the subject, and they have been sent out singly or in groups of six with traveling libraries. The calls for these books have come from schools as well as farmers' clubs and traveling library stations, but the books have been sent chiefly to country communities, where they were needed most. During the winter 1911-12 all the books were in circulation, and more purchases had to be made to meet the increasing demand.

The books on household economics have shared in interest with those on agriculture, and have had renewed circulation and use by teachers, club women, country life clubs and schools.

CLUB LIBRARIES.

The greater number of books in the open shelf collection were bought for the use of study clubs, and from the nucleus given by the club women of St. Paul and Minneapolis has grown a valuable reference library.

The books cover a wide range of subject—art, literature, music, social science, history and travel of all countries. The club libraries are made up to suit the needs of each club and a sufficient number of books is sent to cover the topics chosen.

The clearing house for periodicals is a valuable adjunct to the general loan collection in preparing club libraries. Looking up references, examination and preparation of material thus found takes a great deal of time, but is considered worth while, as usually the last word on a subject is found in magazine articles. In addition to the books—Perry pictures, post-cards, mounted prints and illustrations are loaned, University prints are sent with the art libraries and the travel libraries are furnished with Underwood views and stereoscopes. Aids are also rendered to clubs in making out their programs, by means of suggestions, outlines for the study of various subjects and loan of programs of other clubs.

To make the material on club study more accessible to the clubs throughout the state, a leaflet entitled *Aids to study clubs* has been published. This not only emphasizes the advantages of certain lines of study, but discusses methods and gives a list of the club libraries. More than one library on a subject has been made, when the popularity of that subject warranted it.

Club libraries are loaned upon application signed by the officers of the club, for a fee of one dollar, in addition to which the club pays the transportation both ways. They are sent out during the summer months and are kept for the period of the club year. The libraries are often borrowed by the public library board for the use of the clubs and many of the clubs paying the fees themselves follow the plan of allowing the books to be circulated when not in actual use by the club.

The number of club libraries loaned has increased from ten in 1904 to eighty-two in 1911-12. This number does not include seven country life clubs, five at Hastings, one each at Austin and Beardsley.

To these clubs were sent for the club year 1911-12, 1,738 books, 6,049 pictures, and several thousand magazine articles.

CLUB LIBRARIES, 1911-12.

Ada	Germany.
Aitkin	English novel
Akeley	U. S. Travel.
Albert Lea	West Indies.
Alden	South America.
Anoka	German, Flemish and Dutch painting.
Appleton	Palestine.
Arlington	Home economics.
Austin	Greece—Travel.
Badger	Japan
Belleplaine	Minnesota.
Blackduck	American art.
—	American literature.
Brainerd	Belgium, Holland and Switzerland.
Buffalo	Shakespeare.
Caledonia	Germany.
Cannon Falls	Germany.
—	Home economics.
Chatfield	England.

Chatfield	India, Turkey and Persia.
Clinton	Norway, Sweden and Denmark.
Cloquet	France.
Dassel	Home economics.
Detroit	Minnesota authors.
Dodge Center	Norway, Sweden and Denmark.
Excelsior	Home economics.
Fairmont	Central and South America.
Felton	Great Britain.
Fulda	India.
Glencoe	England.
——	English art.
Glenwood	U. S. Present day problems.
Graceville	South America, Mexico.
Hallock	American literature.
Herman	Mexico.
Kenyon	U. S. Travel—East.
LeRoy	U. S. Travel—West
Le Sueur	Italy—Travel.
Litchfield	Music.
Little Falls	Music.
Long Prairie	American literature.
Luverne	Arts and crafts.
Madelia	English literature—17th century.
Mantorville	Ireland and Wales.
Marietta	Holland.
Minneota	Arts and crafts.
Moorhead	American literature.
Morris	Present day problems.
New Ulm	Civics.
Ortonville	Italian painting.
——	Shakespeare.
Pickwick	U. S. History—Survey.
Pine River	Minnesota.
Red Wing	France.
——	Spain.
Redwood Falls	British possessions.
Rockford	Italian cities.
Royalton	Austria and Switzerland.
St. James	Canada.
St. Peter	Minnesota.
——	Modern opera.
Sandstone	U. S. Island possessions and Japan.
Sauk Center	Japan.
Sauk Rapids	Spain.
Sherburn	U. S. Travel—East.

Sleepy Eye	Holland and Norway.
Springfield	Scotland.
Staples	Africa and current topics.
Stewartville	Mythology in Shakespeare.
————	Miscellaneous.
Tracy	American painting.
————	Egypt.
Truman	Italy—Travel.
Wabasha	French literature.
Waseca	Italian and French art.
Wells	American literature.
————	Child study.
————	Household economics.
White Bear	Italy.
Windom	German literature and music.
————	Modern drama.
Worthington	Italian painting—High Renaissance.
————	Novel.
Zumbrota	Shakespeare.

REFERENCE WORK.

The following summary will give some idea of the importance of the reference work done by the reference librarian :

For the period, January, 1911—July, 1912.

Magazine articles				
Requests.	Subjects.	Books.	or pamphlets.	Pictures.
734	826	526	3,554	5

The enormous growth of this work is shown by the fact that more than twice the number of magazine articles has been sent out than in the previous two years, and the other items have increased almost proportionately. The requests are made by club members, students asking for debate or essay material, and ministers. The subjects most often requested for debate are initiative and referendum, commission form of government, woman's suffrage, income tax, parcel post and judiciary recall, although every now and then the question of a tax for bachelors will crop out.

The variety of work afforded the reference librarian is shown in the following topics selected at random: Mosaic art, eugenics, apostolic times, turbines, right living, Plato, co-operative laundries, leper colonies, Zion movement, Greek excavations, changes in quarter of a century, duty, American and foreign embassies.

Grateful thanks are due the librarian of the St. Paul Public Library for her courtesy in lending books to supplement the limited resources of the Commission.

PUBLICATIONS.

The pamphlets of information on the Free traveling libraries and Books on agriculture and the Farmer's library were revised and reprinted.

New traveling library leaflets which have been issued are: Aids to study clubs, mentioned elsewhere; Household economics and Teachers' library, the latter containing the lists of books on domestic economy and education in the traveling library.

TRAVELING LIBRARY STATISTICS
January, 1911—July, 1912.

The traveling library statistics in the following table are based on the number of requests filled and actual number of volumes sent out from the Commission office. The circulation as reported from traveling library stations, has been 113,453. These figures are usually conceded to mark the minimum rather than the maximum circulation.

The list of stations includes all those active from January, 1911, to July, 1912, and the books sent out during that period. In a consideration of the figures it should be remembered that the books remain at the station a minimum period of six months, and frequently longer on account of the difficulties of transportation.

The club libraries listed elsewhere are not included in this table

Town	County	Population	Requests	Number of Vols. loaned
†Akeley	Hubbard	1,636	3	75
Albany	Stearns	700	1	50
Alden	Freeborn	560	1	52
Alvwood	Itasca	25	2	60
Angus	Polk	100	1	50
Ashby	Grant	Rural	3	100
Ashby	Grant	350	1	50
Askov	Pine	600	2	64
Atwater	Kandiyohi	1,000	8	300
Atwater	Kandiyohi	Rural	2	57
Badger	Roseau	400	2	56
Bagley	Clearwater	1,000	4	100
Bagley	Clearwater	Rural	2	57

Town	County	Population	Requests	Number of Vols. loaned
Balaton	Lyon	864	2	56
Beaudette	Beltrami	900	4	17
Bay Lake	Crow Wing	50	2	75
Beardsley	Bigstone	481	2	150
Bear River	St. Louis	100	2	100
Beaver Creek	Rock	195	3	150
Beaver Township	Fillmore	Rural	3	75
Becida	Hubbard		2	50
Bejou	Mahnomen	75	1	50
*Bemidji	Beltrami	5,099	1	50
*Benson	Swift	2,200	6	215
Berner	Clearwater		2	31
Bethel	Anoka	220	5	100
†Big Falls	Koochiching	225	5	115
Bigelow	Nobles	188	2	100
Bingham Lake	Cottonwood	500	5	250
Birchdale	Beltrami	200	1	50
†Blackduck	Beltrami	1,000	4	200
*Blue Earth	Faribault	2,519	3	150
Bovey	Itasca	1,377	3	150
Boyd	Lac qui Parle	431	5	190
Braham (Andree)	Isanti	Rural	4	25
Braham	Isanti	406	2	75
Brainerd	Crow Wing	Rural	5	100
Brandon	Douglas	276	3	50
Brandon	Douglas	Rural	9	120
Bray	Pennington	200	2	75
†Breckenridge	Wilkin	1,840	1	50
Bricelyn	Faribault	352	2	50
Brooks	St. Louis	200	1	50
Brookston	St. Louis	160	5	77
Browerville	Todd	623	2	50
Brownsdale	Mower	300	2	100
†Browns Valley	Traverse	1,058	3	150
Brownton	McLeod	509	4	124
Bruno	Pine	325	3	125
*Buffalo	Wright	1,227	7	375
Buhl	St. Louis	1,500	1	25
Burtrum	Todd	217	2	100
*Caledonia	Houston	1,372	1	50
Caledonia	Houston	Rural	1	50
†Cannon Falls	Goodhue	1,285	4	100
Cannon Falls	Goodhue	Rural	1	50
Cedar	Anoka	Rural	2	150
Cedar Mills	Meeker	Rural	3	75
Ceylon	Martin	400	4	150
Chaska	Carver	2,050	2	50
*Chatfield	Fillmore	1,500	5	250
Claremont	Dodge	275	2	100
Clarissa	Todd	364	5	121
Clearbrook	Clearwater	Rural	1	50
Clearbrook	Clearwater		3	50
Clearwater	Wright	311	3	150
Clinton	Bigstone	500	2	75
*Cloquet	Carleton	7,021	11	200
†Cloverton	Pine	Rural	2	24
†Cokato	Wright	718	3	100
*Coleraine	Itasca	1,613	2	202
Collis	Traverse		2	50
Comfrey	Brown	238	1	50
Cottonwood Valley	Lyon	250	1	50
Cove	Mille Lacs		3	75
*Crookston	Polk	7,559	6	225
Crookston (Ag. Sch.)	Polk		2	50
Crookston	Polk	Rural	2	50
Crookston	Polk	Rural	6	20

TRAVELING LIBRARY STATISTICS.

53

Town	County	Population	Requests	Number of Vols. loaned
Cunningham	Itasca	Rural	1	30
Dakomin	Traverse	Rural	1	50
Darling	Morrison	50	3	150
Darwin	Meeker	100	1	50
Dassel	Meeker	643	8	174
Dassel	Meeker	Rural	1	25
Dawson	Lac qui Parle	1,318	4	150
Dawson	Lac qui Parle	Rural	5	156
Deerwood	Crow Wing	800	4	109
*Detroit	Becker	3,000	6	225
Dexter	Mower	350	1	50
*Dodge Center	Dodge	957	8	335
Doran	Wilkin	93	2	54
†Duane	Mahnomen	Rural	3	30
*Duluth	St. Louis	78,466	2	50
Dunnell	Martin	176	2	100
Eagle Bend	Todd	551	1	50
East Bethel	Anoka	Rural	6	168
East Chain Lakes	Martin	Rural	1	50
Eastwood	Aitkin	Rural	4	81
Eden Prairie	Hennepin	470	3	150
Erhard	Ottertail	60	4	115
Erskine	Polk	324	4	112
Eyota	Olmsted	500	3	150
*Fairmont	Martin	2,958	1	31
Fairmont	Martin	Rural	2	100
Farmington	Dakota	1,024	3	150
Felton	Clay	149	2	56
Fergus Falls	Ottertail	Rural	4	106
Fertile	Polk	700	2	112
Finlayson	Pine	186	8	225
Fosston	Polk	1,075	4	131
Fosston	Polk	Rural	5	89
Fountain	Fillmore	400	2	100
Frazee	Becker	1,645	2	100
†Fulda	Murray	743	2	100
Garvin	Lyon	200	2	100
Gemmell	Koochiching	Rural	3	100
Gibbon	Sibley	533	1	50
Glen	Aitkin		8	103
†Glencoe	McLeod	1,788	4	200
Glencoe	McLeod	Rural	2	50
*Glenwood	Pope	2,161	4	125
Glyndon	Clay	295	1	50
Gonvick	Clearwater	100	3	156
Granada	Martin	333	2	56
*Grand Marais	Cook	355	1	50
*Grand Meadow	Mower	600	6	302
*Grand Rapids	Itasca	2,230	6	130
Grand Rapids (School)	Itasca		44	1,093
*Granite Falls	Yellow Medicine	1,400	1	25
Green Valley	Sibley	Rural	5	156
Gregory	Morrison		2	56
Grit	Red Lake	Rural	3	75
Grove City	Meeker	351	1	50
Grove City	Meeker		1	50
Guckeen	Faribault		1	50
Gully	Polk	125	2	100
Hamre	Beltrami		2	56
†Hanska	Brown	310	3	154
Harold	Polk		8	124
*Hastings	Dakota	3,983	4	158
Hastings (1)	Dakota	Rural	2	54
Hastings (2)	Dakota	Rural	2	55
Hastings (3)	Dakota	Rural	2	50
Hastings (4)	Dakota	Rural	2	50

Town	County	Population	Requests	Number of
Hastings (5)	Dakota	Rural		
Hayfield	Dodge	600		
Henderson	Sibley	753		
Hendrum	Norman	355		
Hendrum	Norman	Rural		
Herman	Grant	604		
Heron Lake	Jackson	1,000		
Hewitt	Todd	322		
*Hibbing	St. Louis	8,000		
Hines	Beltrami	150		
Hitterdal	Clay	200		
Holdingford	Stearns	525		
Holloway	Swift	215		
†Howard Lake	Wright	626		
Hubbard	Hubbard	264		
Huntley	Faribault	Rural		
*Hutchinson	McLeod	2,400		
Ivanhoe	Lincoln	500		
*Janesville	Waseca	1,273		
Kalavala	Carlton	50		
Karlstad	Kittson	138		
†Kenyon	Goodhue	1,237		
Kerrick	Pine	62		
†Kimball	Stearns	312		
Kingston	Meeker	300		
Kitichi	Beltrami			
Lake Park	Becker	740		
La Prairie	Itasca	48		
†LeRoy	Mower	720		
†LeSueur	LeSueur	1,763		
LeSueur	LeSueur	Rural		
*Lindstrom	Chisago	522	10	
*Litchfield	Meeker	2,333	10	
*Little Falls	Morrison	6,078		
Little Sauk	Todd			
Loman	Koochiching	Rural		
Long Lake	Hennepin	200		
*Long Prairie	Todd	1,250		
Long Prairie	Todd	Rural		
*Luverne	Rock	2,540		
Lyle	Mower	552		
Lynd	Lyon	225		
†McGrath	Aitkin	Rural		
McIntosh	Polk	634		
McIntosh	Polk	Rural		
Madelia	Watsonwan	1,272		
*Madison	Lac qui Parle	1,811		
Mahnomen	Mahnomen	796		
Manfred	Lac qui Parle	Rural		
†Mantorville	Dodge	410		
Maple Plain	Hennepin	475		
*Mapleton	Blue Earth	809		
Marble	Itasca	887		
Margie	Koochiching	Rural		
*Marshall	Lyon	2,152		
Matawan	Waseca	Rural		
Meadowvale	Sherburne	Rural		
Melrose	Stearns	2,600		
Midway	St. Louis	Rural		
Milaca	Mille Lacs	1,102		
*Minneota	Lyon	819		
Minnesota Lake	Faribault	445		
Monticello Prairie	Wright	Rural		
Montrose	Wright	500		
*Moorhead	Clay	4,840		
*Morris	Stevens	1,685	14	

TRAVELING LIBRARY STATISTICS.

55

Town	County	Population	Requests	Number of Vols. loaned
Motley	Morrison	428	4	200
Mound	Hennepin	400	12	279
Nebish	Beltrami	75	2	56
Nelson	Douglas	157	5	163
New Brighton	Ramsey	375	2	56
Newfolden	Marshall	375	1	56
New Market	Scott	300	6	168
New Prague	LeSueur	1,800	2	100
†New Richland	Waseca	800	3	150
†New Ulm	Brown	5,648	6	200
New York Mills	Ottertall	Rural	1	50
Neillville	Polk	325	6	168
Norden	Koochiching		2	56
*North Mankato	Nicollet	1,600	16	417
*Northfield	Rice	3,265	1	25
†Northome	Koochiching	206	3	150
Norwood	Carver	522	2	100
Oak Hill	Todd	Rural	3	106
Oak Valley	Wadena	Rural	2	100
Ogilvie	Kanabec	270	2	56
Oklee	Red Lake		3	59
Onamia	Mille Lacs	400	1	50
Orrock	Sherburne	200	3	75
Orth	Itasca		4	106
*Ortonville	Bigstone	1,774	6	250
†Oslo	Marshall	344	3	75
*Park Rapids	Hubbard	1,801	3	150
*Paynesville	Stearns	901	6	200
Pelican	Ottertall		3	75
Perley	Norman	188	4	73
Pillager	Cass	216	2	100
Pine Island	Goodhue	834	3	150
Pine River	Cass	329	3	106
*Plainview	Wabasha	1,175	3	150
Plummer	Red Lake	139	5	118
Porter	Yellow Medicine	253	1	50
*Preston	Fillmore	1,193	6	225
Princeton	Mille Lacs	1,555	3	150
Princeton	Mille Lacs	Rural	2	56
Providence	Lac qui Parle	Rural	2	57
Racine	Mower	275	2	56
Randall	Morrison	195	1	50
Raymond	Kandiyohi	Rural	5	112
Red Lake Falls	Red Lake	1,800	6	168
*Red Wing	Goodhue	9,048	6	195
*Redwood Falls	Redwood	1,666	2	150
Renville	Renville	1,182	7	206
Republic	Anoka		3	150
Rice	Benton	262	3	81
Rice	Benton	Rural	3	100
River	Roseau		6	168
†Robbinsdale	Hennepin	765	6	300
*Rochester	Olmsted	7,844	2	50
Rollag	Clay	100	4	79
Ronneby	Benton	132	1	50
Roosevelt	Roseau	252	1	51
Rosy	Itasca	Rural	2	100
†Royalton	Morrison	676	1	50
Rush City	Chisago	1,500	2	100
Rush City	Chisago	Rural	2	31
*Rushford	Fillmore	1,000	4	175
Rushmore	Nobles	300	2	100
Ruthton	Murray	290	3	56
St. Charles	Winona	1,159	2	53
St. Charles	Winona	Rural	1	54
†St. Charles	Winona	Rural	3	75

Town	County	Population	Requests	Number of Vols. loaned
*St. Cloud	Stearns	10,600	2	50
St. Francis	Anoka	400	2	100
St. Hilaire	Pennington	500	2	56
†St. James	Watonwan	2,500	11	368
*St. Peter	Nicollet	4,176	3	43
Sanborn	Redwood	462	3	106
*Sandstone	Pine	1,818	5	200
Sandstone	Pine	Rural	1	50
Sandstone	Pine	Rural	2	56
†Shakopee	Scott	2,500	7	262
Shakopee (Sanatorium)	Scott		3	106
Silver Lake	McLeod	400	1	50
Slayton	Murray	950	2	100
Solway	Beltrami	85	1	50
Spicer	Kandiyohi	228	2	56
Springfield	Brown	1,500	3	150
*Spring Valley	Fillmore	1,800	3	150
Spur	Beltrami		1	50
Starbuck	Pope	497	4	62
Starbuck	Pope	Rural	2	75
Stewartville	Olmsted	2,000	5	200
Sturgeon Lake	Pine	183	2	100
Sugar Point	Roseau	Rural	2	100
Sullivan	Morrison		1	50
Sullivan	Polk		2	100
Svea	Kandiyohi	75	8	258
Taconite	Itasca	549	1	50
Tenstrike	Beltrami	250	4	200
*Thief River Falls	Pennington	5,000	3	100
Thief River Falls	Pennington	School	1	50
Thief River Falls	Pennington	Rural	3	106
Tintah	Traverse	350	2	200
Tower	St. Louis	2,200	1	50
*Two Harbors	Lake	4,990	9	250
Vineland	Mille Lacs	75	4	203
*Virginia	St. Louis	10,473	3	56
*Wabasha	Wabasha	2,622	9	219
Wadena	Wadena	Rural	3	75
*Walker	Cass	917	2	75
†Walker	Cass	Rural	1	12
Waltham	Mower	170	4	112
Walters	Faribault	103	1	56
Wanamingo	Goodhue	500	1	50
Warren	Marshall	2,000	2	100
Warroad	Roseau	927	1	50
*Wayzata	Hennepin	600	4	150
*Wells	Faribault	1,755	4	175
Weme	Clearwater		3	56
Wheaton	Traverse	1,300	2	75
Wheatville	Norman	75	3	82
*Willmar	Kandiyohi	4,135	9	206
†Windom	Cottonwood	1,749	6	225
Windom	Cottonwood	Rural	1	50
Winnebago	Martin	Rural	3	125
Winsted	McLeod	300	3	150
†Wolverton	Wilkin	Rural	4	62
Woodlake	Yellow Medicine	292	1	50
*Zumbrota	Goodhue	1,138	2	50

*Public Library.

†Association Library.

‡Home Library.

TRAVELING LIBRARY LOANS.

57

SUMMARY OF TRAVELING LIBRARY LOANS.

JANUARY 1, 1911—JULY 31, 1912

GROUPS OF TAX PAYERS

REGULAR		JUVENILE		FOREIGN		AGRICULTURE	
Requests	Volumes	Requests	Volumes	Requests	Volumes	Requests	Volumes
479	21,193	37	938	133	1087	64	908

PUBLIC AND ASSOCIATION LIBRARIES

REGULAR		JUVENILE		FOREIGN		AGRICULTURE	
Requests	Volumes	Requests	Volumes	Requests	Volumes	Requests	Volumes
201	9044	90	2296	83	1594	8	154

CLUBS		INSTITUTIONS		INDIVIDUALS		TOTAL	
Requests	Volumes	Requests	Volumes	Requests	Volumes	Requests	Volumes
159	2992	26	957	789	884	2068	42,047

FINANCIAL REPORT.

For the Year Ending July, 1911.

RECEIPTS.

Appropriation, August, 1910—July, 1911.....	\$12,500.00
Receipts for freight and supplies.....	716.47
	<hr/>
	\$13,216.47

DISBURSEMENTS.

Administration and Field Work.

Secretary's salary	\$1,800.00
Organizer	1,200.00
Stenographer (also stenographer for Trav. Lib.)...	840.00
Traveling expenses in field work.....	617.00
Summer school	191.04
Printing: Quarterly bulletin, 6th biennial report, A. L. A. Publications.....	699.03
Incidental expenses (postage, express, etc.).....	600.24
Office supplies (stationery, etc.).....	616.64
	<hr/>
	\$ 6,563.95

Traveling Libraries.

Books	\$2,532.43
Traveling expenses in visiting trav libs.....	104.95
Salaries:	
Librarian	1,200.00
Assistant	900.00
Clerk	600.00
Packer (half-time).....	180.00
Extra service	102.73
Book cases and repairs.....	169.65
Rebinding	470.73
Blanks and supplies	136.90
Freight and express on traveling libraries.....	255.13
	<hr/>
	6,652.52
	<hr/>
	\$13,216.47

FINANCIAL REPORT.

For the Year Ending July, 1912.

RECEIPTS.

Appropriation, August, 1911—July, 1912.....	13,500.00
Receipts for freight and supplies.....	847.11
	<hr/>
	\$14,347.11

DISBURSEMENTS.

Administration and Field Work.

Secretary's salary	\$1,800.00	
Organizer	1,163.00	
Stenographer (also stenographer for Trav. Lib.)....	840.00	
Traveling expenses in field work.....	574.75	
Summer school	35.00	
Printing: Quarterly bulletins, leaflets, publications for distribution	442.08	
Incidental expenses (postage, express, etc.).....	433.14	
Office supplies (stationery, etc.).....	442.59	
Furniture	60.05	
	<hr/>	\$5,790.61

Traveling Libraries

Books	\$3,597.32
Salaries:	
Librarian	1,150.00
Assistant	895.00
Clerk	600.00
Packer (half-time).....	180.00
Extra service	104.31
Book cases and repairs.....	274.00
Rebinding	650.45
Blanks, supplies, printing circulars, and lists.....	300.08
Freight and express on traveling libraries.....	804.48

	<hr/>	8,555.64
Balance .....		.86
		<hr/>
		\$14,347.11

STATE LAW CREATING THE PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION.

From Revised Laws of Minnesota, 1905.

2250. Members—Term. The State Public Library Commission shall be composed of the President of the State University, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the Secretary of the State Historical Society, each ex-officio, and two other members to be appointed by the governor upon the expiration of the terms of those now in office, each for the term of six years and until his successor qualifies. Vacancies shall be filled by like appointment for the unexpired terms. ('99 c. 353 ss. 1, 5.)

2251. Compensation. No member of such commission shall receive any salary or compensation for his services as such, but each shall be paid his traveling and other expenses necessarily incurred in attending meetings of the commission, in visiting or establishing libraries, and in performing his duties connected with the work of the commission. ('99 c. 353 ss. 6, 7.)

2252. Purchase of Books; Office. The commission may purchase collections of books, to be the property of the state, and used as a state circulating library, from which any town, village or community may borrow under prescribed regulations. It shall divide such books into groups, to be known as traveling libraries, catalog and prepare them for circulation, and make rules for the conduct of its business, such as shall insure the care, preservation, and safe return of all books loaned. Suitable rooms shall be provided in the capitol for its use. ('99 c. 353 ss. 8, 12.)

2253. To advise librarians, etc. Said commission without charge shall give advice and instruction to the managers of any public library, and to the trustees or agents of any village, town or community entitled to borrow from said collections, upon any matter pertaining to the organization, maintenance, or administration of libraries. It shall assist, by counsel, and encouragement, in the formation of libraries where none exist, and may send its members to aid in organizing the same, or in improving those already established. ('99 c. 353 s. 9.)

2254. Statistics; Reports; Disbursements. The commission shall keep statistics of the free public libraries of the state, and record of the work done and the books loaned by it, and report the same to each regular session of the legislature, with a statement of its expenditures, the use made of the traveling libraries, and such other matters as it deems proper. Upon presentation of itemized vouchers, approved by at least three members of the commission, the state auditor shall issue his warrants for all proper expenditures hereunder. ('99 c. 353 ss. 10, 13.)

INDEX.

Albert Lea.....	8, 23, 29, 36	Exhibits	15-17, 37
Akeley	44	Expenditures of Commission...	58-59
Aitkin	27	Fairmont	36, 37
Agricultural libraries	47	Faribault School for the Deaf...	10
Agricultural school libraries.....	21	Farmers' library	45
American landscape painters.....	16	Fergus Falls	36, 37
American Library Association...	8	Field Work	6
A. L. A. Booklist.....	17	Financial report	58-59
A. L. A. Publishing Board.....	17-19	Foreign book lists.....	18
Anoka	8, 33	Foreign libraries	44, 45
Anoka Co.	33	Forestry in Minn. and the U. S..	16
Anoka Insane Asylum.....	10	Fulda	25
Appropriations	23	General loan collection.....	46
Association libraries	25, 40	Gifts	30, 31
Austin	36, 37	Glencoe	27
Beaver Creek	8	Glenwood.....	8, 29, 37
Bemidji	29, 30	Graceville	28
Benson.....	24, 27, 30, 37, 44	Grand Marais	25, 28
Big Falls	44	Grand Rapids...29, 30, 34, 37, 44,	46
Book selection, aids.....	18	Hastings	37, 46
Books for the Insane.....	11	Hastings Insane Asylum.....	10
Brainerd	30, 36	Hennepin Co.	35
Branches and stations.....	35	Hibbing.....23, 29, 30, 35, 37,	40
Breckenridge	25	Home libraries	46
British Historical pictures.....	16	Household economics, books.....	17
Brown's Valley	30	Household economics, libraries..	47
Buhl	8	Hutchinson	37, 44
Buildings	27	Howard Lake.....25, 30,	37
Caledonia ,.....	25, 28	Improvements	29
Canby	8	Individual loans	46
Cannon Falls	8, 25	Institution libraries	9-12, 41
Carnegie gifts	27	International Falls.8, 25, 26, 30,	37, 42
Champlin	8	Itasca Co.	34
Chatfield.....24, 30, 37,	42	Jackson	37
Children's books	15, 18	Janesville.....26, 27, 30,	44
Children's books for Christmas		Kasson.....8, 25, 29,	37
gifts	17	Kenyon.....25, 37,	44
Children's libraries	44	Kimball	42
Children's work	36	Lake Benton	8
Chisholm	24	Lake Co.	34
Civic League	36, 37	League of Library Commissions	8, 11, 17
Clearing house for periodicals...	15	Lectures	37
Cloquet.....23, 30, 36, 37, 44,	46	Leroy	37
Club libraries	47-50	Le Sueur.....27, 37,	46
Coleraine	8	Library as a social center.....	36
College libraries	41	Library buildings	27
County extension	32-35	Library commission law.....	60
Crookston	29, 30	Library laws	17
Detroit	8, 27	Library meetings	7
Dodge Center	29	Library notes and news.....	7, 17
Duluth.....24, 27, 29, 35, 37,	44	Library visits	6
Educational Association meet-		Lindstrom	29, 44
ings	7, 21	Litchfield.....29, 33, 36, 37,	46
Elbow Lake	29	Little Falls.....23, 29, 30,	37
Entertainments	37		

Long Prairie.....	25, 37, 44	St. James.....	8, 26, 44
Lumber camps	42	St. Paul.....	28, 30, 35
Luverne	8	St. Peter	37
Magazines, clearing house.....	15	Sandstone	23, 36
Mankato	36, 37	Sauk Center	36
Mantorville	25	School libraries.....	8, 19-22
Marshall	29, 37	School library lists.....	22
Meeker Co.	33	Shakopee.....	30, 37, 46
Minneapolis.....	27, 28, 35	Sleepy Eye	37
Minnesota Federation of Women's Clubs	7, 42	South St. Paul.....	8
Minnesota Library Association.....	7, 17	Special libraries	41
Minn. State Art Society.....	15, 42	Spicer	26
Monticello	8, 24	Spring Valley.....	29, 30, 37
Moorhead	36, 44	Staples	29
Morris.....	30, 34, 37, 44	State Hospital for Crippled Chil- dren	10, 42
New Richland	29, 37	Statistics of public libraries....	38, 39
Newport	24	Steele Co.	33
Normal School libraries.....	21, 41	Stevens Co.	34
North Mankato.....	25, 37, 44	Stillwater	33
Northfield.....	25, 30, 37	Stillwater State Prison.....	11
Northome	8, 37	Story hours	36
Olmsted Co.	34	Student loans	46
Organization of libraries.....	8	Study club libraries.....	47-50
Ortonville	29	Subscription libraries	27, 40
Owatonna.....	29, 33, 36, 37	Summer school for library train- ing	12-15
Owatonna State Public School....	9	Taylor's Falls	30
Palmer, Margaret	14	Teachers' library	17, 44
Paynesville.....	30, 37, 42	Teachers' meetings	7, 21
Periodicals, clearing house.....	15	Thief River Falls.....	44
Pipestone	8	Township extension	35
Plainview.....	8, 28, 29, 37, 42	Tracy	27
Preston.....	8, 27, 28	Traveling libraries	42-58
Progress in Minnesota libraries..	23	Two Harbors.....	7, 34, 37, 44
Public libraries	24, 38-39	U. S. navy pictures.....	16
Publications	17-19	University extension	47
Ramsey Co.	35	University weeks	6, 7
Receptions	37	Venice of today.....	16
Red Wing.....	35, 36, 37, 46	Virginia	28, 44
Red Wing State Training School	10	Wabasha.....	8, 25, 27, 30, 36, 44
Redwood Falls	29, 30	Wadena	25, 26, 37
Reference work	50	Walker	26, 27, 28, 42
Renville	8, 25, 26	Walker State Sanatorium.....	10, 42
Rest rooms	37	Washington Co.	33
Rice	26, 42	Wayzata	8, 35
Robbinsdale.....	25, 29, 37	Wells	25, 37, 44
Rochester.....	7, 34, 36, 37	Western ranch life.....	16
Rochester Insane Hospital.....	42	White Bear	8, 35
Round Table meetings.....	7	Willmar.....	29, 37, 44
Royalton	26	Windom	25
Rural libraries	44	Winnebago	37
Rushford	24, 30	Winona	35, 37
Russell pictures	17	Women's clubs	7, 42
St. Alban's Beach.....	7	Zumbrota	29
St. Cloud	30, 44		
St. Cloud Reformatory.....	11		

Eighth
Biennial Report
of the
Minnesota
Public Library
Commission
1912-1914

2
732
72
42





OF
MICH.

MINNESOTA PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION
EIGHTH BIENNIAL REPORT
1912-1914

THE VOLKSZEITUNG COMPANY
ST. PAUL, MINN.

MINNESOTA PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION.
OFFICE: THE CAPITOL, ST. PAUL

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President of University of Minnesota, Minneapolis.
C. G. SCHULZ,
State Superintendent of Education, St. Paul.
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Secretary Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul.

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Members Appointed by the Governor:

MRS. MARGARET EVANS HUNTINGTON, Chairman, Northfield.
(Term expires 1916.)
GRATIA A. COUNTRYMAN, Minneapolis.
(Term expires 1918.)

Executive Staff:

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HELEN J. STEARNS, Librarian.
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RUTH A. HAVEN, Organizer.
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HULDA PETERSON, Clerk.
NED BAILIE, Packer.

CONTENTS

Part I—Field Work.....	5
Library Visits	6
Organization of Libraries.....	6
Summer School	7
Library Meetings	8
Clearing House for Periodicals.....	9
Exhibits	9
Publications	10
Part II—Traveling Libraries.....	12
Farmers' Libraries	15
Foreign Books	16
Statistics	16
Club Libraries	17
Individual Loans	18
Reference Work	18
Part III—Progress in Minnesota Libraries.....	19
Appropriations	21
New Libraries Established.....	21
Buildings	26
Improvements	28
Gifts	28
Extension Work	29
County Libraries	30
Township Extension	32
Branches and Stations.....	32
Children's Work	33
Work with Schools.....	33
Foreign Readers	34
Library as a Social Center.....	34
Minnesota School Libraries.....	36
Institution Libraries	38
Statistical Tables—	
Public Libraries	40, 41
Free Association Libraries.....	42
Subscription Libraries	42
State Institution Libraries.....	43
College, School and Special Libraries.....	43
Financial Report	44, 45
Library Commission Law.....	46
Index	47

ILLUSTRATIONS.

Map, showing number of books by counties.....	20
Map, showing public and traveling libraries.....	Frontispiece
Benson Carnegie Library.....	25
Chisholm Public Library.....	23
Interior	22
Detroit Carnegie Library.....	27
Eveleth Public Library.....	23
Traveling Library Automobile.....	15
Traveling Library Stations.....	12, 13
Virginia Public Library.....	35
White Bear Carnegie Library.....	31

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

ST. PAUL, MINN., JULY 31, 1914.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives:

As required by Section 2254 of the Revised Laws of Minnesota, 1905, the State Public Library Commission has the honor to submit herewith its eighth biennial report for the period ending July 31, 1914.

Respectfully submitted,

MARGARET J. EVANS,
Chairman.

MINNESOTA PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION

Secretary's Report

The following report of the Minnesota Public Library Commission covers the biennial period from August, 1912, to July, 1914, inclusive:

An important change in the scope of Commission activities was brought about by the appointment of Miss Miriam E. Carey as Supervisor of Institution Libraries under the State Board of Control. This relieved the Commission of the work for institution libraries, which had been carried on by Miss Carey as organizer since 1909.

The Commission has therefore concentrated its efforts on the advisory and instructional work for public libraries, as given in Part I of this report under the heading of Field Work and the development of the traveling library system as related in Part II.

Part III embraces a summary of library progress during the biennium, with statistics of public libraries.

PART I. FIELD WORK

A growing interest in library extension has been manifest throughout the state not only in the organization of many new libraries in smaller communities, but in the broadening of the work of libraries already established. The Commission endeavors to keep in touch with library conditions throughout the state, to follow up and stimulate local interest wherever shown, and has responded to every call made for advice and assistance in promoting library efforts.

Printed matter is furnished for use in newspapers, personal visits are made to confer with those interested, and when expedient to hold a public meeting for discussion of the library question. When a library is started either by an association or under municipal control, the Commission gives advice regarding

laws and methods of organization, rules and regulations, planning of library buildings, selection and purchase of books, furniture and supplies, and sends its organizer to instruct the local librarian in library methods.

To libraries already established, the Commission serves as a bureau of information, giving much advice through correspondence and personal visits as to selection of books, technical details, matters of administration and questions of library policy.

LIBRARY VISITS.

During the last biennial period 164 visits were made by members of the Commission staff to 102 libraries. Of these visits 42 were made for the purpose of assisting at state and district library and club meetings, and to make addresses at local library gatherings or club meetings, including talks during University weeks in June, 1913. Seventy-nine visits were made to confer with librarians or to meet with library boards for discussion of library building plans, or some particular problem of library administration. The Commission organizer has made 43 visits to public, school and institution libraries to render assistance in organizing or cataloging. The librarian of traveling libraries has visited 145 communities in the interests of traveling libraries.

ORGANIZATION OF LIBRARIES.

Owing to the small appropriations for library support in Minnesota, most of our libraries cannot employ trained librarians, so that instruction in technical work is given by the Commission in order to establish a higher standard of efficiency in local libraries. This includes the proper classification and arrangement of books, installing the necessary records and teaching the librarian how to continue them. Assistance in cataloging is given when the library is large enough to require it, provided the librarian has had summer school training. This service to the public libraries is given by the Commission without charge, except that whenever possible the library is asked to pay the local expenses of the organizer.

From August, 1912, to July, 1914, the Commission has organized libraries newly opened at Big Falls, Champlin, North Branch, Olivia, St. Louis Park and Wilmont, and reorganized

libraries at Annandale, Robbinsdale, Staples and Windom. Assistance in cataloging or in revision of other records was given to public libraries at Anoka, Benson, International Falls, Jackson, Little Falls, Madison, Marshall, Morris, Red Wing, Sauk Center, Stillwater, Two Harbors and White Bear, and to school libraries at Arlington, Cannon Falls, Jackson, Moorhead (Normal) and South St. Paul.

SUMMER SCHOOL FOR LIBRARY TRAINING.

The Commission conducts a six-weeks course in library methods as a department of the University Summer School.

This brief course is intended primarily to meet the needs of the small public libraries of our own state. The records of the school show that during the 15 years of its existence 79 librarians of small libraries in Minnesota have attended, beside many library assistants, librarians of school libraries, and librarians from other states. The increasing attendance from year to year is an evidence of the growing appreciation of the importance of some degree of training for library work.

The course includes elementary instruction in classification, cataloging, book selection and buying, binding, reference work, children's work, and all business records necessary in a small library, based on the actual requirements of work in the libraries represented, the lectures being supplemented by practice work.

Visits to libraries in Minneapolis, St. Paul and Stillwater, to the bindery and book store are important features of the course.

The fourteenth annual session was held June 16 to July 25, 1913, with a registration of 20 students, of whom six were librarians of small public libraries, nine library assistants and five school librarians.

Instruction in major subjects was given by members of the Commission staff, including lectures in book selection and administration by Miss Baldwin, lessons in classification, cataloging and related subjects by Miss Carey, lectures in reference work by Miss Stearns. Miss Martha Wilson, Supervisor of School Libraries, gave a course of eight lectures in children's reading, and special lectures were given by Prof. Maria L. Sanford on *The Librarian's Opportunity*; by Miss Margaret J. Evans, chairman of the Library Commission on *The Librarian's Reading*; by Miss Mary E.

Hall, Librarian of the Brooklyn Girls' High School, on High School Libraries; by Miss Arabel Martin, of the Minneapolis Public Library, on Library Advertising; by Mr. F. E. Chidester, of the Waldorf Bindery, on Binding.

The fifteenth annual session of the school was held June 15-July 24, 1914, with an attendance of 28, the largest number ever registered. Of these 12 were librarians of small public libraries, 9 library assistants, and 7 librarians or assistants in school or college libraries.

The instruction in classification and cataloging was given by Miss Carey, the preliminary lessons in order, accession and allied subjects by Miss Haven, lectures on book selection and library administration by Miss Baldwin, on reference work by Miss Stearns, and on children's work by Miss Wilson.

Special lectures were given as follows: The Literature of History, Dr. W. Dawson Johnston, Librarian, St. Paul Public Library; Poetry as a Revealer, Margaret J. Evans, Northfield; Publicity, and The Library and Civic Work by Miss Maud van Buren, Organizer of the American Civic Association; The Minneapolis Library System, Miss Gratia A. Countryman, Librarian, Minneapolis Public Library; Binding, Mr. F. E. Chidester, Manager, Waldorf Bindery.

LIBRARY MEETINGS.

The Commission is closely affiliated with the Minnesota Library Association, and its quarterly bulletin *Library Notes and News* is the official organ of the state association, through which its meetings are advertised and fully reported. The meeting of the association at Faribault, in September, 1912, emphasized many phases of library service including county extension, institution and special libraries, school libraries and reference work. The 1913 meeting held at the State University, brought out new ideals of educational extension and the public library's relation to the movement.

The meeting of the library department of the National Education Association in St. Paul, July 8-10, 1914, afforded an unusual opportunity to Minnesota librarians to meet librarians from all parts of the United States and developed the growing possibilities of library work with schools.

A library round table has become an established feature of the annual meeting of the Northeastern Minnesota Educational Association at Duluth each February. The Commission co-operates with the Supervisor of School Libraries in conducting this meeting, which is well attended by librarians from Northeastern Minnesota and productive of good results. A library round table was held at Detroit in February, 1913, in connection with the Northwestern Minnesota Educational Association. Library interests have also been presented by representatives of the Commission at 14 state and district meetings of the Minnesota Federation of Women's Clubs.

The Commission was invited to participate in University Weeks in June, 1913. The secretary gave a talk on Books as Tools of Efficiency in six towns during the first week, and the Supervisor of School Libraries spoke on the same subject on another circuit.

CLEARING HOUSE FOR PERIODICALS.

The magazine clearing-house continues to be an invaluable asset of the Commission as a source of reference material for clubs and individual loans in the traveling library department, although public libraries are making fewer requests for magazines to complete their files. During the last biennial period, 1,934 numbers of magazines have been given to public libraries and 1,022 numbers of popular magazines which are not needed for reference work have been given to lumber camps.

Grateful acknowledgment is due the Minneapolis Public Library for supplying many copies of recent magazines.

EXHIBITS.

CHILDREN'S BOOKS.

A collection of the best children's books in attractive editions is used as a model library in Summer School and for loan exhibits in public libraries and at club meetings.

PICTURE COLLECTIONS.

The six loan collections of pictures owned by the Commission are still in circulation. The collection of forestry pictures is the most in demand, and has visited 18 libraries during the biennium. Next in popularity come the British historical pictures

and the Hopkinson Smith water-color reproductions of Venice, each of which have visited 15 libraries. The reproductions of American landscape painters have been loaned to 12 libraries, the Russell pictures of Western ranch life to 9 libraries, and the ships of the old U. S. navy to 3 libraries.

Many libraries are making use of the State Art Society collections, and the Commission has co-operated with the Society by advertising its work through *Library Notes and News*.

Exhibits showing the work of the Commission have been prepared for permanent collections of the American Library Association and the U. S. Bureau of Education, and for the library exhibit at the Leipzig Exhibition of the Book Industry and Graphic Arts.

Exhibits were made at the State Fair, both in 1912 and 1913, and an exhibit of state publications of value to small libraries was shown at the State Library Association in October, 1913.

PUBLICATIONS.

The regular publications of the Commission include the biennial report to the Legislature, of which the present report is the eighth and the quarterly bulletin, entitled *Library Notes and News*. This bulletin, which is sent to all librarians and trustees in Minnesota, serves as a means of communication between the Commission and the libraries, and contains information as to the activities of the Commission, suggestions and aids for librarians, items of general interest in the library world, and the library news of our own state. It is also the official organ of the Minnesota Library Association, and prints proceedings and papers of this association in full.

The Commission also issues a series of leaflets describing its branches of work. New editions of these have been printed during the last biennial period, and a new leaflet on *Package Libraries* has been issued.

The Commission also distributes to libraries various pamphlets issued by the A. L. A. Publishing Board, and the League of Library Commissions and publications of libraries which are helpful and suggestive to small libraries. Of the aids in book selection, the A. L. A. Booklist, which is sent free to all libraries, is by far the most important. This is a monthly list of the

best new books recommended to small libraries for purchase. It is edited with the co-operation of many librarians, to which the Minnesota Commission contributes its share.

Important new publications which have been distributed by the Commission since its last report are: Periodicals for the Small Library, by F. K. Walter; Books for a Hospital Library, ed. by Edith K. Jones; Material on Geography, by Mary J. Booth; and Vocational Guidance Through the Library, by Mary E. Hall.

A complete list of Commission publications in print follows:

COMMISSION PUBLICATIONS.

Biennial reports, 1900-1914.

Library notes and news, December, 1904, to date.

Minnesota library laws, 1913.

Public documents in the small library.

Children's books for Christmas gifts, 1914.

Leaflets:

Free traveling libraries.

—— Aids to study clubs.

—— Rules for circulation.

—— Finding lists—Books on agriculture and the Farmers' library.

—— ——— Household economics.

—— ——— Package libraries.

—— ——— Teachers' library.

Organization, purpose and work (of the Commission).

PART II.
TRAVELING LIBRARIES

Report of the Librarian

The following brief summary will indicate the work done by the traveling library department in the biennial period from August, 1912, to July, 1914. There were 2,124 request for traveling libraries during that time, 378 new stations were established and 74 old stations reopened, making a total of 645 active stations, to which 62,834 books were sent. Statistics kept for the actual circulation of each book show the total circulation to have been 121,237. This total represents regular traveling library books and is irrespective of club libraries and groups of books included with libraries; 1,765 discarded volumes have been donated to new libraries, lumber camps, homesteaders on isolated farms, and transport ships for Fort Snelling troops.



TRAVELING LIBRARY STATION,
General Store, McGregor.



TRAVELING LIBRARY STATION,
Newspaper Office, Gheen, Minn.

FIELD WORK.

Visits to 145 communities, including places visited on agricultural trains, were made during 1912-14. A canvas of Carver, Sibley, Chippewa, Stearns and Ottertail counties resulted in 9 new and 30 reopened stations.

The increase in traveling library stations has been largely due to publicity methods—newspaper advertising, circular, personal letters and a general follow-up system, exhibits on agricultural trains, field work, state fairs, etc. At the State Fair in 1913 brief talks were given in the Woman's Building on different phases of library and traveling library work.

CO-OPERATION.

Co-operation with various state departments and societies has developed many new phases of activity in the traveling libraries. Suggestions from the Extension Division of the State University

have aided in the selection of best books on farming, and also in the choice of subjects for package libraries loaned to debating clubs. The Department of Education co-operates in the selection of best books for teachers' libraries which are loaned to normal departments of high schools for the use of the prospective teacher.

Two libraries on handicraft and school arts were loaned to the State Art Society to accompany its exhibits on a state tour. The splendid work of the Drama League of America is supplemented by constant loans of plays for club study and of more simple plays for amateur acting.

At the request of the American Medical Association a traveling library containing books on child and personal hygiene, eugenics, prevention and cure of nervous disorders, tuberculosis, etc., was placed in a rest room at Northfield, Minn. Other stations are to be recommended by the State Chairman of the Committee for Public Health Education among Women.

AGRICULTURAL TRAINS.

Through the courtesy of the State Agricultural School, exhibits were made on three of the trains equipped by the Extension Division. November 5-20, 1912, a tour was made on the Soo lines over the northern part of the state. Two-hour stops were made at forty-five towns. Four or five ten-minute talks were given in the different cars before the train was opened for inspection. A juvenile library was placed in the children's car, a library on domestic science and hygiene in the woman's car and a farmers' library in the car containing farm crops. By special arrangement the school children of the town visited the train to view the exhibits and hear the lectures.

The result of this trip was most satisfactory. Of the forty-five towns visited, seven already had traveling libraries, twenty-five libraries were placed at stations along the route and ten more at adjoining towns. In some instances more than one library was placed at the same shipping point, but serving totally different communities. According to this count a total of forty-seven stations were added to the traveling library map.

In April, 1913, a ten days' tour over various railways covered the Iron Range country in St. Louis county. Thirty-two

stops were made and it was estimated that 21,160 persons visited the train. Twelve new stations were opened. Returns from this trip were not so advantageous owing to the fact that the towns visited were larger and eight of them had public libraries, one of which was active in county extension work.

A third traveling library exhibit was placed on an agricultural train which toured the northwestern portion of the state in June, 1913. The two hour stops were abandoned and the experiment of devoting a half day to each town was tried with far greater satisfaction. Twenty-three places were visited; three of the towns had traveling libraries or public libraries and seventeen new stations were opened. The librarian accompanied the exhibit and at each town talks were given in the children's and woman's car.

FARMERS' LIBRARIES.

The greatest growth in the last two years has been along agricultural lines. There are 800 farmers' clubs in the state and of this number 113 applied for libraries on agriculture, during the winters of 1912-13 and 1913-14. Notwithstanding the fact that



County Agent, Wilkin Co.

all available resources were taxed, the supply was hopelessly inadequate to meet the demand. Public libraries throughout the state were requested to purchase more books on agriculture and to advertise in their local newspapers. The county agricultural agents co-operated in placing the farmers' libraries to the best advantage, so that one library often served two neighboring clubs.

One zealous county agent converted his automobile into an agricultural book wagon and selected from the traveling library which he carried a book suited to the needs of the individual farmer.

FOREIGN BOOKS.

Traveling libraries are furnished, not only in English, but in Finnish, French, German, Norwegian, Polish and Swedish. In response to frequent requests an initial purchase of Polish books was made in 1913.

Norwegian and German books, for which there is an ever increasing demand, were purchased again in 1913.

Occasional demands for Italian and Dutch books indicate that Minnesota has many readers of those languages. Six extra books in a foreign language are sent with any library free of charge. Many foreign libraries are sent to public libraries in the state to supplement their own collection of foreign books which is often very meager.

TRAVELING LIBRARIES.

	No.	Vols.
1. <i>Fixed collections</i>		
English, 50 volumes.....	247	12,350
English, 25 volumes.....	122	3,050
Agriculture	65	1,625
Juvenile	77	1,925
Teacher's	5	125
German	11	275
Norwegian	11	275
Swedish	8	200
Special, 50 volumes.....	8	400
Special, 25 volumes.....	55	1,375
2. <i>Groups.</i>		
Finnish	25	625
French	25	625
German	32	800
Norwegian	51	1,275
Polish	7	175
Swedish	40	1,000
3. <i>Open Shelf</i> .....	...	4,285
Total	789	30,385

CLUB LIBRARIES.

17

SUMMARY OF TRAVELING LIBRARY LOANS

AUGUST 1, 1912—JULY 31, 1914

COMMUNITY LIBRARIES

REGULAR		JUVENILE		FOREIGN		AGRICULTURE	
Requests	Volumes	Requests	Volumes	Requests	Volumes	Requests	Volumes
1007	36,800	100	2599	226	2307	180	3161

PUBLIC AND ASSOCIATION LIBRARIES

REGULAR		JUVENILE		FOREIGN		AGRICULTURE	
Requests	Volumes	Requests	Volumes	Requests	Volumes	Requests	Volumes
173	8116	98	2573	112	2045	8	205

CLUBS		INSTITUTIONS, HOME LIBRARIES, ETC.		INDIVIDUAL		TOTAL	
Requests	Volumes	Requests	Volumes	Requests	Volumes	Requests	Volumes
188	3920	32	1108	2970	1618	5094	64,452

CLUB LIBRARIES.

From ten club libraries loaned in 1904 the number increased to 83 clubs in 1912-13 and 105 in 1913-14, making a total for the biennial period of 1912-14 of 188 club libraries including 3,920 volumes, 4,407 articles and pamphlets and 10,519 pictures.

A few years ago the demand from the clubs was greatest for art and history libraries, later for travel in various countries, but within the last two years this demand has concentrated on Mexico and South America. Social problems and household economics are the most popular subjects at present.

PROGRAM AIDS.

To aid the clubs in preparing their programs the Commission has built up a loan collection of programs and outlines. During the past two years 731 programs have been loaned.

INDIVIDUAL LOANS.

In 1909 the request for individual loans began to increase noticeably.

There were demands in 1909 for 162 different subjects and 150 books with 312 articles were sent; in 1913-14 there were 1,775 requests and 928 books with 8,387 articles were sent. A glance at the following table will indicate the work done in the reference department.

REFERENCE WORK.

August, 1912—July, 1914.

	No.	Vols	Magazine articles and pamphlets	Pictures.
Clubs 1912-1913.....	83	1,840	1,496	3,412
Clubs 1913-1914.....	105	2,080	2,911	7,107
Total	188	3,920	4,407	10,519
Programs and outlines 1912-1913.....			396	
Programs and outlines 1913-1914.....			335	
Total			731	

	Requests	Subjects	Books	Magazine articles and pamphlets.
Individual loans...1912-1913	948	1,215	690	5,004
Individual loans...1913-1914	1,350	1,755	928	8,387
Total	2,298	2,970	1,618	13,391

A leaflet on Package Libraries and how to obtain them was printed in the effort to standardize subjects for essays and debates. The growing demands from the state at large has necessitated building up the open shelf collection and subscribing for an increasing number of periodicals.

Thanks are due to the St. Paul Public Library for its kindness in making it possible to supply requests when, in many cases, the Commission collection was overtaxed.

PART III.

PROGRESS IN MINNESOTA LIBRARIES

The number of public libraries in Minnesota has increased steadily from year to year, 11 being added to the list during the last biennial period. There are now 92 public libraries established under state law and maintained by taxation, 40 free libraries maintained by associations or clubs, while the number of subscription libraries is reduced to 6, making a total of 138 circulating libraries.

The total number of books in public libraries is 930,319. In addition 64,452 volumes have been available through the traveling library stations, making a total of 994,771 volumes, to supply the book needs of 2,075,708 people.

As is to be expected the greater number of books are to be found in the larger population centers, and a glance at the following map showing the distribution of books by counties, reveals the fact that a large proportion of our counties are inadequately furnished with free library books. This takes no account of the books in school libraries which in many communities are the only source of book supply.

Of municipalities having a population of over 2,000, there are eight which have no public library organization. Of these East Grand Forks, Richfield, South St. Paul and West St. Paul have access to libraries in nearby cities, and the high school library at Ely is open to the public, leaving but three places of this size which have no public library facilities—Chaska, Melrose and Proctorknott. Of the 86 counties in the state there are 15 which have no permanent library organization. The majority of these are the newer, sparsely settled counties, none of which have a population of over 18,000 and none of them containing cities of over 2,000 people.

Other indications of growth are evident in increased appropriations, new library buildings, improved facilities for work, more effective co-operation between libraries and schools and a broader conception of the place the library should fill in the community life.



APPROPRIATIONS.

Permanent annual appropriations have been made to public libraries as follows: Aurora, \$240 (to be increased to \$400 next year); Brown's Valley, \$300 (to be increased to \$550 when the Carnegie building is completed); Hopkins, \$700; International Falls, \$800; Keewatin, \$500; Nashwauk, \$500; Olivia, \$75. A tax of 1½ mills has been levied at Leroy to become available next year.

Notable additions to appropriations have been made at Blue Earth, \$200; Cloquet, \$500; Duluth, \$3,000; Fairmont, \$250; Hibbing, \$5,000; Jackson, \$200; St. Cloud, \$300; Two Harbors, \$200; Wayzata, \$200. Some of these and other smaller gains are due to increased valuation. The tax levy at Moorhead has been raised to two mills, making an addition of between \$600 and \$700 to the annual income, and the appropriations at Detroit and Ortonville have been increased to \$1,000 to meet the conditions of Carnegie gifts.

A special appropriation of \$250 was allowed the St. Peter library for repairs on the building.

NEW LIBRARIES ESTABLISHED.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

Since the last biennial report was published 11 libraries have been established under state law, at Aurora, Big Falls, Brown's Valley, Crosby, Hopkins, International Falls, Keewatin, Mountain Iron, Nashwauk, Olivia and St. Louis Park. The libraries at Big Falls, Brown's Valley, International Falls and Olivia had previously been maintained by associations, while those at Aurora, Crosby, Hopkins, Mountain Iron, and St. Louis Park were established by ordinance. The libraries at Keewatin and Nashwauk are connected with the public school. New libraries opened at Chisholm and Eveleth, were included in the last report in the list of free libraries established.

Aurora—The public library was established January, 1914. It is pleasantly located on the main floor of the village hall. An appropriation of \$20 a month has been made which will be increased to \$400 the coming year.

Big Falls—The association library started in 1908 was in 1913 turned over to the city, when a tax was levied which will provide

an annual income of about \$160. The library is located in a confectioner's store and opened twice a week.

Brown's Valley—This library was reopened in January, 1914, when a library board was appointed and a tax levied for its support. A gift of \$5,500 has been received from the Carnegie Corporation and the building will be erected in 1915.

Chisholm—The library at Chisholm was opened May 15, 1914, in a building erected by the city at a total cost of about \$35,000, including furniture and equipment. This building is probably the most complete in its equipment for library and social service of any library in the state and the first months of its use give promise of large results.



CHISHOLM PUBLIC LIBRARY.
(Interior).

Courtesy of Tyrie & Chapman, Architects, Minneapolis.

Crosby—A public library was established by ordinance in July, 1914, and a library board appointed. It will be located in the school house for the present.



EVELETH PUBLIC LIBRARY.



CHISHOLM PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Courtesy of Tyrle & Chapman, Architects, Minneapolis.

Eveleth—The Eveleth Public Library was opened July 1, 1914. The building with furniture and equipment cost \$30,000, of which \$15,000 was donated by Andrew Carnegie. It is attractively located at one side of the city park, and makes adequate provision for the needs of the city.

Hopkins—Rooms in the new city building were provided for the library, which was opened in December, 1912. Funds amounting to \$476 were raised by subscriptions and entertainments the first year, but a permanent tax was levied in 1913, which has now been increased to \$700 annually.

International Falls—The library started by an association in 1911 has been turned over to the city and a tax levy amounting to \$800 is now made for its support.

Keewatin—The public library was opened in the new school building July 1, 1914. The school board provides the room and the services of a trained librarian while the city appropriates \$500 a year for books.

Mountain Iron—A gift of \$8,000 has been received from the Carnegie Corporation and a library building is in process of erection to cost about \$20,000.

Nashwauk—A public library has been opened in the high school building, maintained jointly by the city and school board on the same plan as that at Keewatin.

Olivia—The library started by the Village Improvement Society in April, 1913, has now been turned over to the village which appropriates \$75 annually for its support.

St. Louis Park—The village council established a public library in 1913, which is now located in a room especially planned for the purpose in the new school building.

FREE ASSOCIATION LIBRARIES.

Library associations have been organized at Baudette, Cass Lake and Wilmont, and libraries have been started by Civic Leagues at Deerwood, Hills and St. Charles, by the Mothers' Club at Bethel, Woman's Club at Champlin and Mutual Improvement Club at Nicollet.

The library at LeSueur, after having been a membership library for two and one-half years, was again made free in February, 1914. A subscription paper to secure five-year pledges for



BENSON CARNEGIE LIBRARY.
Courtesy of Library Board.

maintenance is being circulated, and \$105 has already been pledged for each year. The Tracy Library Association, which for many years has been a subscription library, has made arrangements to reopen as a free library in the new school house.

The libraries at Big Falls, Brown's Valley, and International Falls have been placed under municipal control, and those at Kenyon and Leroy will be turned over to the city next year. Aid from the council has been received as reported in the statistical table on page 42 at Baudette, Cass Lake, Howard Lake, Kasson, Long Prairie, Mantorville, North Branch, Northome, St. Charles and Windom, in addition to providing rooms in the city hall at Baudette, St. Charles, Robbinsdale and Wadena. Rooms in a former Y. M. C. A. building with heat and light are provided by the council at Dodge Center, and the library room in the new city hall at Wadena was furnished by the council at an expense of \$125. The Mantorville library was moved into new quarters furnished with the receipts from tag day.

SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARIES.

An encouraging sign is the gradual decrease in the number of subscription libraries. There are but six libraries in the state which now charge a fee for their use. LeSueur and Tracy have been transferred to the list of free libraries this year, and two others are planning active campaigns in the near future.

BUILDINGS.

Carnegie buildings have been completed at Benson, Detroit, Eveleth, White Bear, and one of the Carnegie branches at Minneapolis. Buildings erected by the city have been completed at Chisholm and Virginia.

Carnegie buildings will be completed in 1915 at Browns Valley, Chatfield, Graceville, Mountain Iron, Ortonville, St. Paul (three branch buildings), Thief River Falls.

The library building at St. Paul is in process of erection. Bonds to the amount of \$600,000 were issued by the city, and one wing of the building will be built by Mr. J. J. Hill to house the reference library endowed by him.

The buildings at Benson, Detroit and White Bear are all admirably adapted to their purpose and an important feature of the



ROBERTSON NAUENEGGER LIBRARY.

buildings at Chisholm, Eveleth and Virginia is their equipment for use as social centers.

An addition to the stack room at Winona was made, through a gift of over \$9,000 from the heirs of the late William H. Laird, donor of the building. This provides an increased capacity of 30,000 v.

Lots for a library building and park have been given at Paynesville, and \$225 set aside toward a building fund.

The West End Branch at Duluth has been removed to better quarters on the ground floor. Attractive public library rooms have been furnished in new school buildings at Keewatin, Nashwauk, and St. Louis Park. The libraries at St. Charles and Wadena have been given permanent quarters in the city hall, and new rooms have been provided at Dodge Center, Mantorville and Staples.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Improvements on library buildings have included an outside entrance to the basement at Grand Rapids, new heating plants at Cloquet, Pipestone, and Sauk Center, a new roof and ceiling at Marshall, a new roof at Albert Lea, a cement floor in the delivery and stack room at Mankato, new stacks or shelving at Little Falls, Mankato, Moorhead, Owatonna, Spring Valley, additional furniture for children's rooms at Albert Lea, Morris, St. Cloud, Sauk Center and Spring Valley and for reading rooms at Fergus Falls, Paynesville, Sauk Center, Thief River Falls, and Walker, and general repairs to the building at St. Peter. Buildings have been freshly painted or decorated at International Falls, Little Falls, Moorhead, Northfield, Newport and Spring Valley. Improvements to the grounds are noted at Austin, Cloquet, Coleraine, Hibbing, Janesville, Mapleton, Owatonna, Redwood Falls, Walker and Willmar.

GIFTS.

Carnegie gifts have been accepted as follows: Brown's Valley, \$5,500; Chatfield, \$6,000; Eveleth, \$15,000; Graceville, \$10,000; Mountain Iron, \$8,000; Ortonville, \$10,000; St. Paul, \$75,000 for three branch buildings; Thief River Falls, \$12,500; White Bear, \$5,000. This brings the total of Carnegie gifts to Minnesota libraries up to \$952,000.

A gift of \$9,000 from the heirs of William H. Laird provided

for an addition to the stack room of the Winona library building. The village of Pine Island has received a legacy amounting to about \$12,000 to be used for a library building and books. The Sons of Veterans have given to the village of Paynesville for a library and park, a lot which they hold in trust. J. D. Palmer, of Leroy, has presented two lots on which to erect a library building, and other members of the family have donated \$500, provided \$5,000 be raised by February 1, 1915. A bequest of \$1,000 from Judge G. W. Holland to the Brainerd Public Library will be used to build up the reference collection. The accumulated interest of a bequest made to the Faribault library some years ago, and now amounting to about \$1,000, was devoted to purchase of books. The gifts of the St. Cloud Reading Room Society for the biennial period amounted to \$550 for purchase of books and the Little Falls Public Library received \$100 from an anonymous donor.

Important gifts of books are 300 v. from the late J. T. Zickrick to the Chatfield Public Library; 200 v. from Mr. and Mrs. Jay A. Kennicott to the Luverne Public Library; 225 v. from Mrs. F. W. Morgan, Beloit, Wis., to the North Branch Public Library; 450 v. from Mrs. T. B. Walker to the St. Louis Park Public Library and 150 v. from Mr. A. A. Thomas of Dayton, Ohio, to the Sleepy Eye Public Library. The Owatonna Public Library has added two paintings to its picture gallery given by the Nineteenth Century Club and the votes of citizens at the State Art exhibit and the Civic League has installed a drinking fountain. A collection of stuffed birds and animals of Minnesota and the Dakotas has been loaned indefinitely to the Albert Lea Public Library by Mr. Frank Roth. The Virginia library received gifts of a handsome clock, and three fine pictures from individual citizens and the Virginia Study Club. A valuable collection of laces, embroidery, jewelry and curios from the Philippines, India, Japan and Java has been presented to the Red Wing Public Library by Miss Katherine Williamson.

EXTENSION WORK.

Since one-half of the population of Minnesota, or about one million people live in rural communities, it is evident that a liberal policy of library extension should be adopted by all library centers to make free books accessible to all our residents.

In 10 counties this is accomplished through co-operation with county authorities, but many other libraries are extending the limits of their use. The admission of books to parcel post has made individual loans more feasible, as evidenced also in the large increase in this department of the traveling library work. The St. Paul Public Library has extended its privileges to all citizens of the state, requiring a deposit of each borrower and charging a fee of five cents for each book borrowed in addition to postage. The University of Minnesota is loaning books to High School students, through the principal of the school. The Duluth Public Library is loaning any book except new fiction to people outside the city.

The Janesville library is free to anyone in Waseca county and has 50 borrowers outside the village. The library at Mapleton, which has always been free to all in adjacent communities, is now loaning collections of books to rural districts for a month or more. The Wabasha Public Library has loaned a collection of 50 v. to one school district, 25 v. to another, while others from outlying districts come into the library. This has led to mail requests for specific books. The Minnesota library has extended its use to all residents of the surrounding country.

COUNTY LIBRARIES.

An important amendment to the county library law was passed by the Legislature of 1913, authorizing a county, town, city or village board making a contract with any existing public library for its use, to levy an annual tax of not more than one mill on the dollar of all taxable property outside of any city or village wherein a free public library is located or which is already taxed for the support of any such library. This makes it possible to establish a county library on a permanent basis, instead of depending on special appropriations from year to year to continue the work.

In 1913, the county commissioners of Clay county made an appropriation of \$200 to the Moorhead Public Library, which has distributed books through 12 traveling library stations. The county commissioners of Becker county appropriated \$600 to the Detroit Public Library in 1913, which is therefore open to any resident of the county, although no active extension work has been undertaken.



WHITE BEAR CARNEGIE LIBRARY.
Courtesy of White Bear Lige.

There are now nine libraries receiving appropriations from the county, Stevens county having discontinued the work in 1913, and the appropriation to the Detroit Public Library being made for one year only. Of these, eight are doing active extension work by locating traveling libraries throughout the county, and loaning books to teachers and study clubs as needed, as well as to individual borrowers. In Washington and Meeker counties books have been furnished for farmers' clubs.

COUNTY	Population	City Library	Popula- tion	Year Estab- lished	County Appro- priation	Stations Outside City	Books sent out in Trav Libs.	Borrowers Outside City	Circula- tion Outside City
Steele	16146	Owatonna	5658	1904	\$500	11	2300	1159	7418
Washington .	26013	Stillwater	10198	1904	400	13	1400	377	5664
Anoka	12493	Anoka	3972	1905	250	....	.....	312	.....
Meeker	17022	Litchfield	2333	1906	150	9	500	340	1490
Itasca	17208	Grand Rapids..	2230	1908	250	64	1000	102	1560
Stevens	8293	Morris	1685	1910	500	16	2458	.....	.....
Discontinued in 1913									
Lake	8011	Two Harbors.	4990	1911	500	15	.....	287	1187
Olmsted	22947	Rochester	7844	1912	300	13	600	200	8402
Ramsey	223675	White Bear...	1505	1912	250	34	850	.....	.....
Becker	18840	Detroit	2807	1913	600	(For one year only)			
Clay	19640	Moorhead	4840	1913	200	12	.....	.....	.....

TOWNSHIP EXTENSION.

The Hibbing Public Library has an annual appropriation of \$500 from the township of Stuntz and has placed traveling libraries in five mining locations.

BRANCHES AND STATIONS.

The Minneapolis Public Library has opened one new branch in the Logan Park field house. The new building for the Franklin branch is practically completed and three other Carnegie branches are under way. Books are now distributed through 14 branches, 22 stations, 25 factories and business houses and 4 social settlements.

The St. Paul Public Library has established a new branch in conjunction with the postoffice substation at Hamline Park, making a total of 4 branches and 9 stations. Books are also deposited in wholesale houses, department stores, telephone offices and fire stations. Three branch buildings provided by a gift of \$75,000 from the Carnegie Corporation will be erected in 1915.

The Duluth library maintains successful branches in West Duluth and the West End, and has opened a new station at Lake-

side. Books are also distributed through 29 stations, including schools, fire halls and lumber camps.

At Winona, the branch in the Kosciusko School has been discontinued, as the room was needed for school purposes, but books have been sent to hospitals and factories.

The West End reading room at Red Wing is maintained through eight months of the year. The Hastings Public Library has placed a traveling library in the community club room.

CHILDREN'S WORK.

The appointment of trained children's librarians at Virginia and Hibbing has developed the work in these libraries with splendid results. The age limit has been abolished at Alexandria and Stillwater, and story hours are established features of the work at Alexandria, Brainerd, Coleraine, Fergus Falls, Hibbing, Mankato, Owatonna, Redwood Falls, Sauk Center, Virginia and Wabasha. In many instances this is accomplished through the assistance of club women and teachers or the students of the Normal Training Department. Exhibits of children's books for Christmas gifts have been useful to parents at Brainerd, Cloquet, Hibbing, Mankato, Owatonna and Winona. The libraries have co-operated with the Junior Civic Leagues at Austin, Fergus Falls, Mankato, Red Wing and Willmar.

WORK WITH SCHOOLS.

Largely owing to the higher standard of work being established by the Department of Education through the Supervisor of School Libraries, a new impetus has been given to work with schools. A law authorizing the consolidation of school and public libraries under certain conditions was passed by the Legislature of 1913. This has been put into operation at Sauk Center and Virginia with excellent results. All the books of the school libraries except those needed constantly for reference were turned over to the public library which in turn supplies books to class rooms as they are needed. In Virginia, class-room libraries have been placed in five schools. Students come to the public library for reference work, which has increased in large measure. Other libraries including Faribault, Owatonna and Stillwater are loaning books to graded schools and instruction in the use of the library has been given at Cloquet and Winona. A comprehensive

plan for co-operation with schools has been formulated by the new librarian at St. Paul.

FOREIGN READERS.

The needs of foreign readers in Minnesota are receiving more attention, particularly from the libraries on the Iron Range, where there is great demand for books in many languages. The library at Virginia provides books in five languages and the Hibbing library in eight. The Chisholm library just opened, supplies books to readers in Finnish, Italian, Slovenian and Servian. The libraries on the Range are co-operating in this work through an exchange of books and in preparation of lists. The Cloquet library in addition to supplying books in foreign languages, prepared a list of books in simple English for new Americans. A Bohemian Library Association has been organized at Hopkins to place Bohemian books in the public library. A list of Norwegian books in the St. Paul Public Library has been published through the courtesy of the Haabet Society.

THE LIBRARY AS A SOCIAL CENTER.

A wider use of the library plant has been evident throughout the state. This is particularly true in the libraries on the Iron Range which are splendidly equipped for such work. Clubs have been organized at Chisholm, Hibbing, Two Harbors and Virginia, and the club rooms are freely used for meetings of all sorts of organizations. The Sunday victrola concerts in these libraries are established features, public receptions are annual events at Fairmont, Little Falls, Madison and Red Wing, and exhibits have been successful at Coleraine, Crookston, Litchfield, Mankato, Montevideo, Owatonna, Red Wing and Winona. The Women's Club at Grand Rapids has furnished a rest room in the basement of the library, and farmers' clubs have held meetings in the basement of the Litchfield Public Library. Free lectures have been given at Mankato and entertainment courses of a high grade are given under the auspices of libraries at Austin, Benson, Hastings, Hutchinson, Madison and Redwood Falls. Other libraries have given home talent plays, balls, teas, musical entertainments, and tag days for the purpose of increasing their revenues.



MINNESOTA SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

Extract from report of Martha Wilson, Supervisor of School Libraries for the Department of Education.

According to the statistical reports made by county superintendents to the Department of Education there are 1,593,928 books in school libraries. This is an increase of 171,300 over the number reported in 1911-12. Many of the libraries contain books of good quality and are arranged for service, many are of little use, all are capable of much development in usefulness. With no claims for remarkable improvement there are some indications of progress in the different types of schools.

RURAL SCHOOLS.

Of the 7,378 rural and semi-graded schools, all but 452 have some kind of a library and many own from two to three hundred books. Better and more suitable books are being purchased for country schools. The Two Hundred Book List has been used as a buying guide by many teachers. In some counties the county superintendents have carefully supervised the purchase of books, and interest of country teachers has been increased by discussion of the school library at teachers' meetings and summer schools and by exhibits of books. The care of a large school library in a one-room country school becomes a problem. The model plans for rural school houses prepared by the commissioner of school buildings include a library room, making it possible to provide for school use and community service.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Within the biennial period, St. Cloud and Duluth have provided enlarged quarters for the library.

Much personal work with students is done in all the normal schools. In four the librarian meets with the new students each term for formal instruction in the use of the normal library. Duluth and Moorhead have offered elective courses in library methods. At Mankato and Moorhead courses in children's literature have been given by the English teachers.

HIGH SCHOOLS.

All high schools have libraries of some sort. In the newer buildings, larger rooms are provided than formerly, and many are placed on the first floor with view to public service. Nashwauk and Keewatin with library rooms with out-side entrances,

good equipment and trained service are giving public library service from schools, as are also St. Louis Park and Hastings. Buhl, Gilbert, Ada, Renville and others are giving some public library service with the aid of the teaching staff.

During the biennial period a number of schools have made contracts with public libraries for service, notably Sauk Center, Virginia, Redwood Falls.

HIGH SCHOOL NORMAL TRAINING DEPARTMENTS.

Through these departments which train teachers for country schools efforts have been made to improve the country school libraries. In nearly all, definite work on the school library has been included in the course of study and a model rural school library including all the books on the Two Hundred Book List has been provided.

SUPERVISION OF SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

The work of the supervisor of school libraries during the biennial period has included the organization of the school libraries at Benson, Bird Island, Cannon Falls (rural), Arlington, Silver Lake, Breckenridge, Wayzata, Cokato, Robbinsdale, Mountain Lake, Anoka, Hanley Falls, Franklin, Ada, Ortonville and Waseca.

Library exhibits have been held at the State Fair, state educational meetings and at nearly all of the district educational meetings. Talks have been made at these meetings, at county teachers' meetings, training teachers' meetings, county institutes, women's clubs, and summer schools. Visits have been made to schools to inspect libraries, talk to training departments, assist in public library and school combinations.

In 1913, a twenty hour course in library methods for teachers was offered at the state teachers' training school at the University Farm. Those taking the course included country teachers, a training teacher, principal of a graded school and a county superintendent.

In 1914 three talks were given before each division of the class in Rural school methods and an eight hour course in the Commission summer school.

In 1914 the meeting of the N. E. A. gave impetus to school library matters. Three hundred country teachers attended the rural school library meeting held at the University farm.

During the biennial period several lists have been prepared. Two Hundred Books for a Rural School Library was prepared for the League of Library Commissions for the N. E. A. meeting at Salt Lake and reprinted for Minnesota use. The List of Books for Elementary and Rural Schools was revised in 1913 and a new High School List compiled. In 1914, suggestions on School Library Management were compiled for the Manual for consolidated schools, and reprinted in pamphlet form. A new edition of the Two Hundred Book List was also compiled.

The office work of the supervisor includes much correspondence, making of lists and general reference work.

In the last biennial period, there has been some legislation favorable to libraries, particularly that authorizing school libraries to combine with public libraries for service.

The rules of the commissioner of school buildings require definite provision for library rooms in all classes of school buildings. The new rules of the State High School Board are explicit in requirements for an adequate working library, the library room, the care of books, records, reports and service.

INSTITUTION LIBRARIES.

During the year 1912-13, Miss Carey, then organizer for the Commission continued the work for institution libraries as undertaken by the Commission in 1909. In the fall of 1913, as already noted, the Board of Control appointed Miss Carey Supervisor of Institution Libraries. An extract from her report to the Board of Control follows:

"The total number of volumes in the institutions is 28,408, not including the medical libraries belonging to the hospitals for the insane.

During this biennium 2,608 books were purchased, 766 were donated, 1,036 were added by binding and 1,507 were discarded.

One new library was installed, namely, at the Hospital for Inebriates at Willmar. Anoka and Hastings have had no libraries, but are now building them up from the traveling libraries which have been established for the insane, from which each hospital will acquire fifty books annually.

The libraries which are in the best condition are those at Red Wing, Owatonna and the schools for the deaf, blind and feeble-

minded at Faribault which have a fixed library fund for maintenance and development. Without this provision the libraries often fail to get enough of the general appropriation to keep them from deteriorating.

The use of the libraries by the inmates is enormous. During this biennial period 314,616 books and periodicals were given out from the 14 libraries, or an annual circulation of 157,308. Estimating the institution population as 10,000 and comparing it with the cities of Mankato, St. Cloud and Virginia, which have respectively about the same number of inhabitants, the combined circulation of the three cities for the year 1912 was 120,899. Each of these places buys over a thousand books a year to keep up its collection, although the per cent of readers is very much smaller than in the institutions. For instance, the per cent of readers at the State Reformatory, St. Cloud, was 94 and in the city of St. Cloud it was 16. These facts plainly indicate that for some reason there is a greater demand for books within the walls than without and the reason is not hard to find as the period of 'enforced leisure' or the shut-in part of every day, which is a feature of life in all institutions, brings out the fact that books answer the requirements of this condition better than anything else. It follows that libraries must not only be installed but they must be kept up persistently.

The work of the supervisor of libraries has included the selection of books, the classification and cataloging of the libraries, the compiling of monthly reports of circulation, the assisting of local librarians whenever difficult or unusual work was on hand, and the training of inexperienced helpers. Exact records have been kept of books bought, donated, worn out and missing.

At present all of the institutions except the prison have complete catalogs of their accessions and card indexes of authors and titles. One or two have dictionary catalogs. Nine have charging systems of cards and pockets, and in several institutions this equipment was made on the premises.

The libraries are kept open by persons selected by the superintendents. At Red Wing, Owatonna, and the Faribault schools the library ranks as one of the school departments and the librarian includes the library work within her regular hours. At other places the work is in addition to other duties."

STATISTICS OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES (for the year ending June, 1914)

PLACE	Population (1910 census)	Year Established	RECEIPTS		Total	EXPENDITURES			Volumes	BORROWERS		Circulation	LIBRARIAN
			Taxes	Other Receipts		Books and Periodicals	Other Expenses	Total		City	Country		
Altlin	1,638	1906	660.43	409.26	1,069.69	140.25	446.18	586.43	2,181	1,110	35	12,956	Eather L. Seavey.
Albert Lea	6,192	1897	2,040.20	422.09	2,462.29	427.00	1,741.54	2,168.54	5,297	2,240	2	19,483	Henryetta Armstrong.
Alexandria	3,001	1881	1,244.48	912.31	2,156.79	228.09	1,219.92	1,448.01	8,112	1,239	42	13,966	Mrs. Florence B. Hicks.
Anoka	2,912	1894	1,450.00	65.00	1,515.00	378.23	938.82	1,317.05	5,650	1,350	312	16,828	Mrs. Georgia A. Goss.
Aurora	1,919	1914	44.01	20.31	65.31	170.51	125.70	296.21	148	249	...	1,699	Harriet Levin.
Austin	6,960	1869	2,630.89	1,149.39	3,780.28	559.74	1,562.03	2,121.77	7,737	2,481	8	20,299	Mrs. Flora C. Conner.
Bemidji	5,099	1904	No financial report						4,318	3,477	23	14,669	Beatrice Mills.
Benson	1,677	1905	483.99	2,412	758.11	192.38	557.85	750.23	3,164	739	69	8,329	Irene Hudson.
Benson	323	1908							396	15	...	...	C. L. Gorden
Big Falls	2,319	1900	1,251.38	551.40	1,802.78	249.99	1,098.30	1,348.29	3,557	1,216	255	7,848	Alta M. Cummings.
Blue Earth	8,526	1899	1,213.17	865.89	2,079.06	115.40	1,479.04	1,594.44	3,684	2,444	17	9,221	Mrs. Lillian M. Pollett.
Brainerd Valley	1,658	1907	300.00	34.76	334.76				844	404	...	2,001	Katherine Schoonmaker.
Brown	1,227	1907	317.34	316.68	634.02	184.78	173.03	357.81	1,637	438	56	6,562	Clara L. Oakley.
Buffalo	1,228	1911		198.46	198.46		217.38	217.38	3,327	955	398	10,373	Mrs. Etta Dickson.
Buffalo	1,684	1911	No financial report						3,350	1,439	...	15,609	Margaret Palmer.
Chapelton	7,031	1895	3,807.30	1,408.57	5,215.87	740.89	2,326.35	3,067.24	4,749	1,866	16	29,802	Mildred E. Riley.
Chisbolm	1,613	1910	1,785.01	374.23	2,159.24	620.74	1,501.55	2,122.29	2,110	478	12	7,560	Mrs. Jessie M. Bollinger.
Chisbolm	1,559	1902	1,379.94	2,033.97	3,413.91	585.25	1,717.15	2,302.40	4,851	2,413	...	16,934	Elizabeth Lommen.
Closteron	1,200	1914	Not open until 1914										
Crookston	2,807	1908	361.18	818.88	1,180.06	42.54	1,134.63	1,177.17	2,217	985	...	10,857	Eva L. Furber.
Crookston	78,466	1891	21,714.42	2,870.74	24,585.16	2,426.83	17,969.98	20,396.81	65,640	21,906	...	211,451	Frances E. Earhart.
Crookston	7,036	1910	Open July 1, 1914						1,721	...	...	...	Margaret Hickman.
Duluth	2,958	1879	1,250.93	872.62	2,123.55	365.00	908.04	1,274.04	5,079	921	9	11,213	Minnie Bird.
Duluth	9,001	1879	1,052.40	2,254.07	3,306.47	1,406.85	1,348.96	2,755.81	11,456	2,081	7	34,716	Sarah E. LeCrona.
Faribault	6,887	1890	1,819.06	809.59	2,628.65	481.34	1,390.03	1,871.37	5,089	2,418	4	16,469	Amy A. Lewis.
Faribault	2,161	1908	477.79	1,033.39	1,511.18	255.22	935.28	1,190.50	2,645	730	39	6,131	Frances E. Peterson.
Fergus	987	1902	423.13	380.81	803.94	174.70	210.17	384.87	2,924	565	100	4,443	Anna O'Brien.
Fergus	365	1905										...	Thelma Woods.
Grand Marais	552	1901	25.00	68.59	93.59		24.98	24.98	228	240	58	806	Ruth Keeler.
Grand Meadow	2,330	1900	984.62	222.03	1,206.65	38.73	1,240.99	1,279.72	2,485	889	58	12,821	Mrs. L. W. Huntley.
Grand Rapids	1,454	1900		328.66	328.66	118.46	103.18	221.63	1,787	458	3	5,952	Mrs. F. J. Cressy.
Grand Falls	3,583	1905		328.53	328.53	188.23	141.30	329.53	6,258	500	...	10,116	Stella Telford.
Gratiot	8,332	1908	18,999.29	381.32	9,380.54	2,089.70	4,742.01	6,831.71	7,339	3,910	13	51,804	Stella L. Wiley.
Gratiot	2,022	1912	700.00	107.81	807.81	34.26	254.01	288.26	825	...	...	860	Mrs. Lillian Wheeler.
Habington	2,368	1901	1,510.04	983.87	2,493.91	297.92	996.86	1,294.78	4,241	...	10	14,916	Marjorie Wakefield.
Hoboken	1,487	1911	800.00	79.15	879.15	160.81	434.47	594.78	1,541	820	20	6,529	Mrs. Marie Wallace.
Hoboken	1,907	1880	200.00	59.47	259.47	117.46	181.35	308.81	2,750	691	6	4,687	Mrs. D. Brown.
Hoboken	1,173	1899	568.83	334.29	903.12	142.84	427.04	589.88	1,968	429	50	8,598	Eva Harrington.
Ironville	695	1914	500.00			500.00			1,540	350	3	7,963	Frances Sawyer.
Jackson	3,142	1898	524.41	437.51	961.92	232.50	479.66	712.16	3,881	678	21	18,561	Jennie E. Baker.
Jackson	522	1898	96.17	126.03	222.20	15.72	126.74	141.46	1,216	177	4	2,491	Mrs. J. Wadman.
Jackson	2,333	1904	1,033.49	461.47	1,494.96	220.14	1,023.86	1,244.00	3,512	1,381	126	10,834	Mrs. Alice A. Lamb.

Little Falls	4,079	1,893	1,454.89	1,091.39	2,540.23	491.18	1,308.58	1,758.58	1,758.58	4,743	1,377	16,504	Mrs. Jenny L. Blanchard.
Laverne	2,540	1,891	1,051.81	560.77	1,612.58	252.16	912.84	1,165.02	1,165.02	4,902	1,398	9,750	Mrs. D. E. Halbert.
Madison	1,811	1,906	800.00	743.85	1,543.85	137.95	757.68	880.63	880.63	2,985	1,821	5,377	Mrs. Hilda O. Blind.
Mankato	10,365	1,894	5,288.42	1,675.05	6,961.47	1,498.02	3,701.32	5,200.41	5,200.41	17,375	3,698	43,894	Flora F. Carr.
Mapleton	809	1,902	500.00	439.60	939.60	147.02	496.82	643.93	643.93	1,859	492	5,965	Kathleen Reb.
Marshall	2,152	1,884	1,000.00	544.56	1,544.56	147.02	1,113.51	1,260.53	1,260.53	2,865	784	8,663	Elizabeth L. Rank.
Minneapolis	301,408	1,889	180,185.94	20,879.75	181,065.69	27,668.44	130,991.20	158,559.64	158,559.64	271,689	81,336	1,324,141	Gratia A. Countryman.
Montevideo	819	1,903	100.00	63.16	163.16	67.41	60.00	111.41	111.41	1,135	375	2,877	Mrs. E. B. Seale.
Monticello	3,056	1,880	1,390.42	547.45	2,037.87	719.73	643.44	1,243.17	1,243.17	6,912	1,058	10,090	Mrs. Margaret E. Webb.
Moorhead	3,058	1,901	1,600.00	585.66	745.66	78.59	230.06	308.65	308.65	1,994	742	4,552	May Worthing.
Mountain Iron	4,840	1,906	2,507.86	504.78	3,112.64	406.94	1,897.90	2,404.84	2,404.84	6,110	1,539	13,003	Ethel S. McCubrey.
Morris	1,343	1,914	Not yet open.										
Nashauk	1,535	1,886	1,075.01	567.05	1,642.06	202.10	846.00	1,048.10	1,048.10	6,757	1,325	11,936	Agnes Torpey.
Newport	2,080	1,914	500.00			43.40	81.55	125.05	125.05	1,650	406	9,470	Edith Mollvalne
North Mankato	3,701	1,889	1,145.3	46.54	161.07	22.55	80.28	102.83	102.83	1,234	151	1,682	Lillian E. Trevette.
Northfield	1,279	1,907	67.50	57.82	125.32	192.06	969.91	1,161.97	1,161.97	1,167	944	4,466	Mrs. H. Arnold.
Olivia	3,265	1,898	985.04	681.72	1,666.76					5,482	2,263	28,126	Nellie B. Gregg.
Ortonville	960	1,913	No financial report.							785	346	5,276	Mrs. N. Coucheran.
Owatonna	1,774	1,899	966.40	723.51	1,689.91	56.23	1,260.03	1,316.26	1,316.26	1,582	643	4,424	Mrs. Martha Southwell
Park Rapids	5,658	1,896	2,501.27	1,198.48	3,699.75	392.26	3,236.89	3,629.15	3,629.15	14,768	6,981	36,911	Audlene Graham
Paynesville	1,801	1,900	439.76	37.08	476.84	177.82	229.26	407.08	407.08	2,714	932	13,038	Maude R. Ressler.
Pipestone	926	1,907	102.98	134.92	237.88	59.19	125.90	185.09	185.09	1,198	406	3,490	Agnola Helmerding.
Plainview	2,475	1,892	1,185.10	504.19	1,689.29	226.89	891.91	1,128.30	1,128.30	4,511	1,200	11,337	Mrs. M. I. Gilson.
Preston	1,175	1,908	391.68	804.81	996.47	276.91	245.96	622.87	622.87	1,684	511	7,777	Kate Biers.
Red Wing	1,192	1,908	690.96	370.97	1,061.93	46.39	684.60	730.99	730.99	1,970	903	5,988	Mrs. E. B. Read.
Redwood Falls	9,048	1,893	2,635.04	1,467.91	4,102.95	666.05	2,450.38	3,016.43	3,016.43	8,532	2,850	31,493	Grace L. Meyer.
Rochester	1,666	1,905	1,004.08	582.44	1,586.52	161.96	991.54	1,153.50	1,153.50	3,351	910	12,180	M. Frances Moore.
Rushford	7,844	1,865	2,301.26	1,544.57	4,845.83	630.85	2,613.86	3,244.71	3,244.71	12,556	No report	40,767	Edna Emerick.
St. Cloud	1,011	1,877				16.95	73.88	90.83	90.83	2,251	No record		Emma Crampton.
St. Louis	10,600	1,869	2,774.96	1,511.83	4,286.79	735.68	2,506.74	3,042.42	3,042.42	12,497	3,035	36,357	Mrs. Marie E. Brick.
St. Paul	1,743	1,913		725.07	725.07		638.42	638.42	638.42	2,299	229	4,458	Margaret Fletcher.
St. Peter	4,176	1,895	1,022.61	717.93	1,740.56	171.79	56,943.62	74,261.42	74,261.42	148,531	33,541	489,851	W. Dawson Johnston.
St. Peter	1,818	1,902	500.00	133.34	633.34	191.99	339.24	631.23	631.23	5,027	1,387	11,216	Marian Tyler.
St. Peter	2,154	1,878	635.50	530.43	1,165.93	476.53	690.40	1,165.93	1,165.93	1,391	1,304	5,548	Violet M. Lynda.
Stank Center	2,241	1,897	533.47	100.64	634.11	91.86	474.31	566.17	566.17	9,749	No record		
Sauk Eye	1,817	1,901	796.53	1,238.14	2,034.67	71.99	790.21	862.20	862.20	2,310	241	6,129	Lydia S. Sasse.
Sleepy Valley	10,198	1,869	2,445.46	2,585.37	6,030.83	972.03	2,863.98	3,836.01	3,836.01	2,837	730	9,148	Alice V. Steffens.
Springwater	3,714	1,901	1,220.39	278.02	1,498.41	317.85	700.30	1,018.15	1,018.15	13,568	2,192	33,175	Mary E. Corson.
St. Joseph	4,940	1,896	2,213.12	1,89.80	2,402.92	562.54	1,646.51	2,209.05	2,209.05	2,304	1,511	16,878	Emma L. Backa.
St. Joseph	10,473	1,905	7,800.80	3,799.44	11,600.24	3,174.73	6,843.76	10,018.49	10,018.49	6,107	2,292	19,009	Marlon Dahl.
Two Inla	2,622	1,869	550.21	388.02	938.23	389.75	360.82	750.57	750.57	10,360	4,744	60,812	Mabel Newhard.
Virginia	917	1,900	300.00	58.71	358.71	38.86	311.56	350.31	350.31	8,500	800	8,558	Pertie Jones
Walker	492	1,904	400.00	106	401.06	56.00	345.06	401.06	401.06	1,394	316	3,185	Margaret B. Fluke.
Walker	1,505	1,889	4783.11	322.48	1,105.59	150.00	735.88	885.88	885.88	2,261	699	4,560	Miles Dickey.
Walker	4,135	1,904	1,208.20	652.53	1,860.73	291.45	1,566.77	2,458.22	2,458.22	3,597	560	5,225	Lucy O. Tart
Walker	1,534	1,899	492.84	31.85	524.69	4.00	497.08	501.08	501.08	4,116	1,805	15,225	Amy Hanscom.
Winnebago	18,583	1,863	10,310.96	10,199.89	20,510.85	1,289.51	15,703.51	18,993.08	18,993.08	2,067	706	4,905	Winnifred White.
Winnetka	2,385	1,905	1,047.94	460.15	1,508.09	122.29	969.78	1,092.07	1,092.07	32,656	4,465	86,838	Jeanette A. Clarke.
Winnetka	1,138	1,879	650.00	784.13	1,434.13	200.05	434.16	634.21	634.21	4,174	1,584	11,514	Mrs. M. Hoffman.
Winnetka										2,871	1,632	5,635	Hattie E. Marvin.
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FREE ASSOCIATION LIBRARIES.

PLACE	Population (1910 census)	Year Established	Aid from Council	Income, year ending June, 1914	Volumes	Borrowers	Circulation	LIBRARIAN
Akeley	2,574	1905	*	.....	750	200	.....	Mrs. A. E. Lawson
Baudette	897	1913	†	50.00	200.00	325	175	60 Mrs. R. M. Skinner
Bethel	221	1914	.....	.....	200	Opened	July, '14	Ruth Widmark.
Blackduck	942	1909	.....	350.04	600	75	1,888	Mrs. C. W. Dudley
Breckenridge	1,840	1912	.....	.....	885	116	.....	Mrs. G. W. Mangsh
Caledonia	1,372	1894	†	350.00	1,500	560	7,000	Grace A. Dorival.
Cass Lake	2,011	1913	120.00	147.75	820	363	.....	Izetta Drew.
Champlin	579	1913	.....	149.31	287	76	.....	Mrs. Emma Colen
Deerwood	586	1914	.....	.....	500	30	.....	Anne Oleson.
Dodge Center	957	1909	†	98.78	892	250	1,503	Mrs. A. F. Ingalla.
East Shore Park (White Bear Lake) .....	.....	1908	.....	.....	618	23	103	Mrs. Nellie P. Blo
Fair Haven	300	1908	.....	.....	700	100	.....	Mrs. Hattie Baldw
Fulda	753	1901	.....	153.84	763	215	820	Mrs. T. P. Downey
Hanska	410	1893	.....	.....	2,000	135	835	Rev. Amandus No
Hills	398	1913	.....	187.21	346	206	1,671	Woman's Civic L
Howard Lake	626	1904	†	75.00	250.00	1,135	108	3,750 Mrs. John Devine.
Kasson	932	1910	240.00	243.50	1,242	377	3,298	Ida C. Cornell.
Kenyon	1,237	1908	†	71.03	716	316	1,709	Mrs. R. Leland.
LeRoy	767	1907	.....	.....	1,200	651	4,696	Mrs. M. J. Hart.
Le Sueur	1,755	1905	.....	132.93	1,026	303	2,999	Carrie M. Cadwel
Long Prairie	1,250	1910	†	100.00	280.72	1,434	1,067	3,924 Marion Lewis.
Mantorville	450	1894	24.00	24.00	450	50	1,200	Matilda Alder.
New Richland	685	1901	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Ulm	5,648	1908	.....	16.00	450	245	.....	George F. Mayer.
Nicollet	338	1914	†	108.34	315	96	1,487	Mutual Improvem
North Branch	642	1912	60.00	112.00	937	232	.....	Mrs. J. H. Wahls
Northome	252	1904	45.00	173.94	81	51	539	Mrs. Jos. Forsyth
Rice	262	1911	.....	No report.	.....	.....	.....	Mrs. A. E. Rathb
Robbinsdale	765	1904	†	86.00	464	110	.....	Clara Sessing.
Royalton	676	1912	.....	30.00	250	57	400	Dorothy Wilson.
St. Charles	1,159	1913	†	.....	1,237	512	4,516	Ethel Campbell.
St. James	2,320	1911	.....	370.11	1,542	1,135	8,034	Susie E. Fickes.
Shakopee	2,302	1910	.....	25.45	437	127	1,520	Anna Stelten.
Spicer	228	1906	†	25.00	55.00	300	.....	Alma J. Samuelso
Staples	2,558	1906	.....	No report.	.....	.....	.....	Rev. T. E. J. Wils
Tracy	1,826	1884	To be re-opened in schoolhouse in 1915					.....
Wadena	1,820	1900	†	125.00	145.07	1,114	491	3,296 Mrs. L. A. Mathev
Wells	1,755	1906	†	.....	145.00	2,015	695	5,345 Mrs. Byron Hugh
Wilmont	258	1912	.....	No report.	.....	.....	.....	Grace Renn.
Windom	1,749	1900	†	75.00	90.00	1,009	150	2,968 Mrs. T. C. Collins.

*Expenses paid by Red River Lumber Co.
†Room, heat and light provided in village hall.
‡Room in Court house.

SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARIES.

NAME OF LIBRARY	Population (1910 census)	Year Established	Dues per year	Dues per book	Income, year ending June, 1914	Volumes	Borrowers	Circulation	LIBRARIAN
Annandale Library Ass'n..	618	1900	.....	.....	†	No report	.....	.....	.....
Appleton Public Library...	1,300	1896	\$1.00	.10	†	160.00	2,500	60	Mrs. Anna L
Elbow Lake Library Club..	776	1904	1.00	.....	†	30.00	520	30	Agnes Penn
Glencoe Library Ass'n.....	1,788	1904	.50	.....	.....	109.60	1,400	100	.....
Taylor's Falls Library Assn.	540	1871	1.00	.05	.....	84.30	2,757	22	900 Mrs. L. F. S
Waseca Library.....	3,054	1902	1.00	.....	.....	78.40	1,363	51	3,309 Ella Dibble.

†Room in village hall or court house. ‡\$100 appropriation from council.

INSTITUTION LIBRARIES.

43

STATE INSTITUTION LIBRARIES.

INSTITUTION	PLACE	Vols.	LIBRARIAN
for the Blind.....	Faribault	2,980	Ruth Burgess.
for the Deaf.....	Faribault	4,079	Louis C. Tuck.
for the Feeble-minded.....	Faribault	1,938	Lucy V. Hatfield.
Bible School.....	Owatonna	2,408	Helen Smalls.
Training School.....	Red Wing	2,918	Gertrude Loehl.
School for Girls.....	Sauk Center	949	Vera E. Carson.
Reformatory.....	St. Cloud	3,000	G. E. Rockwood.
Prison	Stillwater	6,307	J. E. Marcell.
Asylum	Walker	457	Miss Johnston.
Hospital for Crippled Children.	Phalen Park, St. Paul.....	361	
for Inebriates.....	Willmar	489	W. E. Jones...
Hospitals for Insane.....	Fergus Falls	1,297	Thomas Miles.
.....	Rochester	419	R. F. Waters.
.....	St. Peter	808	Mrs. McInteer.
Cylums for Insane.....	Anoka	Traveling	A. B. Ware.
.....	Hastings	Library	J. F. Hicks.

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND SPECIAL LIBRARIES.

PLACE	NAME OF LIBRARY	Kind of Library	Volumes	LIBRARIAN
Lea	Albert Lea College.	College ..	3,000	Elizabeth Purves.
ville	St John's Abbey	College ..	25,000	Alexius Hoffman.
.....	Bar Library Association.....	Law	20,000	Emma Hicks.
.....	State Normal School.....	School	6,800	Ruth Ely.
.....	Villa Scholastica	School	6,34	Sister Paul.
St	St. Mary's Hall	School	5,000	Mary S. Gold.
St	Seabury Divinity School	Theological	11,004	C. C. Thomson.
St	Shattuck School	School	5,500	Mrs. Maud L. Haeberl
o	State Normal School	School	11,890	Alice N. Farr.
olls	Augsburg Seminary.....	College ..	12,000	William Mills.
olls	Hennepin Co. Medical Society.	Medical ..	5,793	Mrs. Carrie C. Jones.
olls	University of Minnesota.....	College ..	185,000	J. T. Gerould.
ad	State Normal School.....	School ..	10,211	Dorothy Hurlbert.
ld	Carleton College (Scoville Memorial Library).....	College ..	27,000	Eleanor J. Gladstone
ld	St. Olaf College.....	College ..	10,550	O. G. Felland.
ng	Red Wing Seminary.....	School ..	4,000	Herman E. Jorgense
ld	State Normal School.....	School ..	12,168	Ottile Liedloff
l	Hamline University	College ..	16,261	Anna M. Davis.
l	Macalester College (Edward D. Neill Library).....	College ..	13,866	Frederick G. Axtell.
l	Minnesota Historical Society	Historical	1 7,829	Solon J. Buck.
l	Ramsey Co. Medical Society..	Medical ..	900	Irene Goette.
.....	St. Paul Seminary.....	Theological	2 500	John Sellskar.
l	St. Thomas College.....	College ..	6, 47	Wm. E. Etzel.
l	State Library	Law	76, 67	Elias J. Lien.
er	Gustavus Adolphus College...	College ..	12, 00	Edith C. Knock.
.....	State Normal School	School ..	14, 16	Mary Grant.

FINANCIAL REPORT.

For the Year Ending July, 1913.

RECEIPTS.

Appropriation, August 1912-July, 1913.....	\$13,500.00
Receipts for freight and supplies.....	887.19
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	\$14,387.19

DISBURSEMENTS.

Administration and Field Work.

Secretary's salary	\$1,800.00
Organizer	1,200.00
Stenographer (see also traveling libraries).....	450.00
Traveling expenses—Secretary and Organizer.....	573.91
Summer School (special lectures and incidentals) ..	136.85
Printing—Quarterly bulletin and report.....	573.36
Publications for distribution.....	201.16
Incidental expenses—postage, telephone.....	200.20
Office supplies and equipment (stationery, etc.)....	372.33
	\$ 5,507.81

Traveling Libraries.

Books	\$2,934.27
Salaries:	
Librarian	1,200.00
Assistant	900.00
Stenographer (one-half salary).....	450.00
Clerk	610.00
Packer (one-half time).....	178.20
Extra service	149.72
Traveling expenses—account traveling libraries....	172.45
Book cases and repairs.....	484.30
Rebinding	299.10
Blanks, supplies, etc.....	264.75
Freight and express on traveling libraries.....	995.49
Postage account for traveling library work.....	241.00
	\$ 8,879.28

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Balance10
	<hr/>	\$14,387.19

FINANCIAL REPORT.

For the Year Ending July, 1914.

RECEIPTS.

Appropriation, August 1913-July, 1914.....	\$13,500.00
Receipts for freight and supplies.....	1,047.54
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	\$14,547.54

DISBURSEMENTS.

Administration and Field Work.

Secretary's salary	\$1,800.00
Organizer	870.00
Stenographer (see also traveling libraries).....	450.00
Traveling expenses—Secretary and Organizer.....	310.28
Summer School (special lectures and incidentals) ..	106.50
Printing—Quarterly bulletins and leaflets.....	251.78
Publications for distribution.....	189.97
Incidental expenses—postage, telephone, etc.....	219.75
Office supplies and equipment (stationery, etc.)....	617.24
	\$ 4,815.52

Traveling Libraries.

Books	\$3,687.14
-------------	------------

Salaries :

Librarian	1,200.00
Reference librarian	1,000.00
Stenographer (one-half salary).....	450.00
Clerk	515.00
Packer (one-half time).....	198.68
Extra service	216.36

Traveling expenses—account traveling libraries....	126.00
Book cases and repairs.....	277.05
Rebinding	547.35
Blanks, supplies, etc.....	248.45
Freight and express on traveling libraries.....	1,045.95
Postage account for traveling library work.....	220.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 9,731.98
	<hr/>
	\$14,547.50

STATE LAW CREATING THE PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION.

From Revised Laws of Minnesota, 1905.

2250. **Members—Term.** The State Public Library Commission shall be composed of the President of the State University, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the Secretary of the State Historical Society, each ex-officio, and two other members to be appointed by the governor upon the expiration of the terms of those now in office, each for the term of six years and until his successor qualifies. Vacancies shall be filled by like appointment for the unexpired terms. ('99 c. 353 ss. 1, 5.)

2251. **Compensation.** No member of such commission shall receive any salary or compensation for his services as such, but each shall be paid his traveling and other expenses necessarily incurred in attending meetings of the commission, in visiting or establishing libraries, and in performing his duties connected with the work of the commission. ('99 c. 353 ss. 6, 7.)

2252. **Purchase of Books; Office.** The commission may purchase collections of books, to be the property of the state, and used as a state circulating library, from which any town, village or community may borrow under prescribed regulations. It shall divide such books into groups, to be known as traveling libraries, catalog and prepare them for circulation, and make rules for the conduct of its business, such as shall insure the care, preservation, and safe return of all books loaned. Suitable rooms shall be provided in the capitol for its use. ('99 c. 353 ss. 8, 12.)

2253. **To advise librarians, etc.** Said commission without charge shall give advice and instruction to the managers of any public library, and to the trustees or agents of any village, town or community entitled to borrow from said collections, upon any matter pertaining to the organization, maintenance, or administration of libraries. It shall assist, by counsel, and encouragement, in the formation of libraries where none exist, and may send its members to aid in organizing the same, or in improving those already established. ('99 c. 353 s. 9.)

2254. **Statistics; Reports; Disbursements.** The commission shall keep statistics of the free public libraries of the state, and record of the work done and the books loaned by it, and report the same to each regular session of the legislature, with a statement of its expenditures, the use made of the traveling libraries, and such other matters as it deems proper. Upon presentation of itemized vouchers, approved by at least three members of the commission, the state auditor shall issue his warrants for all proper expenditures hereunder. ('99 c. 353 ss. 10, 13.)

INDEX

Agricultural trains	14	Dodge Center	26, 28
Albert Lea	28, 29	Drama League	14
Alexandria	33	Duluth.....	21, 28, 30, 32
A. L. A. Booklist.....	10	Duluth, Normal	36
A. L. A. Publishing Board.....	10	Educational meetings	8, 9
Annandale	7	Entertainments	34
Anoka	7	Eveleth.....	21, 23, 24, 26, 28
Appropriations	21	Exhibits.....	9, 34, 37
Arlington	7	Fairmont	21, 34
Association libraries	24, 42	Faribault.....	8, 29, 33
Aurora	21	Farmers' libraries	15
Austin.....	28, 33, 34	Fergus Falls	28, 33
Baudette	24, 26	Field work	5
Becker Co.	30	Financial report	44, 45
Benson.....	7, 25, 26, 34	Foreign books	16
Bethel	24	Foreign readers	34
Big Falls.....	6, 21, 26	Gifts	28
Blue Earth	21	Graceville	26, 28
Brainerd	29, 33	Grand Rapids	28, 34
Branches and stations.....	32	Hastings.....	33, 34, 37
Browns Valley.....	21, 22, 26, 28	Hibbing.....	21, 28, 32, 33, 34
Buildings	26	High school libraries.....	36
Cannon Falls	7	Hill, J. J.....	26
Carey, Miriam E.....	5, 38	Hills	24
Carnegie gifts	28	Holland, G. W.....	29
Cass Lake	24, 26	Hopkins.....	21, 24, 34
Champlin	6, 24	Howard Lake	26
Chatfield.....	26, 28, 29	Hutchinson	34
Children's books	9	Improvements	28
Children's work	33	Individual loans	18
Chisholm.....	21, 22, 23, 26, 28, 34	Institution libraries	38, 43
Clay Co.	30	International Falls....	7, 21, 24, 26, 28
Clearing house for periodicals....	9	Jackson	7, 21
Cloquet.....	21, 28, 33, 34	Janesville	28, 30
Club libraries	17	Kasson	26
Club work	34	Keewatin.....	21, 24, 28, 36
Coleraine.....	28, 33, 34	Kenyon	26
College libraries	43	Laird, William H.....	28
County agents	15, 16	League of Library Commissions..	10
County extension	30, 32	Lectures	34
Crookston	34	Leroy.....	21, 26, 29
Crosby	21, 22	Le Sueur	24, 26
Deerwood	24	Library commission law.....	46
Detroit.....	21, 26, 27, 30, 32	Library extension	29

Library meetings	8	Red Wing.....	7, 29, 33, 34
Library Notes and News.....	8, 10	Redwood Falls.....	28, 33, 34, 37
Library visits	6	Reference work	18
Litchfield	34	Robbinsdale	7, 26
Little Falls.....	7, 28, 29, 34	Round Table Meetings.....	9
Long Prairie	26	Rural schools	36
Lumber camps	9	St. Charles.....	24, 26, 28
Luverne	29	St. Cloud.....	21, 29
Madison	7, 34	St. Cloud, Normal	36
Magazines, clearing house.....	9	St. Louis Park...6, 21, 24, 28, 29, 37	
Mankato.....	28, 33, 34	St. Paul.....	26, 28, 30, 32, 34
Mankato, Normal	36	St. Peter.....	21, 28
Mantorville	26, 28	Sauk Center.....	7, 28, 33, 37
Mapleton	28, 30	School libraries	36, 43
Marshall	7, 28	School work	33
Meeker Co.	32	Sleepy Eye	29
Minneapolis	9, 32	Social centers	34
Minneota	30	South St. Paul.....	7
Minnesota Federation of Women's Clubs	9	Spring Valley	28
Minnesota Library Association..	8, 10	Staples	7, 28
Minnesota State Art Society...10, 14		State fair	10
Montevideo	34	Stevens Co.	32
Moorhead.....	21, 28, 30	Stillwater.....	7, 33
Moorhead, Normal	7, 36	Story hour	33
Morris	7	Subscription libraries	26, 42
Mountain Iron.....	21, 24, 26, 28	Summer School	7
Nashwauk.....	21, 24, 28, 36	Teachers' libraries	14
National Education Association.8, 37		Thief River Falls.....	26, 28
Newport	28	Township extension	32
Nicollet	24	Tracy	26
Normal school libraries.....	36, 43	Traveling libraries	12
North Branch.....	6, 26, 29	Traveling library statistics..16, 17, 18	
Northfield	14, 28	Two Harbors.....	7, 21, 34
Northome	26	University Extension.....	13, 14
Olivia.....	6, 21, 24	University Library	30
Organization of libraries.....	6	University weeks	9
Ortonville.....	21, 26, 28	Virginia.....	26, 28, 29, 33, 34, 35, 37
Owatonna.....	28, 29, 33, 34	Wabasha.....	30, 33
Package libraries	18	Wadena.....	26, 28
Palmer, J. D.....	29	Walker	28
Paynesville	28, 29	Washington Co.	32
Periodicals, clearing house.....	9	Wayzata	21
Picture collections	9	White Bear.....	7, 26, 28, 31
Pine Island	29	Willmar.....	28, 33
Pipestone	28	Wilmont.....	6, 24
Progress in Minnesota libraries..	19	Wilson, Martha	36
Public libraries.....	21, 40, 41	Windom.....	7, 26
Publications	10, 11	Winona.....	28, 30, 33, 34
		Women's Clubs	9, 17

MINNESOTA PUBLIC LIBRARY

NINTH BIENNIAL F

1914-1916

**THE VOLKSZEITUNG COMPANY
ST. PAUL, MINN.**

MINNESOTA PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION
NINTH BIENNIAL REPORT
1914-1916

THE VOLKZEITUNG COMPANY
ST. PAUL, MINN.

MINNESOTA PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION
OFFICE: THE CAPITOL, ST. PAUL

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Members Ex-officio:

GEORGE E. VINCENT,
President of University of Minnesota, Minneapolis.
C. G. SCHULZ,
State Superintendent of Education, St. Paul.
SOLON J. BUCK,
Secretary Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul.

Members Appointed by the Governor:

MRS. MARGARET EVANS HUNTINGTON, Chairman, Northfield.
(Term expires 1916.)
GRATIA A. COUNTRYMAN, Minneapolis.
(Term expires 1918.)

Executive Staff:

CLARA F. BALDWIN, Director.
AMY COWLEY, Librarian.
MARY P. PRINGLE, Reference Librarian.
RUTH A. HAVEN, Organizer.
MAUDE E. ROBINSON, Secretary to the Director.
MARY DUNLAP, Clerk.
ROLAND LAFOND, Packer.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Part I—Field Work	5
Library visits	6
Organization of Libraries.....	6
Summer School	6
Library Meetings	7
Exhibits and Special Days.....	8
Publications	9
Part II—Traveling Libraries	10
Advertising	10
General Traveling Libraries	11
Farmers' Libraries	12
Foreign Books	12
Club Libraries	12
Program Aids	12
Package Libraries	12
Traveling Libraries	14
Traveling Library Loans	14
Part III—Progress in Minnesota Libraries.....	16
Public Libraries	16
Free Association Libraries.....	17
Subscription Libraries	17
Appropriations	19
Buildings	19
Improvements	20
Gifts	21
Extension Work	21
County Libraries	23
Township Extension	24
Branches and Stations	24
Co-operation with School Libraries.....	25
Statistical Tables	
Public Libraries	26-27
Free Association Libraries	28
Subscription Libraries	28
State Institution Libraries	29
College, School and Special Libraries.....	29
Financial Report	30-31
Summary of Work	32

ILLUSTRATIONS.

Map showing Public and Traveling Libraries.....	15
Graceville Carnegie Library.....	22
Leroy Public Library	13
Mountain Iron Carnegie Library.....	18
Ortonville Carnegie Library.....	25

Minnesota Public Library Comm. 2/27/179

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

ST. PAUL, MINN., JULY 31, 1916.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives:

As required by Section 4915 of the General Statutes of Minnesota, 1913, the State Public Library Commission has the honor to submit herewith its ninth biennial report for the period ending July 31, 1916.

Respectfully submitted,

MARGARET EVANS HUNTINGTON,
Chairman.

MINNESOTA PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION

Director's Report

The work of the Library Commission falls into two general divisions: (1) the advisory and instructional work for public libraries reviewed in Part I of this report under the heading of Field Work and (2) the traveling library system reported in Part II. Part III contains a brief summary of library progress during the biennium, with statistics of public libraries.

PART I. FIELD WORK.

The Commission endeavors to keep in touch with library conditions throughout the state, to follow up and stimulate local interest wherever shown, and responds to every request for advice and assistance in promoting library efforts.

When a community is interested in establishing a library, printed matter is furnished for use in newspapers, personal visits are made to confer with those interested, and when expedient to hold a public meeting for discussion of the library question. If the library is started either by an association or the municipality, the Commission gives advice regarding laws and methods of organization, rules and regulations, planning and arrangement of library buildings and rooms, selection and purchase of books, magazines, furniture and supplies, and sends an organizer to start the work and instruct the local librarian.

To libraries already established, the Commission serves as a bureau of information, giving advice through its quarterly bulletin, correspondence and personal visits as to selection of books, purchase of supplies, technical details, matters of administration and questions of library policy.

LIBRARY VISITS.

From August 1914, to July, 1916, 148 visits were made by members of the Commission staff to 102 communities. Of these 29 were made to assist at state or district library, educational or club meetings, or to make addresses at public meetings or library dedications; 67 were made to confer with library boards as to building plans, library organization or extension, or the general progress and welfare of the library; 26 were made by the Commission organizer to assist in organizing or cataloging; and 26 were made by the librarian to locate or reopen traveling library stations.

ORGANIZATION OF LIBRARIES.

Since the majority of libraries in Minnesota cannot afford to employ trained librarians, assistance and instruction in organizing libraries is given by the Commission. This includes the proper classification, arrangement and care of books, installing necessary records and teaching the librarian how to continue them. Assistance in cataloging is given when the library is large enough to require it, provided the librarian has had summer school training. This service to the public libraries is given without charge, except that the library is asked to provide for the local expenses of the organizer.

During the last biennial period, the Commission has organized the new libraries established at Herman and Long Lake and reorganized libraries at LeSueur, North Mankato, Paynesville and Tracy. Assistance in cataloging or in revising other records was given to public libraries at Anoka, Chatfield, Chisholm, Hibbing, International Falls, Little Falls, Madison, Montevideo, Nashwauk, Ortonville, Redwood Falls, St. James, St. Louis Park, and White Bear, and to school libraries at Ada and Waseca in co-operation with the State Supervisor of School Libraries.

SUMMER SCHOOL FOR LIBRARY TRAINING.

The most important instructional work of the Commission is the six-weeks course in library methods conducted at the University Summer School in co-operation with the Department of Education.

The school was established primarily to meet the needs of librarians in charge of small public libraries in our own state, of whom 89 have attended since its opening in 1900.

The recent ruling of the State High School Board that definite service must be provided for school libraries has made new demands on the school in the training of teacher-librarians, who now comprise the large majority of the classes.

In former years, students were admitted from other states having no summer course in library work, but the increased enrollment from our own state has now made it necessary to restrict attendance to those having positions in Minnesota libraries.

The course is designed to give librarians a working knowledge of simple and efficient library methods and a broader view of the possibilities of library work. The individual problems of students are considered and work adapted to their needs as far as possible. The course for school librarians is under the special direction of Miss Martha Wilson, State Supervisor of School Libraries, who gives instruction in reference work, book selection and school library administration. In 1915 and 1916 the instruction in classification and cataloging was given by Miss Bertha Barden of the St. Paul Public Library, and lectures on other subjects by members of the Commission staff and by visiting librarians. A two-weeks course in children's literature by Mrs. Gudrun Thorne-Thomsen of Riverside, Ill., was a special feature in 1916.

At the sixteenth annual session in 1915, there was an attendance of 33, 19 of whom were preparing for work in school libraries, five of which were giving public library service also, 7 were librarians of small public libraries, and 7 public library assistants. At the seventeenth annual session in 1916, the total registration was 51, of whom 41 were teacher-librarians, 2 were employed in college or seminary libraries and 8 were librarians or assistants in public libraries.

LIBRARY MEETINGS.

Another fruitful source of library instruction and stimulus is the discussion of library problems at the various gatherings of librarians, teachers and clubs. The most important of these is the Minnesota Library Association, with which the Commission is closely associated. Its annual meetings held alternately in or

near the Twin Cities and in some more remote part of the state, are widely advertised by the Commission and its proceedings are printed in full in the quarterly bulletin, *Library Notes and News*. At the 1914 meeting in Little Falls, the social function of the library was emphasized, with Mrs. Thorne-Thomsen as chief speaker on Storytelling. The theme of the 1915 meeting at Minnetonka was publicity and co-operation. The Minnesota Educational Association organized a Division of School Libraries in 1915, and the Northeastern Minnesota Educational Association has established a library section. A district meeting was conducted by the Commission at the Southeastern Minnesota Educational Association in Rochester in 1915. The Twin City Library Club, an association of librarians in St. Paul and Minneapolis holds meetings at irregular intervals, usually in connection with meetings of the M. E. A. when speakers of note are available, and the librarians of the Range towns have a flourishing library club which meets once a month for conference and the promotion of co-operative plans.

The Commission participated in the meeting of the North Dakota Library Association at Wahpeton in 1914, and has been represented at 14 state and district meetings of the Minnesota Federation of Women's Clubs.

EXHIBITS AND SPECIAL DAYS.

The Commission endeavors to stimulate the observance of special days in the public libraries of the state, and encourage the co-operation of libraries with all movements for public welfare and education.

Exhibits of children's books for Christmas gifts have long been featured in public libraries, but the inauguration of Good Book Week the first week in December by the Boy Scouts of America promises to make this a permanent institution. In the furtherance of this movement the Commission distributed its own list of Children's Books for Christmas Gifts, as well as the Boy Scout list of Books Boys Like Best, and supplied exhibits of best children's books from its model collection.

The Commission co-operated with the Minnesota Public Health Association in advertising the Baby Welfare Campaign, by distributing a list of books on Infant Welfare and loaning

package libraries, containing pamphlets, circulars and posters. The Shakespeare Tercentenary was generally observed in schools and libraries, and the Drama League bulletins were widely distributed by the Commission. Collections of Shakespeare pictures were loaned to nine libraries and clubs.

A loan collection of 100 photographs of the Scott country furnished by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., visited 25 libraries in 1915-16.

The smaller collections of pictures owned by the Commission are still in occasional demand. These consist of the prints of American landscape painters, the British historical pictures, Forestry photographs, the Venice sketches by Hopkinson Smith, the Russell pictures of Western ranch life and the prints of the old U. S. navy.

PUBLICATIONS.

The regular publications of the Commission include the biennial reports to the Legislature and the quarterly bulletin entitled *Library Notes and News*, which is sent to librarians and trustees in Minnesota to serve as a means of communication between the Commission and the libraries. It contains suggestions and aids for librarians and items of general library news, with emphasis on local library progress.

In addition, a series of leaflets describing the kinds of traveling libraries is issued. In this series, a new edition of *Aids to Study Clubs* was printed in the spring of 1916. A revised edition of *Children's Books for Christmas Gifts* appeared in 1915.

The Commission also distributes or loans many of the pamphlets of the A. L. A. Publishing Board, other library publications which are helpful to small libraries and library periodicals. Of these aids the most important is the A. L. A. Booklist, a monthly list of the best new books, edited with the co-operation of many librarians and sent free to all librarians and book committees.

Among the new publications distributed during the last two years, are *Children's Books for First Purchase*, by Marion Humble; *List of Free Material*, by Mary J. Booth; and *Seven Joys of Reading*, by Mary Wright Plummer, which was sent as a Christmas greeting to librarians in the state.

COMMISSION PUBLICATIONS.

Biennial reports, 1900-1916 (2nd, o. p.)

Library notes and news, December, 1904, to date (v. 1, nos. 5, 6, v. 2, no. 5, o. p.)

Minnesota library laws, 1913.

Public documents in the small library.

Children's books for Christmas gifts, 1915.

Leaflets:

Free traveling libraries.

—— Aids to study clubs.

—— Package libraries.

—— Rules for circulation.

—— Finding lists—Books on agriculture and the farmers' library.

—— — Household economics.

—— — Teachers' library.

Organization, purpose and work (of the Commission.)

PART II.**TRAVELING LIBRARIES.**

A change in the personnel of the Traveling Library Department occurred in 1915, when Miss Helen J. Stearns, who had held the position of librarian for four years resigned to accept a position in the library of Hawaii, Honolulu. Miss Amy Cowley succeeded her on January 1, 1916, leaving an interim of three months when this position was vacant, and the work was carried on by the Director.

During the biennial period from August, 1914, to July, 1916, inclusive, the traveling library department received 2,162 requests for traveling libraries, in response to which 63,732 books were sent. Statistics for each book show that the total circulation was 121,981; which figure does not include the circulation of the books in the study club libraries, as accurate statistics for these are not available; 999 discarded volumes were shipped to new libraries, lumber camps and homesteaders.

In this time 253 new stations were established and 45 old ones reopened, making a total of 650 active stations.

ADVERTISING.

Several forms of advertising the traveling libraries have been tried throughout the state.

In the fall of 1914 a post card with a cut of the traveling library map was sent to every town in the state which had no traveling library facilities. This postal was mailed to the postmaster with the request that he exhibit it in the office where the general public might see it and study it. The response to this was gratifying indeed.

The next year a letter was sent to the editor of every newspaper in the state published where there were no libraries, asking that he print an enclosed notice advertising the traveling libraries. Every editor co-operated gladly, some running the notice in several issues of his paper, and their hearty response resulted in many new applications for traveling libraries and individual loans.

The usual annual exhibits have been made at the State Fair. One year best books and periodicals for children were featured; pictures suitable for a child's room, loaned by the Beard Art. Co., Minneapolis, were also shown.

The county agricultural agents and the members of the Agricultural Extension Division of the State University have greatly aided the traveling library department in developing the work with the farmers' clubs. They have helped to establish new stations and to distribute literature throughout the various counties.

GENERAL TRAVELING LIBRARIES.

The general traveling libraries are made up in fixed groups of 50 and 25 volumes and are loaned to communities in village and country, to small public libraries and to schools when the public may have access to them. The libraries composed entirely of children's books are of use chiefly to small public libraries, whose supply of children's books is limited and to supplement the small rural school libraries. Two special collections of the best children's classics are made up for the study of children's literature in teachers' training departments.

New collections are added each year and old collections freshened by the addition of new volumes, as the demand for new books is insistent.

FARMERS' LIBRARIES.

The groups of books on agriculture and country life are designed chiefly for use by farmers' clubs. A favorite combination is one of these farmers' libraries—so-called—with a 25 volume library of general reading. Many of the farmers' libraries are loaned to the county agricultural agents, who circulate books among their clientele.

FOREIGN BOOKS.

Traveling libraries are furnished in the following foreign languages: Finnish, French, German, Norwegian, Polish and Swedish. Groups of six books in any of these languages are added to any traveling library upon request. The demand for foreign books is steadily increasing and many of these are loaned to public libraries which cannot supply this need.

New German and Norwegian books were purchased in September, 1914, and Finnish ones in March, 1916.

CLUB LIBRARIES.

Libraries were loaned to 97 study clubs in 1914-15, and to 103 clubs in 1915-16, a total of 200 for the biennial period. These included 4,059 volumes, besides many magazine articles, pamphlets and pictures. This does not indicate the full number of clubs served, as many clubs whose programs were too miscellaneous in character to permit a regular library to be made up, secured material through the package libraries for short loans.

PROGRAM AIDS.

The loan collection of programs and outlines has been increased by the addition of the outlines prepared by the H. W. Wilson Co. and the General Federation of Women's Clubs. From this collection 842 programs and 370 outlines have been loaned during the past two years.

PACKAGE LIBRARIES.

The use of the package libraries has shown a greater increase than any other department of the traveling libraries.

These serve individuals preparing papers or debates, or readers pursuing some special line of study. No systematic attempt has yet been made to provide fiction and general reading

in this way, though many requests are received for such books, which are furnished whenever possible.

A special effort is made to provide material for the High School Debating League and the High School Discussion League, two organizations which embrace nearly all the High Schools in the state. Farmers' Clubs and Community Clubs are also furnished with much material for their programs.

In 1916 in co-operation with the Minnesota Public Health Association, and the Agricultural Extension Division, groups of package libraries on hygiene were made up with outlines prepared by the Extension workers for use of rural clubs.

The following table gives a summary of the individual loans which are more than three times the number given in the last report:

	Requests	Books	Magazine articles and pamphlets
1914-15	2,874	1,967	12,009
1915-16	3,307	2,741	12,472
Total.....	6,181	4,708	24,481



LEROY PUBLIC LIBRARY
(Courtesy of Library Board.)

TRAVELING LIBRARIES.

<i>Fixed collections.</i>	No.	Vols.
English, 50 volumes.....	302	15,100
English, 25 volumes.....	219	5,475
Agriculture, 25 volumes.....	75	1,875
Juvenile, 25 volumes.....	100	2,500
Teachers, 25 volumes.....	10	250
French, 25 volumes.....	3	75
German, 25 volumes.....	12	300
Norwegian, 25 volumes.....	11	275
Swedish, 25 volumes.....	8	200
	<hr/> 740	<hr/> 26,050
<i>Groups.</i>		
Finnish	37	223
French	31	186
German	42	252
Norwegian	54	324
Polish	7	42
Swedish	40	240
	<hr/> 211	<hr/> 1,267
<i>Open shelf</i> .....	...	5,424
Total volumes		<hr/> 32,741

SUMMARY OF TRAVELING LIBRARY LOANS

AUGUST 1, 1914—JULY 31, 1916

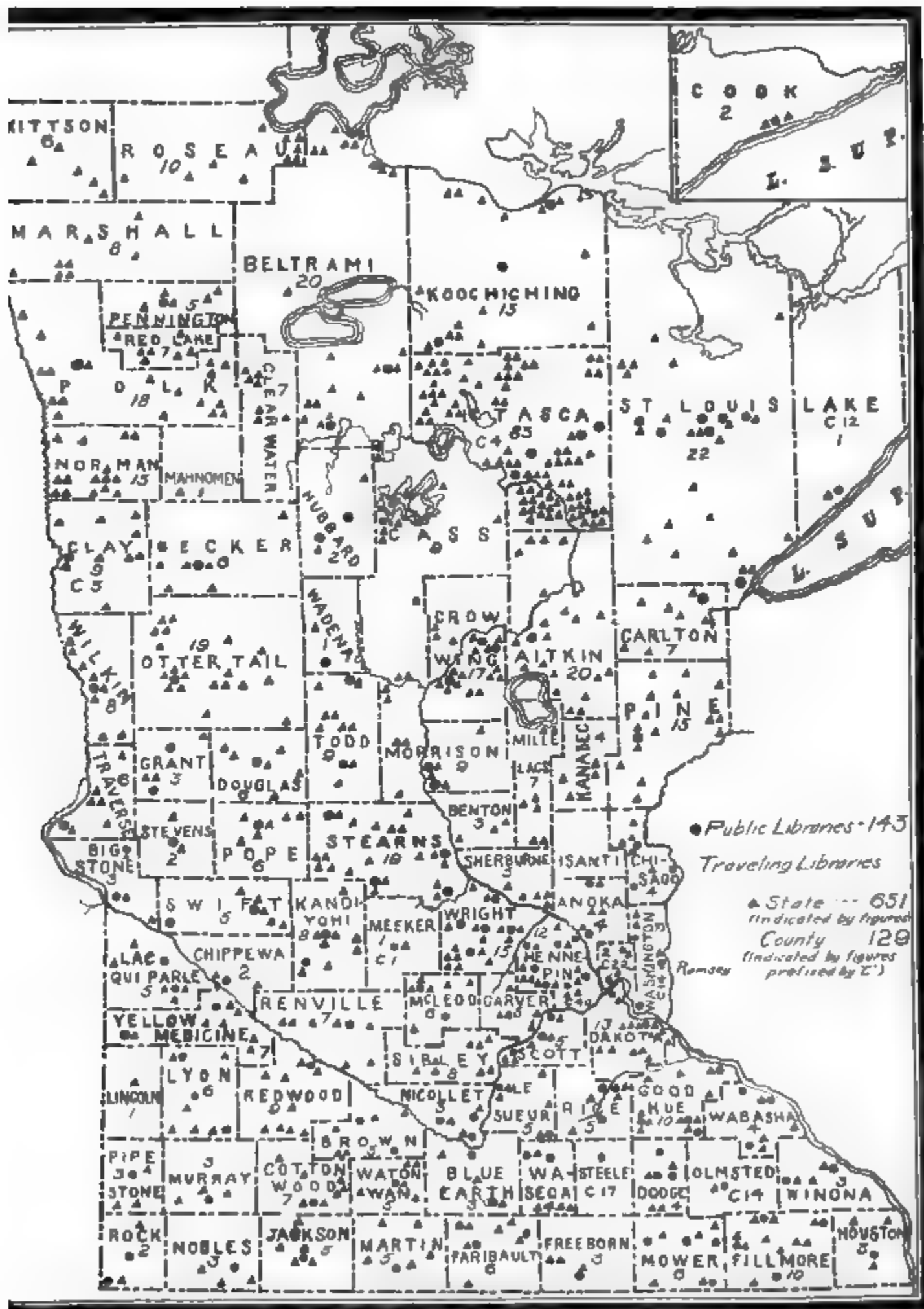
COMMUNITY LIBRARIES

REGULAR		JUVENILE		FOREIGN		AGRICULTURE	
Requests	Volumes	Requests	Volumes	Requests	Volumes	Requests	Volumes
695	27,947	57	1,409	145	1,624	169	3,228

PUBLIC AND ASSOCIATION LIBRARIES

REGULAR		JUVENILE		FOREIGN		AGRICULTURE	
Requests	Volumes	Requests	Volumes	Requests	Volumes	Requests	Volumes
180	8,473	75	1,842	120	2,722	5	116

CLUBS		SCHOOLS, HOME LIBRARIES, ETC.		INDIVIDUAL		TOTAL	
Requests	Volumes	Requests	Volumes	Requests	Volumes	Requests	Volumes
200	4,059	516	12,312	6181	4,708	8,343	68,440



PART III.

PROGRESS IN MINNESOTA LIBRARIES.

There are now 101 public libraries established under state law and supported by the municipality, 38 libraries maintained by associations or clubs, and 5 subscription libraries, one of which will be made a free library next year, and is included in that list also. This makes a total of 143 public libraries, a net gain of five over the number reported in 1914.

Of municipalities having a population of over 2,000 there are still seven which have no permanent library organization. Of these West St. Paul (a separate village) has access to the St. Paul Public Library, the school libraries at East Grand Forks, Ely and New Ulm are open to the public with trained service, a library committee of the Business Men's Association at Proctor has applied for a Carnegie library, while Chaska and Melrose have only traveling libraries. New Ulm remains the only city in the state of over 5,000 which has no public library.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

An encouraging growth is seen in the number of tax-supported libraries, which has increased from 92 to 101. Of the nine libraries added to this list, four were established for the first time, Dawson, Herman, Pine Island and South St. Paul. Dawson and South St. Paul have accepted Carnegie gifts and are working upon plans, and the council at Pine Island established a library in accordance with the bequest of Frank E. Van Horn. Herman opened a library in the community club room in April, 1915. Upon the completion of the library building at LeRoy, the former Ladies' Library Association turned over its property to the city, which levies a tax of 1½ mills for its support. St. James voted a one mill tax in the spring of 1916, and will be turned over to the city in 1917. The library at Staples has been turned over to the city, which makes a small appropriation for maintenance. The library at Appleton which has for some time been housed in the city hall and receiving an annual appropriation of \$100 from the council has been made free. The library at Waseca, which has been maintained by the Civic League, will be turned over to the new public library to be opened next year.

FREE ASSOCIATION LIBRARIES.

Six new association libraries have been opened at Belle Plaine, Canby, Jordan, Long Lake, Maple Lake and Waterville. These were established through the efforts of the Woman's club at Belle Plaine, co-operating with the city council and Commercial Club; by the Canby Improvement Club which opened a library in connection with the rest room in April, 1915; by the Mothers' Club at Maple Lake, which maintains a library in the village hall; and the Community Club at Jordan. The Heffelfinger Public Library at Long Lake, opened in December, 1914, is a flourishing community institution, and the Waterville Public Library, established by an association in January, 1915, has had a large circulation, and aims soon to secure a library tax.

The libraries at LeRoy, St. James and Staples have been transferred to the list of public libraries, the libraries at New Richland and New Ulm have been combined with school libraries; the library at Akeley formerly maintained by the Red River Lumber Co. has been closed by the removal of the company from Akeley. As no reports have been received from Rice and Wilmont for two years, it is assumed that these libraries have died from insufficient nourishment.

While six new libraries have been added to this list, eight have been withdrawn, leaving a total of 38 libraries in this class.

These libraries are regarded merely as stepping stones to the establishment of permanent tax-supported libraries, and as will be noted in the statistical table on page 28, 11 have received aid from the council, while 17 are provided with rooms in village hall, court house, or school building. The library at Shakopee was removed to the school building, where it is in charge of a teacher-librarian, and the library at Tracy was reopened in the school house in September, 1915.

SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARIES.

There are but four libraries remaining in the state which charge a fee for the use of the books, since the Appleton library has been made free and a public library has been established at Waseca, although Waseca which is still operating under the management of the Civic League is included in the list in this report.



MOUNTAIN IRON CARNEGIE LIBRARY.
(Courtesy of Library Board.)

APPROPRIATIONS.

New appropriations have been made for libraries at Chatfield, \$600; Chisholm, \$6,800; Granite Falls, \$250; Dawson, \$800; Eveleth, \$12,000 1st year (to include funds for first purchase of books), \$8,000, 1915-16; Herman, \$200; Mountain Iron, \$5,500; St. Louis Park, \$400; South St. Paul, \$2,000; Waseca, \$1,200.

A one mill tax has been voted at St. James and 1½ mills at Leroy. Appropriations have materially increased to meet the conditions of Carnegie gifts, as follows: From \$300 to \$550 at Browns Valley; from \$1,000 to \$3,500 at Thief River Falls; Graceville levied the full three mills allowed by law in 1915-16, amounting to \$1,500, of which over \$700 was spent in furnishing the new building. Substantial increases are noted in the reports of the following libraries, given in round numbers: Albert Lea, \$2,000 to \$2,600; Aurora, \$400 to \$640; Coleraine, \$1,700 to \$2,400; Crookston, \$1,300 to \$1,900; Fergus Falls, \$1,800 to \$2,200; Hibbing, \$8,900 to \$10,000; Janesville, \$560 to \$715; Marshall, \$1,000 to \$1,700; Moorhead, \$2,500 to \$2,800; Northfield, \$1,000 to \$1,250; Red Wing, \$2,600 to \$2,900; Redwood Falls, \$1,000 to \$1,300; Virginia, \$7,800 to \$10,000; Wabasha, \$550 to \$900; Willmar, \$1,200 to \$1,500; Winnebago, \$500 to \$870; Worthington, \$1,000 to \$1,400.

While the report of the Carnegie Corporation in 1915 showed that 8 libraries in Minnesota were delinquent in their pledges; the reports for the last year show that nearly all of these have already made up the deficiency, and the average amount spent for the support of Carnegie libraries is considerably above the required sum.

BUILDINGS.

Carnegie buildings have been opened at Chatfield, (cost \$6,000); Graceville, (cost \$7,500); Mountain Iron, (cost \$20,000, of which \$8,000 was received from the Carnegie Corporation); Ortonville, (cost \$10,000) and Thief River Falls, (cost \$17,000, of which \$12,500 was received from the Carnegie Corporation) and three Carnegie branches in Minneapolis. A building costing \$7,000 has been erected by the Ladies' Library Association at Leroy. The Carnegie building at Browns Valley, (cost \$5,500); the Van Horn library at Pine Island, (cost \$9,000) and three Car-

negie branches in St. Paul (\$25,000 each) are practically completed, but not yet occupied. The St. Paul Public Library has been completed with the exception of the furniture and work is carried on in the basement at the present time. Buildings have been provided for by Carnegie gift at Dawson, \$9,000; South St. Paul, \$15,000; Waseca, \$10,000, and the West End Branch, Duluth, \$30,000. Plans for an enlarged building at Hibbing to cost \$70,000 have been accepted and work has been begun. The council has allowed \$4,200 toward the enlargement of the building at Rochester, but as this is inadequate for the demands, no work has been undertaken. The building fund at Paynesville has been increased to \$275. Olivia has been provided with a large room in the new armory, and Lindstrom has a new room in the rear of a store building, used also by the council which pays rent and heat. Royalton library has been removed from a room in the school building to a downtown store, where it is open any time.

Of the 101 public libraries, 56 are provided with Carnegie buildings, 16 with buildings erected by the city or individual gifts, 14 have rooms in the city hall and 4 in school buildings. Of the 42 association libraries, Taylor's Falls owns its building, and 19 are provided with rooms in city hall, court house or school building.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Buildings have been redecorated at Albert Lea, Anoka, Fairmont, Fergus Falls, Glenwood, Lake City, Litchfield, Little Falls, Madison, Newport, Worthington and the art room at Winona. Basement rooms have been furnished for community use at Austin, Madison, Moorhead and Red Wing. Other improvements noted are new shelving and furniture at Mankato, Owatonna and Redwood Falls, a rearrangement of stacks and new floor covering at Moorhead, a new furnace at Little Falls, new roof at Worthington, and a hardwood floor at Newport. City heat has been installed in the building at Madison, and indirect lighting at Litchfield and Nashwauk.

The grounds have been planted by landscape gardeners at Detroit and Litchfield, and new land adjoining the library property at Willmar was paid for by the proceeds of two tag days, amounting to \$545.

GIFTS.

Carnegie gifts have been made as follows: Dawson, \$9,000; Duluth, West End Branch, \$30,000; South St. Paul, \$15,000, and Waseca, \$10,000. This brings the total of Carnegie gifts to Minnesota libraries to \$1,016,000.

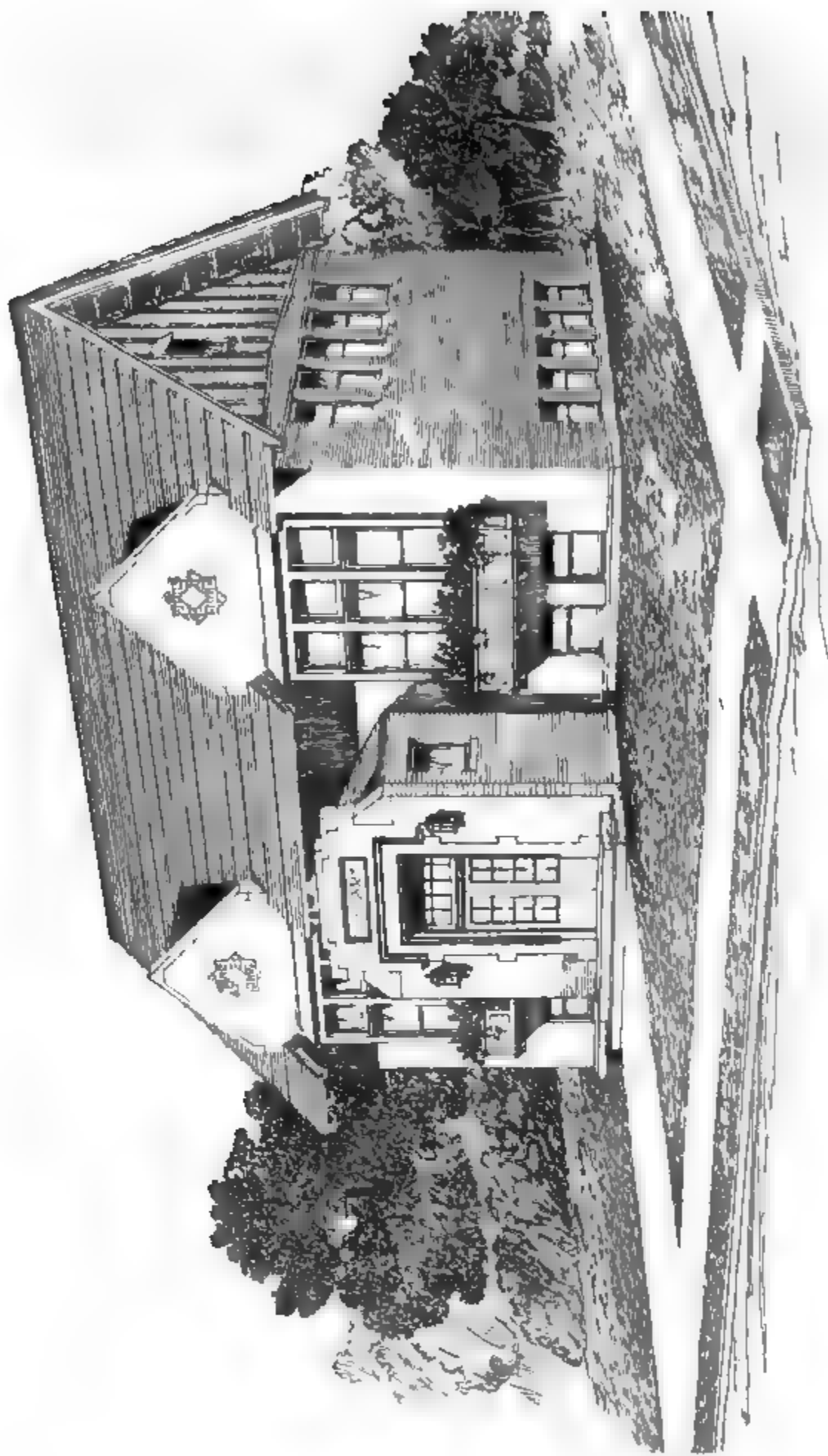
A bequest of \$500 to the Albert Lea Public Library from C. L. Luce, a former member of the board, has been set aside as an endowment fund. Little Falls has received a gift of \$250 a year for books to be continued for four years. The Ladies' Reading Room Society of St. Cloud gave \$400 for books during the biennium, and the Library Reading Circle at Walker raised \$310 for books and pictures. The Mapleton library received \$153 from a disbanded fire company. Gifts of books included a private library from the late A. D. Keyes to the Faribault library; 265 volumes from Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Valentine to the Breckenridge library; 450 volumes from Mrs. T. B. Walker to the St. Louis Park Library; and the Catholic Encyclopedia from the Knights of Columbus to the Morris library.

Other miscellaneous gifts to be noted are a \$450 piano from the Current Events Club at Crookston; furniture for the children's room from the Library Club at Morris; table and chairs made by Manual Training students from material donated by the Booklovers' Club at Paynesville; and a statue of Lincoln from the Monday Afternoon Club at Willmar.

EXTENSION WORK.

Comparison with reports of other states shows that Minnesota ranks low in the proportion of libraries to population. This is explained by the fact that more than one-half of our population lives in rural communities, where it is not feasible to maintain successful public libraries and makes necessary the constant enlargement of the state and county traveling library systems.

Ten counties have taken advantage of the county extension law, as given in a following paragraph, but the statistical table of public libraries shows that many other libraries have a good proportion of country borrowers and have extended their use to all residents in the adjacent territory, who come to the library for books. Janesville has established a traveling library station at



GRACEVILLE CARNEGIE LIBRARY.
(Courtesy of Graceville Enterprise.)

Pemberton, a near by village, sending a case of 25 books, exchanged every three months. Thief River Falls has reduced its charge to non-residents to 25c a year and loans books to all children from the country attending school in Thief River Falls. Wabasha sent books to 15 country school districts in 1914-15.

It is hoped that the present county library law may be revised during the 1917 session of the Legislature, so that many more county libraries may be established during the next biennial period.

COUNTY LIBRARIES.

There are now 10 county libraries in the state, operating on the contract plan, whereby the county commissioners make an annual appropriation to the library in consideration of the extension of its service to all residents of the county. Hennepin County voted an appropriation of \$1,000 annually to the Minneapolis Public Library in 1914, which became available in 1915, when the work was inaugurated. The stations include the small public libraries throughout the county, as well as village and country communities, a total of 40. When a county library is established, the commission usually withdraws its traveling libraries. In the case of Clay and Itasca counties, however, the Commission has supplied most of the traveling libraries. The twelve traveling library stations indicated on the map in Hennepin County were placed before the county undertook the work and have since been taken over by the county system. In Clay County no appropriation has been made by the county since 1914, but the Moorhead library has continued its extension work, and expects to receive an appropriation again the coming year. Litchfield sent out eight traveling libraries during the year 1914-15, but has maintained but one permanent station during the last year. Owatonna and Rochester have supplied libraries for study clubs as well as for general reading. Two Harbors sent out 27 traveling libraries in 1914-15, and now has 12 regular stations. In Itasca county, 83 libraries secured from the Commission were loaned to country schools through the Grand Rapids Public Library. These have therefore been counted as state traveling libraries rather than county. The public library at Coleraine in the same county also furnishes traveling libraries to four schools in the same dis-

trict. It is impossible to secure statistics showing the extent of the county work, as all libraries do not keep separate records of circulation outside the city. Loans by parcel post and to teachers and other individuals who take a number of books at a time for neighborhood use are steadily increasing.

County	City Library	County Appropriation	Stations
Anoka	Anoka	\$ 150	5
Clay	Moorhead	200	5
Hennepin	Minneapolis	1,000	40
Itasca	Grand Rapids	500	87
Lake	Two Harbors	500	12
Meeker	Litchfield	150	1
Olmsted	Rochester	300	14
Ramsey	White Bear	250	22
Steele	Owatonna	500	17
Washington	Stillwater	400	14

TOWNSHIP EXTENSION.

The law also authorizes townships to make contracts for service with adjacent libraries, but only two libraries in the state have taken advantage of this plan. Graceville receives an annual appropriation of \$100 from the township, and had 157 borrowers living outside the village. Hibbing receives \$500 annually from the township of Stuntz and has loaned books through 8 stations in the mining locations.

BRANCHES AND STATIONS.

The four Carnegie branches at Minneapolis have been completed and a new Business and Municipal branch opened in the heart of the business district. This makes a total of 15 regular branches, 23 stations, with factories, business houses and schools making a total of 125 points of delivery in city and county.

The three Carnegie branches in St. Paul will be opened early in the coming year. Several new branches and stations have been opened in schools, stores and community clubs, making a total of 48 distributing points exclusive of the class-room libraries.

The Duluth library maintains two regular branches, seventeen deposit stations, fifteen of which are situated in school buildings and seventeen other distributing centers at settlements, car-barns, fire-halls, factories and lumber camps.

Winona maintains branches in two schools, in addition to class-room libraries at the High School; Hibbing has opened a

very popular down-town reading-room, besides eight township stations; Virginia opened a branch in the Mohami Club house, and has class-room libraries in five schools; Stillwater has opened a branch in the Nelson school.

CO-OPERATION WITH SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

School libraries have combined with public libraries at Chatfield, Fergus Falls, Madison, Mountain Iron, Redwood Falls and Wabasha, and the St. Paul Public Library has undertaken the administration of the school libraries. Under the rules of the State High School Board, such combination is authorized when the public library is equipped to give satisfactory service to the schools, and the school board may turn over to the library board the money to be spent for library books, which must be selected from the state school lists. The plan is still in successful operation at Owatonna, Sauk Center, Virginia and Winona, where class-room libraries are furnished.

School libraries are giving public library service at Alden, Biwabik, Buhl, East Grand Forks, Ely, New Ulm and Wheaton.



ORTONVILLE CARNEGIE LIBRARY.
(Courtesy of Library Board)

NAME	DATE	AMOUNT	CHECK NO.	DEBIT	CREDIT	BALANCE
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	100			100.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	101			200.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	102			300.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	103			400.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	104			500.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	105			600.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	106			700.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	107			800.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	108			900.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	109			1000.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	110			1100.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	111			1200.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	112			1300.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	113			1400.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	114			1500.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	115			1600.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	116			1700.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	117			1800.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	118			1900.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	119			2000.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	120			2100.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	121			2200.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	122			2300.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	123			2400.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	124			2500.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	125			2600.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	126			2700.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	127			2800.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	128			2900.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	129			3000.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	130			3100.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	131			3200.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	132			3300.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	133			3400.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	134			3500.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	135			3600.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	136			3700.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	137			3800.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	138			3900.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	139			4000.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	140			4100.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	141			4200.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	142			4300.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	143			4400.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	144			4500.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	145			4600.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	146			4700.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	147			4800.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	148			4900.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	149			5000.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	150			5100.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	151			5200.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	152			5300.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	153			5400.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	154			5500.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	155			5600.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	156			5700.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	157			5800.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	158			5900.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	159			6000.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	160			6100.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	161			6200.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	162			6300.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	163			6400.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	164			6500.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	165			6600.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	166			6700.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	167			6800.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	168			6900.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	169			7000.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	170			7100.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	171			7200.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	172			7300.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	173			7400.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	174			7500.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	175			7600.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	176			7700.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	177			7800.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	178			7900.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	179			8000.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	180			8100.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	181			8200.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	182			8300.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	183			8400.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	184			8500.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	185			8600.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	186			8700.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	187			8800.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	188			8900.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	189			9000.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	190			9100.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	191			9200.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	192			9300.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	193			9400.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	194			9500.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	195			9600.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	196			9700.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	197			9800.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	198			9900.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	199			10000.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	200			10100.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	201			10200.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	202			10300.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	203			10400.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	204			10500.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	205			10600.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	206			10700.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	207			10800.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	208			10900.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	209			11000.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	210			11100.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	211			11200.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	212			11300.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	213			11400.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	214			11500.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	215			11600.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	216			11700.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	217			11800.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	218			11900.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	219			12000.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	220			12100.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	221			12200.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	222			12300.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	223			12400.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	224			12500.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	225			12600.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	226			12700.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	227			12800.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	228			12900.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	229			13000.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	230			13100.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	231			13200.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	232			13300.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	233			13400.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	234			13500.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	235			13600.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	236			13700.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	237			13800.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	238			13900.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	239			14000.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	240			14100.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	241			14200.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	242			14300.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	243			14400.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	244			14500.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	245			14600.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	246			14700.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	247			14800.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	248			14900.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	249			15000.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	250			15100.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	251			15200.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	252			15300.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	253			15400.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	254			15500.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	255			15600.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	256			15700.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	257			15800.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	258			15900.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	259			16000.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	260			16100.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	261			16200.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	262			16300.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	263			16400.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	264			16500.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	265			16600.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	266			16700.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	267			16800.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	268			16900.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	269			17000.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	270			17100.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	271			17200.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	272			17300.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	273			17400.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	274			17500.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	275			17600.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	276			17700.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	277			17800.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	278			17900.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	279			18000.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	280			18100.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	281			18200.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	282			18300.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	283			18400.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	284			18500.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	285			18600.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	286			18700.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	287			18800.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	288			18900.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	289			19000.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908	100.00	290			19100.00
Mr. J. A. Smith	1908					

STATISTICS OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES (for the year ending June, 1916)

PLACE	Population (1910 Census)	Year Established	RECEIPTS		EXPENDITURES					Volumes	Borrowers		Circulation	LIBRARIAN
			Taxes	*Other Receipts	Total	Books, Periodicals and Binding	Salaries	Other Expenses	Total		City	Country		
Lea	1,638 1906	1896	665.75	426.43	1,092.18	467.11	317.25	68.54	852.90	2,888	1,270	67	9.0	Ether L. Seavey.
ria	6,192 1897	1897	2,631.35	1,460.88	4,092.23	443.47	959.58	1,901.76	3,304.81	6,671	2,200	2	0.70	Henryetta Armstrong.
	3,001 1881	1881	1,211.02	1,460.68	2,671.70	351.19	760.00	466.71	1,577.90	8,565	1,423	68	8.48	Mrs. Margaret A. McCord.
	3,972 1894	1894	1,500.00	176.74	1,676.74	449.80	730.00	469.63	1,649.43	6,294	1,659	367	19.968	Mrs. Georgia A. Goss.
	1,300 1896	1896								2,077	125		6.225	Mrs. Anna Larue.
	1,919 1914	1914	640.00	35.18	675.18	176.37	240.00	74.30	490.67	396	90	6	4.808	Harriet Levin.
	6,960 1869	1869	2,616.30	1,963.80	4,580.10	606.10	1,086.00	728.72	2,420.82	8,155	2,610	8	23.107	Mrs. Flora C. Conner.
	5,099 1904	1904	1,343.18	115.88	1,359.06	277.77	600.00	323.07	1,260.84	5,061	4,050	60	15.696	Benrice Mills
	1,677 1905	1905	400.00	171.85	571.85	182.45	258.37	25.12	464.95	3,877	1,052	105	5.611	Nina Brown.
ls	325 1908	1908	60.00	2.49	62.49		60.00			402	91	4	92	Grace Frye.
rth	2,319 1900	1900	1,398.23	584.58	1,982.81	214.46	613.95	668.18	1,496.59	3,924	1,257	304	10.058	Alta M. Cummings.
Valley	8,526 1899	1899	No report								1,257	304		Mrs. Clara Jones.
	1,058 1907	1907	550.00							1,097	310	30	2.910	
	1,227 1907	1907	284.52	301.28	585.80	128.37	46.00	113.37	287.74	2,007	557		7.121	Clara L. Oakley.
	1,228 1911	1911	596.19	794.05	1,390.24	123.28	416.25	321.13	860.66	4,702	760	468	14.866	Annette Johnson.
	7,684 1911	1911	6,808.35	196.59	7,004.94	1,695.37	3,056.89	1,512.59	6,364.85	6,046	3,153		44.850	Margaret Palmer.
	7,031 1895	1895	3,362.74	2,182.43	5,545.17	1,000.18	1,426.75	863.52	3,290.45	5,795	2,511	6	35.037	Mildred E. Riley.
	1,613 1910	1910	2,401.02	131.35	2,532.37	449.97	761.73	841.25	2,052.95	2,921	610	140	9.010	Ruth Vandyke.
	1,559 1902	1902	1,911.36	1,251.61	3,162.97	488.00	905.00	709.27	2,002.27	5,276	3,056		20.502	Elizabeth Lommen.
	1,200 1914	1914		306.35	306.35			299.18	299.18	774	248		1.549	Mrs. Wm. Deering.
	1,318 1916	1916	Established by council, but			not yet open								
	2,807 1908	1908	1,020.43	862.18	1,882.61	200.00	444.50	423.69	1,068.19	3,050	1,120		14.781	Eva L. Furber.
	78,486 1890	1890	22,903.88	2,157.50	25,060.37	5,847.42	13,265.42	5,734.22	24,847.06	67,623	22,063		269.429	Frances E. Earhart.
	7,036 1910	1910	8,416.00	4,778.60	13,194.60	1,927.33	3,337.00	2,324.68	7,589.01	5,515	2,559		44.605	Margaret Hickman.
	2,958 1879	1879	1,222.74	1,065.26	2,288.00	404.74	548.70	586.74	1,540.18	5,599	1,039	11	12.314	Minnie Bird.
	9,001 1879	1879	2,081.98	1,559.23	3,641.21	813.40	989.00	335.24	2,137.84	12,771	3,049	8	27.476	Sarah E. Lecrone.
it	6,887 1890	1890	2,225.95	853.11	2,879.06	985.70	977.85	800.34	2,763.99	5,978	3,481	7	20.821	Amy A. Lewis.
it Falls	2,161 1908	1908	1,114.50	355.32	1,469.82	249.80	540.00	348.38	1,138.18	2,932	899	72	5.476	Frances E. Peterson.
ed	987 1902	1902	1,561.78	16,139.88	7,601.66	126.28	252.10	6,990.10	7,368.48	3,115	465	157	8.034	Anna O'Brien.
icrow	355 1905	1905	No report											
edow	552 1901	1901	25.00	22.63	47.63	4.20	20.00		24.20	221	257	3	790	Helen Odden.
edids	2,230 1900	1900	1,599.92	97.37	1,697.29	235.82	767.38	599.38	1,602.58	2,893	1,943	238	13.750	Mrs. Elizabeth S. Huntley.
edids	1,454 1900	1900	250.00	115.95	365.95	172.63	97.50	22.50	292.63	1,959	430	3	4.832	Frances Feley.
edids	3,983 1905	1905	540.53	2.90	543.43	100.02	181.06	7.85	288.93	6,431	797	1	12.362	Stella Telford.
	604 1915	1915	200.00	183.21	383.21	39.45	84.01	123.81	257.27	993	256	2		Mabel S. Clarke.
	8,832 1908	1908	10,000.00	1,767.34	11,767.34	4,689.67	4,216.05	2,672.36	11,578.08	11,812	4,106		80.274	Dorothy Hurlbert.
	3,022 1912	1912	581.02	32.33	613.37	165.22	390.00	58.03	613.35	2,112	1,243	36	1.632	Mrs. Lillian Wheeler.
	2,368 1901	1901	1,335.37	1,066.04	2,401.41	552.68	631.00	382.88	1,566.56	4,680		15	12.638	Elta J. Adams.
sonal Falls	1,487 1911	1911	866.15	122.22	988.37	225.03	250.00	170.71	645.74	1,859	844	26	8.587	Mrs. Marie Wallace.
sonal Falls	1,907 1880	1880	302.40	105.22	407.62	105.89	182.26	26.89	316.03	2,852	750	4	6.052	Mrs. David Brown.
sonal Falls	1,173 1898	1898	715.14	449.16	1,164.30	386.92	265.00	217.17	569.09	2,724	426	68	8.665	Eva Harrington.
	1,222 1914	1914		177.15	1,407.15	422.07	301.79	116.28	839.14	2,221	426		12.241	Walter Prall

FREE ASSOCIATION LIBRARIES.

PLACE	Population (1910 Census)	Year Established	Aid from Council	Income, Year ending June, 1916	Volumes	Borrowers	Circulation	LIBRARIAN
Baudette	1,312	1912	Rent	\$10.00	500	395	.....	Volunteer Serv
Belle Plaine	1,204	1912	† 25.00	.....	700	60	.....	Woman's Study
Bethel	221	1914	.....	15.19	360	114	380	Ruth K. Widma
Blackduck	942	1909	.....	231.58	522	175	375	Mrs. J. M. Free
Breckenridge	1,840	1912	.....	48.65	1,124	665	.....	Mrs. Anne O. M
Caledonia	1,372	1894	†	206.15	2,000	684	7,000	Grace A. Doriva
Canby	1,528	1915	No report	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cass Lake	2,011	1913	120.00	223.62	1,078	350	3,600	Jessie E. Davia
Champlin	579	1913	20.00	49.20	615	142	.....	Mrs. E. W. How
Deerwood	586	1914	25.00	50.00	575	125	4,000	Mrs. Paul K. W
Dodge Center	957	1909	†	30.75	979	485	1,198	Fortnightly Clu
East Shore Park (White Bear Lake)	.....	1908	.....	.....	576	15	140	Mrs. Nellie P. B
Fair Haven	300	1908	No report	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fulda	753	1901	.....	124.00	917	273	3,000	Mrs. T. P. Dowl
Hanska	410	1893	.....	.....	2,000	.....	.....	Rev. Amandus M
Hills	398	1913	†	126.00	626	209	.....	Mrs. A. C. Fink
Howard Lake	626	1904	† 75.00	100.00	1,285	125	3,600	Mrs. John Devlin
Jordan	1,151	1915	.....	93.07	225	204	487	Mary Kagermel
Kasson	932	1910	20.00	186.19	1,572	.....	3,875	Ida C. Cornell.
Kenyon	1,237	1908	† 100.00	80.44	921	496	750	Mrs. R. Leland.
Le Sueur	1,755	1905	.....	165.00	1,091	513	4,669	Carrie M. Cadw
Long Lake	300	1914	.....	450.00	1,278	332	2,781	Elizabeth Neils
Long Prairie	1,250	1910	† 100.00	119.95	1,667	1,200	6,433	Marion Lewis.
Mantorville	450	1894	24.00	64.35	566	225	1,000	Matilda Alder.
Maple Lake	522	1915	†	159.72	386	308	2,628	Anna LeBrun.
Nicollet	338	1914	†	51.20	437	98	1,629	Mutual Improve
North Branch	642	1912	No report	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mrs. J. H. Wahl
Northome	252	1904	.....	116.96	233	35	670	E. J. Beach.
Robbinsdale	765	1904	†	50.00	513	185	.....	Clara H. Sessin
Royalton	676	1912	50.00	150.15	306	33	.....	C. C. Lisle.
St. Charles	1,159	1913	†	412.99	1,704	666	4,593	Maria L. Keevil
Shakopee	2,302	1910	†	30.13	486	100	1,441	Edith Woolsey.
Spicer	228	1905	17.87	45.61	383	167	970	Stella Holt, Sec
Tracy	1,826	1884	† 50.00	200.00	375	275	.....	Margaret Camp
Wadena	1,820	1900	†	150.00	1,000	150	3,750	Jean Stewart.
Waterville	1,273	1915	100.00	222.53	1,700	571	11,054	Mrs. Jennie Fos
Wells	1,755	1906	†	120.00	1,620	568	2,280	Mrs. Byron Hu
Windom	1,749	1900	§ 50.00	85.55	1,070	.....	3,752	Mrs. T. C. Coll

†Room, heat and light provided in village hall.

‡Room in school house.

§Room in court house.

SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARIES.

NAME OF LIBRARY	Population (1910 Census)	Year Established	Dues per year	Dues per book	Income, year ending June, 1916	Volumes	Borrowers	Circulation	LIBRARIAN
Annandale Library Ass'n...	618	1900	.25	.....	†137.55	955	55	.....	Mrs. A. A.
Elbow Lake Library Club.	776	1902	1.00	.....	† .....	490	21	.....	Agnes P.
Glencoe Library Ass'n....	1,788	1903	.50	.....	225.00	1,664	100	900	Volunte
Taylor's Falls Library Ass'n	540	1870	1.00	.05	41.95	2,878	.....	3,090	Hazel D
†Waseca Ladies' Imp. Leag.	3,054	1902	1.00	.....	79.46	1,604	41	3,494	Ella Ditt

†Room in village hall or court house. ‡Public library established to be open

INSTITUTION LIBRARIES.

29

STATE INSTITUTION LIBRARIES.

INSTITUTION	PLACE	Vols.	LIBRARIAN
the Blind.....	Faribault	4,733	Ruth Burgess.
the Deaf.....	Faribault	4,241	Louis C. Tuck.
the Feeble-minded.....	Faribault	2,287	Lucy V. Hatfield.
ic School.....	Owatonna	2,618	Margaret Leake.
ining School.....	Red Wing	3,100	Gertrude Loehl.
ool for Girls.....	Sauk Center	1,025	Vera E. Carson.
rmatory	St. Cloud	3,048	G. E. Rockwood.
son	Stillwater	7,250	.....
atorium	Walker	870	Ruth Erickson.
pital for Crippled Children	Phalen Park,		
	St. Paul	962	Hulda C. Peterson.
Inebriates.....	Willmar	511	.....
ipitals for Insane.....	Fergus Falls	1,417	Hattie Sundberg.
.....	Rochester	508	Edgar Campbell.
.....	St. Peter	938	Mrs. Dwyer.
lums for Insane.....	Anoka	186	A. B. Ware.
.....	Hastings	76	J. F. Hicks.

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND SPECIAL LIBRARIES.

PLACE	NAME OF LIBRARY	Kind of Library	Volumes	LIBRARIAN
ille	St. John's Abbey	College	30,000	Alexius Hoffman.
.....	Bar Library Association	Law	5,000	Emma Hicks.
.....	College of St. Scholastica	College	7,500	Sister K. McCarthy.
.....	State Normal School	School	7,523	Ruth Ely.
t	St. Mary's Hall.....	School	4,000	Helen Hall.
it	Seabury Divinity School.....	Theological	10,000	Rev. F. F. Kramer.
it	Shattuck School	School	10,000	Dorothy Pattee.
.....	State Normal School.....	School	13,001	Alice N. Farr.
olis	Augsburg Seminary	College	12,000	John O. Evjen.
olis	Hennepin Co. Medical Society	Medical	5,835	Mrs. Carrie C. Jones.
olis	University of Minnesota.....	College	230,842	J. T. Gerould.
d	State Normal School.....	School	12,400	Izella M. Dart.
ld	Carleton College (Scoville			
	Memorial Library).....	College	30,000	Dr. Walter M. Patton.
ld	St. Olaf College.....	College	12,350	O. G. Felland.
ig	Red Wing Seminary.....	School	1,200	.....
1	State Normal School.....	School	13,924	Ottillie Liedloff.
.....	College of St. Catherine.....	College	10,000	Mrs. Philip L. Allen.
.....	College of St. Thomas.....	College	6,000	Wm. E. Etzel.
.....	Hamline University	College	18,820	Anna M. Davis.
.....	Macalester College (Edward			
	D. Neill Library).....	College	15,292	Frederick G. Axtell.
.....	Minnesota Historical Society.	Historical ..	125,000	Solon J. Buck.
.....	Ramsey Co. Medical Society..	Medical	12,000	Irene Goette.
.....	St. Paul Seminary	Theological	28,000	John Seliskar.
.....	Seminary of the United Nor-			
	wegian Lutheran Church..	School	5,000	E. K. Johnson
.....	State Library	Law	81,011	Elias J. Lien.
.....	Gustavus Adolphus College..	College	15,000	Edith C. Knock.
.....	State Normal School.....	School	15,496	Mary Grant.

FINANCIAL REPORT.

For the Year Ending July, 1915.

RECEIPTS.

Appropriation, August, 1914-July, 1915.....	\$13,500.00
Receipts for freight and supplies.....	1,216.61
	<hr/>
	\$14,716.61

DISBURSEMENTS.

Salaries :

Director	\$1,800.00	
Organizer	824.50	
Librarian	1,116.00	
Reference Librarian	1,000.00	
Secretary to the Director.....	900.00	
Clerk	540.00	
Packer	180.00	
Extra service	363.38	
	<hr/>	6,723.88

Expenses and Supplies :

Traveling expenses	\$ 486.73	
Drayage, express, freight and telephones.....	1,103.68	
Printing and advertising (includes biennial report) ..	451.95	
Miscellaneous expense	40.50	
Stationery, postage, office supplies.....	1,019.58	
	<hr/>	3,102.44

Equipment :

Furniture and furnishings (includes traveling library boxes)	\$ 536.72	
Books and pamphlets.....	3,878.67	
Binding	474.90	
	<hr/>	4,890.29
		<hr/>
		\$14,716.61

FINANCIAL REPORT.

For the Year Ending July, 1916.

RECEIPTS.

Appropriation, August, 1915—July, 1916.....	\$13,500.00
Receipts for freight and supplies.....	1,057.06
	<hr/>
	\$14,557.06

DISBURSEMENTS.

Salaries :

Director	\$1,800.00	
Organizer	691.63	
Librarian (9 months)	900.00	
Reference Librarian	1,000.00	
Secretary to the Director	935.00	
Clerk	600.00	
Packer	180.00	
Extra service	355.28	
	<hr/>	6,461.91

Expenses and Supplies :

Traveling expenses	\$ 377.48	
Drayage, express, freight and telephones.....	1,011.91	
Printing and advertising.....	278.00	
Miscellaneous expense	38.50	
Stationery, postage, office supplies.....	1,031.50	
	<hr/>	2,737.39

Equipment :

Furniture and furnishings (includes traveling li- brary boxes)	502.50	
Books and pamphlets	4,401.21	
Bindery	454.05	
	<hr/>	5,357.76
		<hr/>
		\$14,557.06

SUMMARY OF WORK.

August 1914-July 1916.

740 traveling libraries in circulation.
27,317 books in traveling libraries.
5,424 books in reference collection.
32,741 books in entire collection.
651 traveling library stations.
68,440 books loaned.

101 public libraries.
38 association libraries.
4 subscription libraries.

143 total.

10 new public libraries established.
6 buildings dedicated (not including city branches).
5 buildings under construction or provided for.
146 visits made for inspection and organization of libraries.
10 public librarians are Library School graduates.
46 public librarians have had Summer School training.
31 students attended Summer School in 1915.
51 students attended Summer School in 1916.

LIBRARY NEEDS OF MINNESOTA.

More traveling library stations.
More books, pamphlets and magazines to supply reference and traveling library requests.
A public library in every county.
A public library in every city or village of over 1,500 people.
A trained librarian in every public library.
More assistance to keep up with the growing demands upon the Commission.

MINNESOTA PUBLIC LIBRARY COMN
TENTH BIENNIAL REPORT
1916-1918.

THE RIVERSIDE PRESS
ST. PAUL, MINN



MINNESOTA PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION
TENTH BIENNIAL REPORT
1916-1918.

THE RIVERSIDE PRESS
ST. PAUL, MINN.

MINNESOTA PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION
OFFICE: HISTORICAL BUILDING,
ST. PAUL

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Members Ex-officio:

M. L. BURTON,
President of University of Minnesota, Minneapolis.
C. G. SCHULZ,
State Superintendent of Education, St. Paul.
SOLON J. BUCK,
Superintendent, Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul.

Members Appointed by the Governor:

MRS. MARGARET EVANS HUNTINGTON, Chairman, Northfield.
(Term expires 1922.)
GRATIA A. COUNTRYMAN, Minneapolis.
(Term expires 1918.)

Executive Staff:

CLARA F. BALDWIN, Director.
AMY COWLEY, Librarian.
MARY P. PRINGLE, Reference Librarian.
RUTH A. HAVEN, Organizer. (Resigned October, 1917.)
MAUDE E. ROBINSON, Secretary to the Director.
GRACE IVEY, Clerk.
ELSIE IVEY, Clerk.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Part I—Field Work	6
Library War Service	6
Library visits	7
Organization of Libraries	7
Summer School	8
Library Meetings	9
Publications	9
Part II—Traveling Libraries	10
Advertising	11
General Traveling Libraries	11
Farmers' Libraries	12
Foreign Books	12
Club Libraries	12
Program Aids	12
Package Libraries	12
Traveling Libraries	13
Traveling Library Loans	14
Part III—Progress in Minnesota Libraries	17
Public Libraries	17
Free Association Libraries	19
Subscription Libraries	19
Buildings	19
Improvements	21
Gifts	22
Extension Work	22
County Libraries	22
Township Extension	25
Branches and Stations	25
Co-operation with School Libraries.....	26
Financial Report	27
Statistical Tables—	
Public Libraries	28-29
Free Association Libraries.....	30
Subscription Libraries	30
State Institution Libraries	31
College, School and Special Libraries.....	31
Summary of Work	32

ILLUSTRATIONS.

Map showing public and Traveling Libraries.....	15
Buhl Public Library.....	16
Dawson Carnegie Library.....	14
Duluth (Lincoln Branch)	24
Hibbing Public Library	20
Pine Island (Van Horn Library).....	23
St. Paul Public Library	26
Thief River Falls Carnegie Library.....	18

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

ST. PAUL, MINN., JULY 31, 1918.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives:

As required by Section 4915 of the General Statutes of Minnesota, 1913, the State Public Library Commission has the honor to submit herewith its tenth biennial report for the period ending July 31, 1918.

Respectfully submitted,

MARGARET EVANS HUNTINGTON,
Chairman.

MINNESOTA PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION

Director's Report

The work of the Library Commission falls into two general divisions: (1) the advisory and instructional work for public libraries reviewed in Part I of this report under the heading of Field Work and (2) the traveling library system reported in Part II. Part III contains a brief summary of library progress during the biennium, with statistics of public libraries.

The director takes pleasure in reporting the removal of the Commission office in January, 1918, to the New Historical Building. Its quarters in the capitol had been entirely outgrown so that work was carried on under the greatest difficulty. The new office, on the ground floor, is roomy and well lighted, with ample accommodations for books and clipping files. The traveling library work-room and shipping-room, with store-room for magazines, is located in the basement with communicating stairway from the main office and with outside entrance on the street level, which facilitates the shipping of traveling libraries. The enlarged quarters and more convenient arrangement of rooms has made possible more efficient service in all branches of work.

Changes in the Commission staff have been brought about by the war. Miss Ruth A. Haven, the Library Organizer, resigned in October, 1917, as her presence was needed at home, and owing to the decrease in the Commission appropriation, her place has not been filled. Miss Mary P. Pringle, Reference Librarian, accepted a position with the War Risk Insurance Bureau at Washington in February, 1918, and was given leave of absence for the period of the war. Miss Margaret Doty, of St. Paul, has been appointed as substitute during her absence.

Frequent changes in the clerical staff are due to the larger salaries which are paid in other lines of work.

PART I. . FIELD WORK.

The field work of the Commission which consists of giving advice and instruction to public libraries has taken on a new character since the energies of public libraries together with all other educational institutions have been devoted to the one purpose of winning the war. To quote from the message of the president of the American Library Association, "The war has shown us two great lines of work, which can be done by no other agency so well as by libraries and librarians. These are our own library service at home in meeting the enormously increased need for popular education and information, and our direct provision of books to the soldiers and sailors at home and over-seas." The imperative duty thus laid upon libraries permitted no falling off in efficiency because of war, rather a higher devotion and a greater service, and the Commission has endeavored to enlist all of the libraries of the state for patriotic service.

LIBRARY WAR SERVICE.

In dissemination of sound and informing knowledge regarding the war, its aims, its conduct, and all of the problems arising therefrom, in encouraging of patriotic work of all kinds, and promotion of Americanization, the library has been an important agency. The director of the Commission as library director of the State Food Administration has distributed the publications and posters of the administration and endeavored to make each library in the state a store-house of useful information. As a member of the Woman's Committee of the State Council of National Defense, she has brought the libraries in touch with the patriotic activities of this organization and they have participated in the various campaigns for sale of War Savings Stamps, Registration of Nurses, and the like, while libraries generally have provided headquarters and work-rooms for the Red Cross.

The director of the Commission was also made state director of the Library War Service for soldiers and sailors carried on by the American Library Association. The first campaign for books begun in August, 1917, resulted in a collection of about 20,000 volumes through Minnesota libraries, while the intensive campaign in March, 1918, brought in a total of over 100,000

volumes, 12,000 of which were sorted and prepared for circulation in the Commission office. In the campaign for funds in September, 1917, Minnesota made a creditable showing by raising a total of over \$41,000, a fair proportion of the entire fund of \$1,700,000. These nation-wide interests have broadened the vision and enlarged the scope of library work in all its phases.

LIBRARY VISITS.

The curtailment of the Commission appropriation with the increased demands of the war activities have made systematic visiting of all libraries impossible, but the Commission has responded to all special calls for advice and assistance. During the biennial period, 103 visits were made by members of the Commission staff to 63 communities. Of these 26 were made to assist at state or district library, educational or club meetings, or to make addresses at public meetings or library dedications; 49 were made to confer with library boards as to building plans, furniture, matters of administration or plans for further development of the library, and 28 were made to assist in organizing or cataloging.

ORGANIZATION OF LIBRARIES.

One of the duties of the Commission is giving assistance and instruction in organizing libraries. This includes the proper classification, arrangement and care of books, installing necessary records and teaching the librarian how to continue them. Assistance in cataloging is given when the library is large enough to require it, provided the librarian has had summer school training. This service to the public libraries is given without charge, and is very essential to small libraries which cannot afford trained librarians. During the past year this work has been practically dropped because of the curtailment of the Commission funds, since but few new library projects were undertaken during the war. An effort has been made, however, to respond to all requests for aid.

During the biennial period the Commission has organized new libraries established at Carlton, Hill City, Lake Crystal and Pine Island, reorganized libraries at Cass Lake, Deerwood, Hanska, Kenyon and Walker and given assistance in cataloging or classification to public libraries at Aitkin, Albert Lea, Brainerd,

Buffalo, Buhl, Coleraine, Fergus Falls, Madison, Mountain Iron, North Mankato, Staples, Thief River Falls, Wadena, Wayzata and Winnebago.

SUMMER SCHOOL FOR LIBRARY TRAINING.

In co-operation with the State Department of Education, the Library Commission conducts a six-weeks course in library methods at the University Summer School.

The school was established primarily to meet the needs of librarians of small public libraries and the training of teacher-librarians has been added to the course, since the Department of Education through its State Supervisor of School Libraries has brought about the more efficient organization of school libraries in the state.

The purpose of the course is to give librarians a working knowledge of simple library methods and a broader view of the possibilities of library work.

The course in 1917 and 1918 was under the general direction of the director of the Commission, with Miss Martha Wilson, State Supervisor of School Libraries, as director of the course for teacher-librarians and instructor in reference work, school library administration and book selection. Miss Alma Penrose, librarian of West High School, Minneapolis, gave the instruction in classification and cataloging and lectures on other subjects were given by members of the Commission staff and by visiting librarians. A new feature in 1917 was an exhibit showing the purpose and scope of the course and the work of the students, and in 1918 a four weeks course of lectures by Miss Harriet Wood, Librarian of the School Department, Portland, Ore., included book selection for school libraries, children's books, high school library administration and county libraries.

At the 18th annual session in 1917, there was an attendance of 44, of whom 10 were librarians or assistants in public libraries and 34 were preparing for work in school libraries. At the 19th annual session in 1918, the attendance comprised 10 librarians and assistants from public libraries and 12 school librarians, making a total of 99 librarians in charge of small public libraries in our own state and 134 teacher-librarians who have attended since the opening of the school in 1900.

LIBRARY MEETINGS.

A fruitful source of library instruction and stimulus is the discussion of library problems at various gatherings of librarians, teachers and clubs. The most important of these is the Minnesota Library Association, which holds annual meetings in the fall. The Commission advertises the meetings and prints full proceedings and papers in its quarterly bulletin, *Library Notes and News*. At the 1916 meeting held in Virginia, library work for the foreign-born was emphasized, with John Foster Carr, Director Immigrant Publication Society, as the chief speaker. The 1917 meeting was happily combined with the dedication of the St. Paul Public Library, and was notable as the 25th meeting of the association.

The Twin City Library Club, an association of librarians in St. Paul and Minneapolis meets twice a year, usually combining its fall meeting with the annual dinner of the Division of School Libraries of the M. E. A. and the Clara Baldwin Library Club, an association of librarians from the Iron Range holds monthly meetings throughout the year. The Lake Region Library Club was organized in May, 1918, and held its first meeting at Alexandria with representatives of 8 libraries from North Central Minnesota.

The Division of School Libraries of the M. E. A. brought Mr. George H. Locke, Librarian of Toronto to the meeting in St. Paul in 1916, and Miss Mary E. Hall, librarian of the Girls' High School, Brooklyn, to the Minneapolis meeting in 1917. There were library programs at the district teachers' meetings in Crookston and Duluth in 1917, and the Commission was represented at 13 state and district meetings of the Minnesota Federation of Women's Clubs during the biennial period.

PUBLICATIONS.

The regular publications of the Commission include the biennial reports to the Legislature and the quarterly bulletin entitled *Library Notes and News*, which is sent to librarians and trustees in Minnesota to serve as a means of communication between the Commission and the libraries. It contains suggestions and aids for librarians and items of general library news, with *emphasis on local library progress*. War Library Service has

been made a special feature since June, 1917, and lists of books and pamphlets on patriotism, food conservation, gardening, and other timely aids have been included.

The Commission also distributes or loans many of the pamphlets of the A. L. A. Publishing Board, and other library publications which are helpful to small libraries. Of these aids the most important is the A. L. A. Book List, a monthly list of the best new books, edited with the co-operation of many librarians and sent free to all librarians and book committees. A Guide to Books for Patriotic Americans, issued by the Publishers' Weekly was distributed to all libraries in June, 1917.

An exchange of library periodicals has been arranged whereby small libraries by payment of an annual subscription of 50c receive regularly copies of Library Journal, Public Libraries, New York Libraries and Wisconsin Library Bulletin.

COMMISSION PUBLICATIONS.

Biennial reports, 1900-1918 (2nd, o. p.)

Library notes and news, December, 1904, to date (v. 1, nos. 5, 6, v. 2, no. 5, o. p.)

Minnesota library laws, 1913.

Public documents in the small library.

Children's books for Christmas gifts, 1915.

Leaflets:

Free traveling libraries.

— Aids to study clubs.

— Package libraries.

— Rules for circulation.

— Finding lists—Books on agriculture and the farmers' library.

— — Teachers' library.

Organization, purpose and work (of the Commission.)

PART II. TRAVELING LIBRARIES

In spite of the abnormal conditions due to the war, which made unusual demands upon the time of all classes of readers, there has been only a slight falling off in the use of the traveling libraries and the reference work shows an increase. The necessity for revising old groups of traveling libraries has reduced the actual number of libraries in circulation, but all collections have been revised and are in usable condition, so that practically all libraries will be in active circulation in the fall of 1918.

During the biennial period from August, 1916 to July, 1918, inclusive, the traveling library department received 1,768 requests for traveling libraries of every kind, in response to which 56,570 books were sent. Statistics for each book show a reported circulation of 134,933, not including the circulation of books in study club libraries for which accurate statistics are not available; 5,679 discarded volumes were sent to camp libraries, new public libraries and homesteaders. New stations established during this period numbered 193, and 8 former stations were reopened, making a total of 566 active stations, or places receiving books.

ADVERTISING.

The libraries have been advertised by circular letters sent to the newspapers of the state in the fall, enclosing a notice which was published widely throughout the state and by sending follow-up letters to places which had discontinued the use of the libraries.

Exhibits showing the work of the traveling library were made at the State Fairs in 1916 and 1917, and at the agricultural school during Farmers' and Homemakers' Week in March, 1917. The Commission gratefully acknowledges the co-operation of the county agricultural agents and of the staff of the Agricultural Extension Division of the State University in developing the work with farmers' clubs. The wide distribution of the libraries in almost every county in the state is due to the co-operation of these and other educational workers.

GENERAL TRAVELING LIBRARIES.

The general traveling libraries are made up in fixed groups of 50 and 25 volumes and are loaned to communities in village and country, to small public libraries and to schools which are used as community centers. The libraries composed entirely of children's books are of use chiefly to small public libraries, whose supply of children's books is limited and to supplement the small rural school libraries. Two special collections of the best children's classics are made up for the study of children's literature in teachers' training departments.

New collections are added each year and old collections freshened by the addition of new volumes, as the demand for *new books is insistent*.

FARMERS' LIBRARIES.

The groups of books on agriculture and country life are designed chiefly for use by farmers' clubs. A favorite combination is one of these farmers' libraries—so-called—with a 25 volume library of general reading. Many of the farmers' libraries are loaned to the county agricultural agents, who circulate books among their clientele.

FOREIGN BOOKS.

Traveling libraries are furnished in the following foreign languages: Finnish, French, German, Norwegian, Polish and Swedish. Groups of six books in any of these languages are added to any traveling library upon request. It has been impossible to add to these collections owing to the difficulties of importation during the war, but the requests from public libraries have increased.

CLUB LIBRARIES.

Libraries were loaned to 102 study clubs in 1916-1917, and 97 clubs in 1917-18, a total of 199 for the biennial period. These included 3,546 volumes, besides many magazine articles, pamphlets and pictures. It is gratifying to note that the clubs continued their study programs in spite of the demands of Red Cross and other war work, but many clubs having less formal programs were served through the package libraries.

PROGRAM AIDS.

The loan collection of programs and outlines consists of the programs deposited by clubs in the state, and those published by the General Federation of Women's Clubs and the H. W. Wilson Co. From this collection 805 programs and 381 outlines have been loaned during the past two years.

PACKAGE LIBRARIES.

The use of the package libraries is steadily increasing from year to year. These are made up of books, pamphlets, magazine articles and clippings, and are loaned to individuals preparing papers or debates or readers pursuing some special line of study. Specific books are furnished whenever possible, provided their purchase is warranted or they can be secured through inter-

library loans. Many requests are received for fiction and general reading, but the book fund of the Commission is insufficient to meet this demand except through the general traveling library.

A special effort is made to provide material for the High School Debating League and the High School Discussion League, two organizations which embrace nearly all the High Schools in the state. Farmers' Clubs and Community Clubs are also furnished with material for their programs.

The following table gives a summary of the individual loans for the biennial period:

	Requests	Books	Magazine articles and pamphlets
1916-1917	3,654	3,360	11,554
1917-1918	3,143	3,139	9,259
Total.....	<u>6,797</u>	<u>6,499</u>	<u>20,813</u>

TRAVELING LIBRARIES.

<i>Fixed collections.</i>	No.	Vols.
English, 50 volumes.....	262	13,100
English, 25 volumes.....	135	3,375
Agriculture, 25 volumes.....	72	1,800
Juvenile, 25 volumes.....	102	2,550
Teachers, 25 volumes.....	9	225
French, 25 volumes.....	3	75
German, 25 volumes.....	12	300
Norwegian, 25 volumes.....	11	275
Swedish, 25 volumes.....	8	200
	<u>614</u>	<u>21,900</u>
<i>Groups.</i>		
Finnish	37	223
French	31	186
German	42	252
Norwegian	54	324
Polish	7	42
Swedish	40	240
	<u>211</u>	<u>1,267</u>
<i>Open shelf</i> .....	...	6,698
Total volumes .....	...	<u>29,865</u>

SUMMARY OF TRAVELING LIBRARY LOANS
AUGUST 1, 1916—JULY 31, 1918
COMMUNITY LIBRARIES

REGULAR		JUVENILE		FOREIGN		AGRICULTURE	
Requests	Volumes	Requests	Volumes	Requests	Volumes	Requests	Volumes
830	27,930	78	1,814	102	1,248	81	1,090

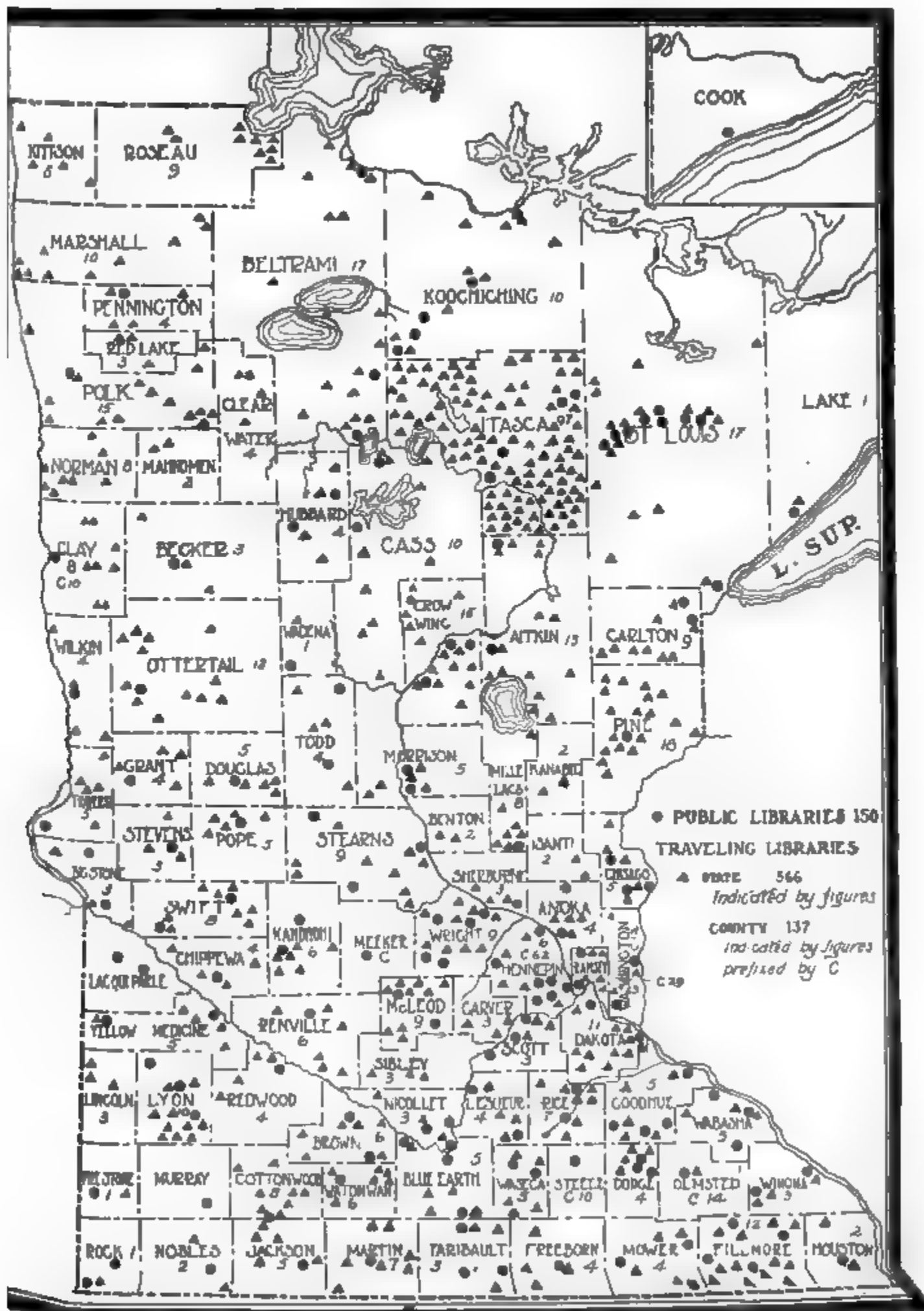
PUBLIC AND ASSOCIATION LIBRARIES

REGULAR		JUVENILE		FOREIGN		AGRICULTURE	
Requests	Volumes	Requests	Volumes	Requests	Volumes	Requests	Volumes
185	8,025	78	2,233	181	2,308	3	100

CLUBS		SCHOOLS, HOME LIBRARIES, ETC.		INDIVIDUAL		TOTAL	
Requests	Volumes	Requests	Volumes	Requests	Volumes	Requests	Volumes
100	5,510	239	7,155	6,797	6,409	8,530	22,944



CARNEGIE LIBRARY, DAWSON
(Courtesy of Library Board.)





BUHL PUBLIC LIBRARY
(Courtesy of the Buhl Advertiser.)

PART III.
PROGRESS IN MINNESOTA LIBRARIES.

In 1900, when the Library Commission began its work, there were 33 public libraries established by state law under municipal control, 8 free association libraries and 14 subscription libraries. This number has now increased to 106 libraries under municipal control, 40 free libraries maintained by associations or clubs and 4 subscription libraries, a total of 150 public libraries. In the stress of war times, it was to be expected that but few new movements for the establishment of libraries should be undertaken, but it is gratifying to note a net gain of 7 public libraries during the biennium. Statistics show that library activities have not been curtailed but that in many instances appropriations have been increased and facilities for work have been enlarged.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

Five libraries have been added to the list of those established under state law making a total of 106.

The Buhl public library was established by the council in 1917, and a building erected by the city at a cost of over \$40,000, was opened for use in June, 1918.

A public library was established in Carlton in September, 1916, through the efforts of a group of women. The use of a building is given by Miss Cordelia Ayer Paine and the council provides for maintenance.

The library at Princeton was opened in December, 1916, under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. but a library board was appointed the following spring, and the council has appropriated \$400 a year for expenses.

The school library at Biwabik is serving as a public library under a trained librarian paid by the school district, the council appropriating \$300 a year for books.

The public library at Maple Lake which was established by the Mothers' Club has been turned over to the council. A library board has been appointed, and room, light and heat is provided *in the village hall.*



CARNEGIE LIBRARY, THIEF RIVER FALLS

FREE ASSOCIATION LIBRARIES.

Free circulating libraries have been established and maintained by the Woman's Study Club at Akeley, the Community Club at Elk River, the Improvement Club at Gemmell, the Progress Club at Hill City, and the Community Club at Mizpah. A library association was organized at Lake Crystal in 1916 and the library was opened in April, 1917. An appropriation of \$125. has been received from the council, besides donations of books and money from the study clubs.

The library at Maple Lake has been transferred to the list of public libraries, and the library at Canby to the list of subscription libraries. The library at Robbinsdale was closed temporarily on account of the war, but the Library Club has bought a building, which will be reopened in the near future. As will be noted in the statistical table on page 30, 9 of these libraries have received direct appropriations from the council and 14 are provided with room, heat and light in the village hall, court house or school building.

SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARIES.

There are still four libraries in the state which are open only to members or charge a fee for the use of the books, but the library association at Taylors Falls, one of the oldest in the state, is now taking steps to turn its property over to the city.

BUILDINGS.

Carnegie buildings have been opened at Browns Valley, (cost \$5,500); Dawson, (cost \$9,000), the Lincoln Branch, Duluth, (cost \$30,000) and the three branches in St. Paul, (cost \$25,000 each). The erection of Carnegie buildings previously provided for at South St. Paul (\$15,000), and Waseca (\$10,000) has been postponed on account of the war. Granite Falls has voted \$600 annual maintenance for a \$6,000 Carnegie building, has selected and condemned a site, but proceedings are still unsettled on account of an appeal by the owner. Lake City has applied for a \$10,000 building and the council has passed the necessary resolution for maintenance. An excellent site was donated by the late Charles Tryon. The St. Paul Public Library and Hill Reference



HIBBING PUBLIC LIBRARY
(Courtesy of Library Board.)

Library building was dedicated in September, 1917, and the enlarged building at Hibbing costing \$130,000 was dedicated in October, 1917. The Van Horn library at Pine Island, completed at a cost of about \$9,000, was opened in January, 1918, and the library at Buhl, built by the city at a cost of about \$40,000 was opened in June, 1918.

The addition to the library building at Cloquet was completed in September, 1918, but the entire building was destroyed in the forest fire which wiped out the city.

A room for the library has been provided in the fine new municipal building at Kasson, completed in December, 1917; the Buffalo library is located in a room remodeled for the purpose in the village power house, and the libraries at Grand Meadow, Nicollet and Staples have been provided with quarters in new school buildings. The consolidated school at Nicollet serves three country districts as well as the village. The building fund at Paynesville now amounts to \$304.34 and the Robbinsdale Library Club has purchased a building.

Of the 106 public libraries, 55 are provided with Carnegie buildings, 18 with buildings erected by the city or individual gifts, 15 have rooms in city buildings and 9 in school buildings. Of the 44 association libraries, the Robbinsdale Library Club and Taylors Falls Library Association own their own buildings and 15 are provided with rooms in the city hall, court house or school building.

IMPROVEMENTS.

New children's rooms have been fully equipped in the public and school libraries at Keewatin and Nashwauk and a reading room has been furnished in the basement at Fairmont. Shelving capacity has been increased at Litchfield, St. Peter and Worthington. At Alexandria the building has been entirely renovated, and a new lighting system and connection with the municipal heating plant installed. Rooms have been redecorated at Kenyon, Montevideo and the basement rooms at Moorhead. A new lighting system was installed in the reading and reference rooms at Moorhead and new heating plants at Montevideo and Sauk Center. Grounds have been improved by artistic planting at Alexandria, Ortonville, Redwood Falls and Sauk Center.

GIFTS.

Carnegie gifts have been accepted at Lake City, \$10,000, and Granite Falls \$6,000, bringing the total of Carnegie gifts to Minnesota libraries to \$1,032,000.

A bequest of \$5,000 has been made to the Winona Public Library from the estate of Mrs. Stella M. Mathews.

Little Falls has received an annual gift of \$250 for the book fund, and St. Cloud its annual gift of \$200 from the Ladies' Reading Room Society. Chatfield reports the receipt of \$36.46 from a tag day and Princeton \$141.96 from the Civic Betterment Club and \$20 from the Woman's Study Club. Important gifts of books included 386 v. from the library of Major Fred von Baumback to the Alexandria library; 600 v. from T. B. Walker, of Minneapolis, to the Madison library, and 400 volumes from the library of G. H. Reynolds to the St. Cloud library.

EXTENSION WORK.

The large proportion of Minnesota population living in rural communities makes necessary the development of local extension work to supplement the state traveling library.

While only nine libraries have systems of county extension, as described in the following paragraph, reports show that many others have extended their use to people in neighboring districts, as is indicated in the statistical table under country borrowers. The Ortonville library circulates books to people in the county and in Big Stone City, located just across the boundary line in South Dakota.

COUNTY LIBRARIES.

There are now nine county libraries in the state, operating on the contract plan, whereby the county commissioners make an annual appropriation to the library in return for extension of service to all residents of the county. The appropriation from the county has been increased in Anoka County from \$150 to \$250, in Itasca county from \$500 to \$1,000 and in Steele county from \$500 to \$625. In Hennepin county the system has been enlarged and there are now 62 stations in small public libraries, country stores and country schools covering the entire county. The public libraries at Owatonna (Steele County), Rochester, (Olmsted

County), and Stillwater (Washington County), have stations in all the small villages of the county, and country patrons and country school teachers draw as many books as they wish at a time with the privilege of keeping them for one month. In Itasca county, the traveling libraries are still supplied by the Library Commission and are located in all of the country schools. The White Bear public library has furnished books to 29 schools in the northern part of Ramsey county and reported a circulation of 3,035. The Moorhead library has developed the reference work for country teachers with gratifying results. The Anoka and Litchfield libraries have maintained no regular traveling libraries, but patrons from the country, especially teachers, take any number of books they wish for school use.

The county appropriation has been discontinued in Lake County but a large number of people from the surrounding country still draw books.

A committee of the Minnesota Library Association has been appointed to secure such a revision of the county library law at



VAN HORN LIBRARY, PINE ISLAND
(Courtesy of Library Board.)



LINCOLN BRANCH, DULUTH PUBLIC LIBRARY
(From photograph by McKenzie)

the coming session of the legislature as may be needed to make county libraries more active and permanent. The development of strong county organizations for war work has strengthened the community spirit and should make it an opportune time to push this form of library extension.

County	City Library	County Appropriation	Stations
Anoka	Anoka	\$ 250	0
Clay	Moorhead	200	10
Hennepin	Minneapolis	1,000	62
Itasca	Grand Rapids	1,000	97
Meeker	Litchfield	150	0
Olmsted	Rochester	300	14
Ramsey	White Bear	250	29
Steele	Owatonna	625	10
Washington	Stillwater	400	12

TOWNSHIP EXTENSION.

Two libraries have contracts for service with adjoining townships. Graceville receives an annual appropriation of \$100 from the township and has 218 borrowers outside the village. Hibbing is under contract for service with the township of Stuntz and in November, 1917, opened a branch at Alice, with a trained assistant and maintained 8 delivery stations at various mining locations, opened half a day weekly with trained service.

BRANCHES AND STATIONS.

Minneapolis maintains 17 regular branches, 20 stations, 45 branches in business houses, a total of 82 distributing points in the city, besides 330 class-room libraries in the school and the 62 county stations.

Three Carnegie branches were opened in St. Paul in the fall of 1917. In addition there are 14 public stations, 19 school stations, 22 industrial stations, 11 institutional stations, a total of 69 distributing points besides 450 class-room libraries in schools.

The Lincoln branch of the Duluth library was dedicated in August, 1917, and has been used as a community center for Red Cross and all war work. Another new branch has been opened in the Morgan Park School, making a total of 3 branches, 13 deposit stations, and 12 other stations.

Down-town reading-rooms for men are maintained at Chisholm, Eveleth, Hibbing and Virginia and are well patronized.

Eveleth also maintains a station at Iron Junction and Virginia has a station in the North Side School.

Winona sends class-room libraries to two outlying schools, about 25 to 40 volumes to a room exchanged two or three times during the school year. Hastings and Mankato have also placed books in ward schools. Biwabik, Coleraine, Keewatin, Mountain Iron and Nashwauk have library stations in the location schools of their district. The new school building at the Bangor location in the Biwabik district has a room with a separate entrance provided for the library.

CO-OPERATION WITH SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

The school library at Austin was combined with the public library in September, 1916, under the rules of the State High School Board, which authorize such combination when the public library is equipped to give satisfactory service to the schools. The school board may then turn over to the public library money to be spent for library books, which must be selected from the state school lists. This plan is operating successfully at Chatfield, Fergus Falls, Madison, Mountain Iron, Owatonna, Redwood Falls, Sauk Center, Virginia and Wabasha.

The public library at Minneota has been consolidated with the school library. School libraries are open to the public in Argyle, Bagley, East Grand Forks, Madelia, Marble, where the council has appropriated \$150 for books, New Ulm, which also serves the children of the parochial schools, Warren and Wheaton



ST. PAUL PUBLIC LIBRARY

FINANCIAL REPORT.**27****FINANCIAL REPORT.**

	RECEIPTS.	1916-17	1917-18
Appropriation		\$13,500.00	\$12,000.00
Receipts from libraries for freight and supplies.....		997.00	1,048.69
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		\$14,497.00	\$13,048.69

DISBURSEMENTS.

Salaries	\$ 6,929.62	\$ 6,633.86
Expenses and Supplies:		
Telegraph and telephone.....	31.81	54.68
Traveling expenses	477.35	222.43
Printing and advertising (1916 report).....	322.53	278.54
Freight, express and drayage.....	840.41	879.92
Miscellaneous	40.00	99.60
Postage	332.69	520.35
Stationery and office supplies.....	767.41	446.92
Equipment:		
Furniture and furnishings.....	417.81	702.22
Books and pamphlets.....	4,191.91	2,990.82
Binding and repairing books.....	145.25	219.35
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$14,496.79	\$13,048.69

STATISTICS OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES (for the year ending June, 1918)

'Lack	Population 1910 Census	Year Es- tablished	RECEIPTS		EXPENDITURES				Borrowers		Circulation	LIBRARIAN		
			Taxes	*Other Receipts	Total	Books Periodicals and Binding	Salaries	Other Expenses	Total	Volumes			City	County
ea	1,638 1906	645.66	No report	36.70	682.36	108.68	366.50	112.84	587.02	2,625	1,548	...	6,831	Esther L. Seavey.
li	6,192 1897	1,231.37	1,180.87	...	2,412.24	123.41	615.00	\$1,020.94	1,759.35	9,048	1,635	107	15,922	Henryetta Armstrong.
	3,001 1881	1,273.66	950.86	...	2,224.52	315.07	732.50	659.93	1,767.50	6,422	1,915	316	23,449	Mrs. Margaret A. McCol.
	3,972 1894	300.00	24.09	...	324.09	150.00	60.00	4.54	214.54	2,215	350	50	...	Mrs. Georgia A. Goss.
	1,300 1886	400.00	410.37	...	810.37	150.42	240.00	81.07	471.49	5,685	101	...	4,631	Mrs. M. H. Thornton.
	1,919 1914	2,362.62	2,825.49	...	5,188.11	511.97	1,241.00	\$1,429.05	3,182.02	8,667	2,582	12	27,617	Harriet Levin.
	6,960 1889	1,375.06	517.81	...	1,892.87	531.79	719.00	400.71	1,651.50	5,616	497	81	15,869	Tanya Burgess.
	5,099 1904	539.53	828.93	...	1,368.46	206.55	302.85	286.80	796.00	4,506	1,332	148	12,638	Beatrice Mills.
	1,677 1905	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nina Brown.
	325 1908	300.00	\$1,696.39	...	1,996.39	706.11	1,070.00	220.28	1,996.39	3,921	308	22	644	Grace Frye.
	1,690 1915	...	...	...	1,646.78	246.58	622.80	\$807.78	1,677.16	4,192	858	...	12,331	Irma M. Walker.
th	8,526 1899	701.47	614.70	...	1,316.17	303.83	384.00	218.80	906.63	4,572	1,011	113	11,926	Alta M. Cummings.
Valley	1,058 1907	Closed until new building	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,178	Mrs. Clara T. Jones.
	1,227 1907	118.01	256.93	...	374.94	195.27	97.50	76.34	369.11	2,353	667	47	7,864	Clara L. Oakley.
	1,005 1917	No report	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Enid Stafford.
	597 1916	589.27	752.02	...	1,341.29	101.35	580.50	347.68	1,029.53	5,106	1,295	510	10,849	Mrs. A. M. Brower.
	1,228 1911	10,000.00	994.88	...	10,994.88	1,864.59	4,536.12	2,122.81	8,523.53	8,544	1,716	...	50,782	Annette Johnson.
	7,031 1895	6,931.11	4,232.29	...	11,163.40	657.74	1,613.50	\$3,243.97	5,515.21	6,691	2,432	149	33,895	Margaret Palmer.
	1,613 1910	2,840.70	139.83	...	2,980.53	556.33	961.25	1,123.46	2,640.04	4,005	1,028	266	12,469	Mildred E. Riley.
	7,559 1902	1,749.16	844.48	...	2,593.64	379.59	900.00	586.86	1,865.45	5,669	3,481	...	18,986	Ruth Vandyke.
	1,200 1914	51.21	372.32	...	423.53	69.56	...	45.00	114.55	1,327	359	9	3,627	Elizabeth Lommen.
	1,318 1916	Opened October, 1918	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mrs. Wm. Deering.
	2,807 1908	1,020.19	1,069.17	...	2,089.36	222.73	469.00	559.21	1,250.94	3,472	1,294	87	15,978	Heleen Stratte.
	78,466 1890	128,991.89	1,275.24	...	30,267.13	5,698.55	16,381.29	\$6,574.52	28,554.36	72,398	5,889	...	332,924	Eva L. Furber.
	7,036 1910	7,422.00	6,949.13	...	14,371.13	2,751.48	3,373.61	2,863.60	8,988.69	7,631	3,679	228	59,040	Frances E. Earhart.
	2,958 1879	1,238.49	387.27	...	1,615.76	226.87	603.45	378.70	1,209.02	5,907	1,146	13	12,301	Margaret Hickman.
	9,001 1879	2,563.23	2,225.31	...	4,788.54	1,044.37	1,325.00	322.51	2,691.88	13,957	4,067	16	29,903	Minnie Bird.
	6,887 1890	2,806.69	540.90	...	3,147.59	863.46	1,253.40	917.90	3,034.76	7,523	4,568	8	31,664	Sarah E. LeCrone.
	2,161 1908	1,010.48	631.71	...	1,642.19	80.77	555.00	449.12	1,084.89	3,095	939	87	5,868	Amy A. Lewis.
	967 1902	1,887.07	270.49	...	1,157.56	75.41	311.75	634.30	1,021.46	3,274	689	218	5,765	Frances Peterson.
	855 1905	No report	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mrs. R. T. Crowe.
	553 1901	25.00	28.15	...	53.15	18.63	20.00	7.70	46.33	268	291	...	861	Elva M. Stockbrand.
	2,230 1900	12,162.26	121.43	...	2,283.69	540.19	767.25	1,081.73	2,369.16	9,731	1,643	252	16,002	Mrs. Elizabeth S. Hunth.
	1,454 1900	250.00	128.37	...	378.37	154.22	104.00	20.11	278.33	2,166	301	3	4,867	Mrs. Frances Feley.
	3,983 1905	73.67	124.41	...	198.08	57.40	248.88	2.95	109.23	5,575	784	5	10,397	Stella Telford.
	604 1916	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mabel S. Clarke.
	8,832 1908	35,000.00	27,096.76	...	62,096.76	11,088.30	12,517.95	\$58,010.08	81,616.33	22,690	6,547	...	132,133	Dorothy Hurlbert.
	3,023 1912	543.17	19.04	...	562.21	109.29	416.00	8.13	533.42	1,891	1,450	12	...	Mrs. Lillian Wheeler.
	2,368 1901	1,478.79	840.43	...	2,319.22	319.49	724.50	569.54	1,603.53	5,097	...	...	13,290	Ella J. Adams.
	1,487 1911	864.63	670.44	...	1,534.97	240.54	421.60	146.10	808.14	1,571	1,000	25	8,205	Carolyn Williams.
	1,907 1880	171.37	234.88	...	406.25	59.40	180.00	3.82	243.02	2,976	800	4	4,142	Mrs. David Brown.
	1,173 1899	1,404.54	204.31	...	708.85	161.13	265.00	144.18	570.32	2,924	484	75	9,168	Eva Harnstad.

MINNESOTA PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION.

FREE ASSOCIATION LIBRARIES.

PLACE	Population (1910 Census)	Year Established	Aid from Council	Income Year ending June, 1918	Volumes	Borrowers	Circulation	LIBRARIAN
Akeley	2,574	1917						Mrs. L. E. Hunter.
Baudette	1,312	1912						Volunteer Service.
Belle Plaine	1,204	1912	†					Woman's Study Club
Bethel	250	1914		\$ 22.55	477	95	1,110	Ruth K. Widmark.
Blackduck	942	1909		250.00	828	150	1,644	Bess M. Reed.
Breckenridge	1,840	1912		88.37	1,223	853		Mrs. Geo. W. Mangak
Caledonia	1,372	1894	†		2,500	300	4,000	Grace A. Dorival.
Cass Lake	2,011	1913						Marie J. Morgan.
Champlin	579	1912	70.00	70.00	600	186	1,200	Mrs. E. W. Howard.
Deerwood	586	1914						Mrs. Paul Wetsel.
Dodge Center	957	1909	†		1,226	350	1,898	Mrs. P. J. Schwarg.
Elk River	859	1917		7.28	200	45		Nellie M. Hill.
Fulda	753	1901		45.31	1,000	336	1,672	Reading Club.
Gemmell	200	1917						Improvement Club.
Hanska	410	1885		150.00	1,800	150	660	Rev. Amandus Norms
Hill City	220	1916						Lella M. Stewart.
Hills	398	1913	†	75.00	825	375		Mrs. J. N. Jacobson.
Howard Lake	626	1904	75.00	210.00	1,385	50		Mrs. John Devine.
Jordan	1,151	1915		175.00	300	600	700	Mary Kagermeyer.
Kasson	932	1910	255.00	328.54	1,718	91	3,502	Ida C. Cornell.
Kenyon	1,237	1908	†	13.22	1,000	420	1,292	Mrs. R. Leland.
Lake Crystal	1,300	1916	125.00	299.00	3,106	402		Martha Thomas.
Le Sueur	1,755	1905		140.00	1,200	300	5,089	Carrie M. Cadwell.
Long Lake	300	1914		406.44	1,677	374	2,299	Jessie M. Bourquire.
Long Prairie	1,250	1910	100.00	195.00	1,800	651	4,002	Marion Lewis.
Mantorville	450	1894						Matilda Alder.
Mispah	149	1917			500			Mrs. E. W. Francis.
Nicollet	338	1914	†	50.60	466	135	1,416	Mrs. P. H. Schuvelle
North Branch	642	1912						Mrs. J. H. Wahlstrom
Northome	252	1904						E. J. Beach.
Robbinsdale	765	1904	Closed during 1917-18					
Royalton	676	1912	†	50.00	65.00	125	260	Mary Bale.
St. Charles	1,159	1913	120.00	393.45	2,026	762	3,684	Maria L. Keeville.
Shakopee	2,302	1910	†	32.50	2,734	359	3,677	Edith Woolsey.
Spicer	228	1905						Alma Samuelson.
Tracy	1,826	1884	†	30.28	635			E. Genevieve Hodges
Wadena	1,820	1906	†	101.00	1,125	375	4,300	Jean P. Stewart.
Waterville	1,273	1915	30.00	115.00	2,000	400	4,336	Mrs. Jennie Foster.
Wells	1,755	1906	†					Mrs. Byron Hughes.
Windom	1,749	1900	§	50.00	59.93	150	2,429	Mrs. T. C. Collins.

†Room, heat and light provided in village hall.

‡Room in school house.

§Room in court house.

SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARIES.

NAME OF LIBRARY.	Population (1910 Census)	Year Established	Dues per year	Dues per book	Income Year ending June, 1918	Volumes	Borrowers	Circulation	LIBRARIAN
Annandale Imp. Club & Lib. Ass'n.	618	1898	\$0.25	\$0.05	25.00	1000	...	25	Mrs. E. M. Br
Canby Improvement Club.	1,528	1914	...	.05	...	850	...	...	Sadie Stoddard
Glencoe Library Ass'n.	1,788	1903	...	...	...	...	...	...	Volunteer Se
Taylor's Falls Lib. Ass'n.	540	1871	1.00	.05	110.54	2905	14,603	...	Nellie Guard

†Room in city hall. ‡Library in rest room.

STATE INSTITUTION LIBRARIES.

31

STATE INSTITUTION LIBRARIES.

INSTITUTION	PLACE	Vols.	LIBRARIAN
for the Blind.....	Faribault	5,303	Ruth Burgess.
for the Deaf.....	Faribault	4,571	Louis C. Tuck.
for the Feeble-minded.....	Faribault	2,460	Lucy V. Hatfield.
Public School.....	Owatonna	2,975	Christelle Colburn.
Training School.....	Red Wing	3,390	Mary Simpson.
School for Girls.....	Sauk Center	1,386	Vera E. Carson.
Reformatory	St. Cloud	3,496	G. E. Rockwood.
Prison	Stillwater	7,649	.....
Sanatorium	Cass Co.	1,050	M. L. Lansett
Hospital for Crippled Children	Phalen Park, St. Paul	1,191	Vivian McIlree.
for Inebriates.....	Willmar	570	.....
Hospitals for Insane.....	Fergus Falls	1,675	Mrs. Boyden.
.....	Rochester	623	.....
.....	St. Peter	1,052	Mrs. H. M. Staehle.
Asylums for Insane.....	Anoka	237	A. B. Ware.
.....	Hastings	128	J. F. Hicks.

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND SPECIAL LIBRARIES.

PLACE	NAME OF LIBRARY	Kind of Library	Volumes	LIBRARIAN
eville	St. John's Abbey.....	College	30,000	Alexius Hoffman.
.....	Bar Library Association.....	Law	20,000	Emma Hicks.
.....	College of St. Scholastica....	College	7,500	Sister K. McCarthy.
.....	State Normal School	School	9,800	Ruth Ely.
ult	St. Mary's Hall.....	School	5,500	Mary L. Small.
ult	Seabury Divinity School.....	Theological..	25,000	Rev. G. C. Tanner.
ult	Shattuck School	School	10,000	Dorothy Pattee.
to	State Normal School.....	School	13,989	Alice N. Farr.
apolis ...	Augsburg Seminary	College	10,000	T. L. Nydahl.
apolis ...	Hennepin Co. Medical Society	Medical	6,830	Mrs. Carrie C. Jones.
apolis ...	University of Minnesota.....	College	289,110	J. T. Gerould.
ead	State Normal School.....	School	12,175	Izella M. Dart.
field	Carleton College (Scoville Memorial Library).....	College	31,268	Dr. Walter M. Patton.
field	St. Olaf College.....	College	13,800	O. G. Felland.
Ving	Red Wing Seminary.....	School	3,000	Mrs. A. E. Anderson.
oud	State Normal School.....	School	15,700	Edith E. H. Grannis.
ul	College of St. Catherine.....	College	16,000	Sister Marie Cecilia.
ul	College of St. Thomas.....	College	12,000	Mary Griffin.
ul	Hamline University	College	19,813	Anna M. Davis.
ul	Luther Theological Seminary	Theological..	12,000	O. E. Brandt.
ul	Macalester College (Edward D. Neill Library).....	College	14,500	Frederick G. Axtell.
ul	Minnesota Historical Society.	Historical ..	130,000	Solon J. Buck.
ul	Ramsey Co. Medical Society..	Medical	12,000	Irene Goette.
ul	St. Paul Seminary	Theological..	28,000	John Seliskar.
ul	Seminary of The United Nor- wegian Lutheran Church..	School	5,000	E. K. Johnson.
ul	State Library	Law	84,935	Ellas J. Lien.
ter	Gustavus Adolphus College..	College	14,000	Edith C. Knock.
ia	State Normal School.....	School	16,900	Mary Grant.